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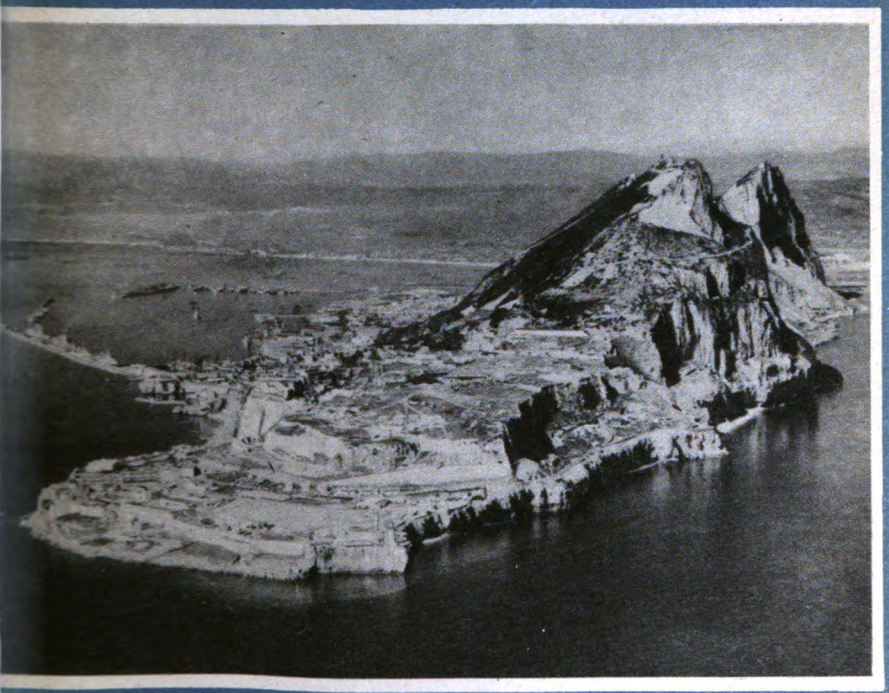
OLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

Gibraltar

1948



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

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COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR 1948

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PART I

Review of 1948

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel Anderson, K.C.B., M.C., was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar throughout the year.

The year 1948 has been one of steady progress in every sphere of Government activity. It has seen, amongst other things, the approval of His Majesty's Government to the introduction of a Legislative Council; the erection of blocks of flats on the Permanent Housing Scheme which is now well on its way to completion; the raising of a public loan to assist in the financing of the Scheme; the consolidation of the Gibraltar Government Lottery, the profits of which are used to service the loan; and the commencement of the preparation of a revised edition of the laws of Gibraltar. Further substantial progress was also made with the repatriation of evacuated Gibraltarians.

CONSTITUTION

It was stated in the Report for 1947 that the question of the introduction of a Legislative Council was under discussion with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These discussions culminated in the visit to Gibraltar in September 1948, of the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Listowel, as a result of which it was announced in November that His Majesty's Government had approved that a Legislature should be established as soon as the necessary constitutional instruments could be prepared and submitted to His Majesty. The Legislature will consist of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, two nominated members (of whom both may and one must be unofficial) and five unofficial elected members. The Constitution will contain provisions on the subject of legislation commonly found in colonial constitutions, including reservation to the Governor of the power to pass into law any measures necessary or expedient in his opinion in the interests of public order, public faith or good government, including defence.

LABOUR

The Service Departments, the Colonial Government and the City Council continued to be the largest employers of labour during the year and the total registered labour force at 31st December, 1948, was 20,000, an increase of 5 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1947. Of this figure approximately 12,600 were Spaniards. Unemployment amongst male Gibraltarians was negligible.

The increase in the cost-of-living index which had been evident in the last quarter of 1947 when it rose to 183, continued throughout the year and the average for the year was 186. The present method of computation

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has been under investigation and it is proposed to carry out sample surveys during 1949 to determine current consumption habits of working-class families. If necessary the weights on which the index is now assessed will then be adjusted.

The Labour and Welfare Departments were amalgamated in 1948 in order to achieve economy and greater efficiency of administration.

As in the previous two years there were no strikes during 1948, and in general amicable relations existed between employers and workers both in the Service Departments and in privately owned commercial and industrial undertakings.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The main event during the year was the floating in January of a local loan at 3 per cent, which raised £836,375. As stated above, this loan is designed to assist in the financing of the Permanent Housing Scheme. The year, however, was also noteworthy because it saw a welcome recovery in the revenue derived from customs which had suffered a sharp decline in 1947. The receipts from the Government Lottery were also appreciably higher than expected.

COMMERCE

Further relaxations of controls and the granting of an Open General Licence for goods manufactured in the United Kingdom or British Colonies have been responsible for a slow but steady return towards normal conditions. The number of ships entering the port for bunkers showed an increase of 977 on the corresponding figure of 5,208 for 1947.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

A new school was opened during the year on the site of the war-time Royal Naval Air Station buildings whilst a new Technical and Dockyard School, which is to be conducted jointly by the Admiralty and the Colonial Government, was completed towards the end of the year and was due to be opened early in 1949.

The number of children in Government schools at the end of 1948 was 2,610 as compared with 2,504 at the end of 1947. Shortage of accommodation, however, still renders it impossible to enforce compulsory education.

Health

In spite of the considerable degree of overcrowding which continues to prevail in the Colony, the health of the civil community was maintained at a good standard throughout the year.

Housing

The policy of providing temporary housing accommodation for returned evacuees continued to be actively pursued throughout the year. Work also continued on the Permanent Housing Scheme which is to provide 472 flats and by the end of the year one block had almost been completed and two further blocks were nearing completion.

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Social Welfare

The Public Assistance Scheme first introduced in 1946 was extended to cover cases of financial hardship due to temporary sickness or unemployment, in addition to the relief granted either in cash or kind to the aged and infirm.

Official registration of blind persons continued and by the end of the year 107 persons had been recorded, compared with 69 at the end of 1947.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

POPULATION statistics record a peak period of over 20,000 civilian inhabitants at the beginning of the century, followed by a decline beginning in 1908. From that date, the average aggregate population remained between 17,000 and 18,000 until the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, when Gibraltarians who had been normally resident in the neighbouring Spanish territory entered the Colony together with a number of political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was considerably reduced by the evacuation of 16,700 men, women and children. Repatriation of these persons commenced shortly before the termination of hostilities and, although the bulk have now returned, a number still remain in the United Kingdom. When repatriation is complete and with the accretion of new population, it is estimated that the total figure of persons with a right of residence will be approximately 25,000 in 1960, unless meanwhile reduced by emigration.

RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

Under the Aliens and Strangers Order only persons with a right of residence, consisting (1) of persons born in Gibraltar before 29th June, 1900, or born in Gibraltar after that date if the father was also born in Gibraltar, and (2) of the wives and minor children of such persons, are allowed to reside without permit in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A draft Ordinance, entitled the Immigration and Residence Ordinance, which is designed to replace the Aliens and Strangers Order, was under consideration at the end of the year.

RESIDENTIAL POPULATION (CIVILIANS)

The total number of civilian residents at 31st December, 1948, was 23,700, made up as follows:

18,554 Gibraltarians with a right of residence;

2,918 'statutory aliens', being persons normally domiciled in the United Kingdom, employed in the service of the Crown and in trade, and the wives and families of such persons;

2,228 aliens, consisting of 2,079 Spaniards, 74 Portuguese and 75 other nationals. Of the Spanish subjects, 1,210 are employed in domestic service and 204 are political refugees. The latter figure shows a reduction of 66 on 1947.

The total of 23,700 was an increase of 1,168 over the figure at 31st December, 1947, due to the return during the year of repatriates from the United Kingdom, an increase in the number of service families and an increase in the number of alien domestic servants.

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RESIDENTIAL POPULATION (SERVICES)

Population figures for the Garrison were as follows: Royal Navy 160, Army 4,000, Royal Air Force 600. Total: 4,760. Families of service personnel are included in the figure for the civilian population under the heading of 'statutory aliens'.

The total population of Gibraltar at 31st December, 1948, was therefore 28,460.

DAILY WORKERS AND VISITORS

Daily workers for the most part are Spaniards living in the immediate neighbourhood. They are employed mainly by the Service Departments, the Colonial Government and the City Council. During the year an average of 8,300 persons entered daily to work, a decrease of 100 on the average figure for 1947.

REGISTRATION OF CIVILIANS

During 1948, the police registered 3,192 persons under the Registration of Civilians Ordinance, bringing the total number of persons registered to 38,002 since the Ordinance came into force in 1943. One thousand five hundred and sixty-three cards were issued to visitors entering Gibraltar for short periods, on temporary business or to stay with friends.

STATISTICS

Detailed statistics of the civilian population, with a comparative table for the three preceding years, are contained in Appendix I.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of wage earners in Gibraltar continued to be provided by employment in one or other of the Service Departments, Colonial Government or the City Council. The numbers employed in private commercial and industrial undertakings, other than those engaged in building contracting, remained substantially unchanged during the year.

The largest individual employer was H.M. Dockyard where the bulk of civilians employed were engaged in ship repairing or occupations appertaining thereto. Next in order of importance were the various services of the War Department such as R.E., R.E.M.E. and R.A.S.C., in which the proportion of civilians employed continued to increase during the year. The Colonial Government and City Council also continued to be large employers of labour.

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The majority of the weekly-wage industrial workers employed by the civil authorities were engaged in building operations associated with the provision of permanent or temporary housing; in addition the volume of employment in building trades engaged in the Government Housing Scheme for the construction of 472 flats reached its peak during the year. Relatively few civilians were employed by the R.A.F.

Commercial enterprise provided employment for a substantial and increasing number of salaried clerical workers in shipping offices and trading agencies; whilst the other main occupations in private commerce and industry were those connected with hotels, catering services, retail trade and stevedoring. The high level of commercial and industrial activity was reflected in substantial increases in the number of domestic servants employed, most of whom were Spanish women.

EMPLOYMENT

The policy of full employment for Gibraltarians adopted in 1946 was continued successfully during 1948 by giving them preference in the filling of vacancies, and conversely, by giving priority in termination of employment to aliens.

By these means out of 2,681 vacancies notified to the Central Employment Exchange 1,805 were filled by Gibraltarians. Eight hundred and thirty-seven evacuees were repatriated during the course of the year. Of these 175 were able-bodied men between 20 and 65 years of age, all of whom had been absorbed into employment by the end of the year. The total number of placings made through the Employment Exchange inclusive of aliens and British subjects was 7,396.

The number of British subjects registered as unemployed in any one week during the year, including men, women and juveniles, averaged 79; and the average unemployment amongst adult males was less than 0.5 per cent.

Unprecedented demand for building labour resulted in the absorption into employment of all locally available Gibraltarian and Spanish skilled workmen, and in addition to recruiting carpenters from the United Kingdom it was necessary to bring carpenters from Tangier and masons and plasterers from Italy; the latter were recruited under contracts of engagement conforming to the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) International Convention of 1939.

In July, 1948, a further conference similar to that held in August, 1947, was convened at which all official employers and the more important private employers of building trade labour were represented, in order to formulate a manpower budget for the allocation of skilled building labour to meet foreseeable demands until the middle of 1949. It was found that the manpower budget-forecast prepared at the 1947 conference had been satisfactorily realised within narrow limits.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED

In January, 1948, the total labour force registered as in employment by the Central Employment Exchange was 19,000. Diminution in the

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numbers employed in H.M. Dockyard was offset by an increase in demand for labour in building trades, as a result of which the total registered labour force rose to 20,000 in December, 1948. The latter figure, which represents an overall increase of 5 per cent, probably constitutes a record number, not exceeded even during the war years, and shows an increase of some 4,000 compared with the numbers employed in mid-1946, when compilation of monthly statistics on employment was introduced.

The approximate composition of this labour force was: 660 United Kingdom expatriate men and women; 5,600 Gibraltarian men, 840 Gibraltarian women; 7,600 Spanish men, 5,000 Spanish women; 220 other British subjects and 100 other aliens. The majority of the Gibraltarian women were employed in clerical and commercial occupations, whilst the majority of the Spanish women were employed in domestic work and catering services.

HOURS

Industrial-grade employees of the Colonial Government, City Council and local Service Departments continued to work the 44-hour, 5-day week which was introduced in 1947. Apart from the N.A.A.F.I. the lead of the official employers in shortening the working week has not been followed by private industrial employers, where the normal working week continued to be 48 hours.

Shop assistants worked a maximum of 48 hours per week in accordance with the provisions of the Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947. An officer of the Department of Labour and Welfare has been appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of this Ordinance, and a number of visits of inspection were made during the course of the year. The standard of compliance was found to be high.

Persons employed in hotels and catering services outside the provisions of the Shop Hours Ordinance worked 48–56 hours per week, and in a number of cases it was observed that trade union representations had secured a shortening of the working week. Domestic servants worked from 48–58 hours per week.

There was no systematic working of overtime recorded during the year, except on the Government Permanent Housing Scheme where, although the basic wage and cost-of-living allowances were based on a 44-hour week, a 48-hour week was worked as the contract has been scheduled for completion on this basis. The extra hours so worked were paid for at ordinary gross time rates plus 50 per cent. There was little or no overtime worked on Sundays, and where this was necessary double ordinary gross time rates were paid.

WAGES

The general structure of the unified basic wage and cost-of-living allowance payable in Government employment and in the Service Departments remained unchanged during the year. The minimum basic

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wage rate of adult unskilled workers employed in the Service Departments, Colonial Government and the City Council was 40s. per week; in addition a cost-of-living allowance of 32s. per week was paid in the case of Gibraltarians, and 16s. per week in the case of aliens. These minimum rates were based on a 44-hour, 5-day week.

Skilled workmen employed by the Service Departments, Colonial Government and the City Council received from 83s. to 93s. per week, and charge hands from 93s. to 108s. per week inclusive of cost-of-living allowances at the rate specified above. Unapprenticed juveniles were paid 22s. 6d. at the age of 14 rising to 52s. 6d. at the age of 19; trade apprentices 16 years of age on entry into apprenticeship were paid 26s. 3d. rising to 58s. 3d. at 20 years of age during the last year of apprenticeship.

Casual labour employed in commercial stevedoring engaged by the day on a time basis received 15s. per 8-hour day. If engaged on a piecework basis the rate paid was from 6s. to 10s. per ton of merchandise moved by gang work. Early in the year a comprehensive agreement was reached providing for revised rates payable to licensed porters for the storing or unstoring of merchandise in the Waterport and Government Stores. This agreement provided for payment at rates varying from 1d. for cases weighing up to 28 lb. to 6d. for cases weighing up to 300 lb. for each handling operation. Heavier bales, drums and bags were paid for on a tonnage basis at the rate of 5s. 6d. per ton weight or measurement.

Male domestic labour employed in hotels and catering services was paid between 32s. 6d. and 100s. per week depending on occupation; the lower rate applied to waiters and the higher rate to chefs and head waiters, etc., both rates included proportional shares of a 10 per cent surcharge for service, and were exclusive of free board and meals. Women were paid from 20s. to 60s. and juveniles from 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week with meals.

Female domestic labour employed in institutions, hospitals, messes, etc. were paid from 46s. to 53s. 6d. per week, and maids and analogous intermediate grades to housekeeper status from 21s. to 41s. per week, depending on the numbers catered for in the institution.

Domestic servants in private employment were paid from £4 to £6 per month in the case of cooks, and from 10s. to 20s. per week in the case of housemaids, the latter being eligible for the full rate of 20s. per week at the age of 18. Charwomen and washer women were paid 5s. per day plus meals. The above rates for female domestics have been standardised since September, 1947, and have operated satisfactorily.

Following investigation by the Standing Wages Committee, approval was given by the Service Departments and the Colonial Government for revision of the salary scale of temporary clerks so as to provide for a flat rate increase of 10s. per week at each point in the scale up to the age of 25, with two further annual increments of 2s. 6d. per week at the ages of 26 and 27 conditional upon completion of one year's service over the age of 26. The new scale rises from 30s. per week at the age of 16 to a maximum of 70s. per week at the age of 27. Temporary bonus is payable in addition at the rate of £90 per annum.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

Monthly computations of the cost-of-living index were made from current retail prices under the following headings:

(i) Food
(ii) Fuel and light
(iii) Clothing
(iv) Household sundries
(v) Rent

The index is comparable with 100 in July, 1939, and is based on the rise in the cost of living experienced by an adult unskilled worker earning approximately 72s. per week and supporting a wife and three dependent children under 15 years of age.

The average cost-of-living index so computed for each quarter was published for information in the *Official Gazette*, and was as follows:

First Quarter (January–March) . .	187
Second Quarter (April–June) . .	188
Third Quarter (July–September) .	185
Fourth Quarter (October–December) .	185

Cost-of-living allowances payable to industrial-grade workers at rates current during the year were equal to 80 per cent of the basic wage, and were subject to review if the index rose above 190 or fell below 170. It will be observed that the index remained subtsantially stable.

During the year the present method of computation has been examined and reported on, as a result of which it is proposed to carry out sample surveys during 1949 to determine current consumption habits of working-class families. If necessary the weights on which the index is now assessed will then be adjusted accordingly.

LABOUR AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

During 1947 it became apparent that closer co-ordination between the staff dealing with the repatriation and resettlement of Gibraltarians evacuated during the war with that of the Social Welfare Office and the Labour Department, for which latter department initial provision was first made in the Estimates for 1947, would result in enhanced economy and efficiency of administration.

Accordingly these offices were amalgamated at the beginning of the year to form a new Department of Labour and Welfare. The staff consists of:

Director of Labour and Welfare
Executive Officer, Resettlement Board
Assistant Executive Officer, Resettlement Board
Manager, Employment Exchange
Employment Officer (female)
Welfare Officer
Lady Welfare Officer
Twenty-two Clerks (12 temporary)
Six Lady Clerks (two temporary)
Four Messengers

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The staff of the new Department were concentrated in one building which was extensively reconstructed internally so as to provide an Employment Exchange and Welfare Offices on the ground floor, with Resettlement Offices and a Registry on the upper floor.

A Departmental Registry has been established, and the registers of the Employment Exchange have been completely reorganised to make use of modern card index systems.

In the absence of a Labour Inspectorate the male Welfare Officer was authorised to be an inspector for the purposes of enforcement of the Shop Hours Ordinance. The Director of Labour and Welfare paid visits to the more important industrial undertakings, including Service Departments and buildings in course of construction, and advised where required on matters relating to the safety, health and welfare of civilian workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions registered under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1947, were as follows:

Name of Trade Union	*Membership*
Gibraltar Confederation of Labour	1,000–5,000
Transport & General Workers Union	250–1,000
Gibraltar Civil Service Association	250–1,000
Amalgamated Engineering Union	50–250
Civil Service Clerical Association—War Department Branch	50–250
Civil Service Clerical Association—Admiralty Branch	50–250
Gibraltar Dockyard Ex-Apprentices and Apprentices Union	50–250
The Association of Scientific Workers (Gibraltar Group)	50–250
The Admiralty Technical Association—Gibraltar Branch	under 50
The Institution of Professional Civil Servants—Admiralty Supervising Technical Officers Branch	under 50
Gibraltar Master Bakers Association	under 50

No new trade unions were registered during 1948. One application for registration was received from a body called the Catholic Workers Association. Following examination of the rules the application for registration was refused on the grounds that the principal purposes of the association were not such as would constitute a trade union within the meaning of the Ordinance.

The Transport and General Workers Union reported a substantial increase of membership during the year.

TRADE DISPUTES

As in the previous two years there were no strikes during 1948, and in general, amicable relations existed between employers and workers

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both in the Service Departments and in privately owned commercial and industrial undertakings.

The local trade unions were active, and submitted claims covering a wide field affecting terms and conditions of employment of both industrial and clerical grades of employees.

Early in the year a comprehensive agreement was concluded specifying rates payable to licensed porters for storing and movement of cargo at the Waterport and in Government Warehouses. This agreement operated satisfactorily, and has removed a source of long-standing friction.

Claims submitted by the Civil Service Clerical Association affecting clerks employed in the War Department and H.M. Dockyard were still outstanding at the end of the year, and will probably be referred to the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal in the United Kingdom.

Claims relating to conditions of employment of individual workers or small groups of workers not settled by direct negotiation were, in a large number of cases, determined satisfactorily after reference to the Director of Labour and Welfare.

Claims relating to large groups of workers employed by the Service Departments, Colonial Government or City Council were referred to the Standing Wages Committee presided over by the Director of Labour and Welfare. This Committee consists of representatives of each of the Service Departments, the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee held eight meetings during 1948, and dealt with 17 claims relating to conditions of employment.

Discussions were held with representatives of official and private employers and trade unions concerning the formation of a jointly represented Labour Advisory Board. These consultations were substantially completed at the end of the year, and it is now anticipated that the Labour Advisory Board will be set up early in 1949.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following new labour legislation was enacted in 1948:

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance—No. 5 of 1948.

This Ordinance amends the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance of 1922 so as to give the force of law to the following International Labour Conventions:

(a) The Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921.
(b) The Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.
(c) The Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.

Under Section 3 of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1946, New Year's Day was proclaimed to be a holiday in addition to the other days included in the Schedule to this Ordinance.

A draft Ordinance providing for the notification of accidents and occupational diseases was completed and submitted for approval prior

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to publication; in the meantime the system of voluntary notification of accidents which would otherwise be reportable, which was introduced in 1947, continued to operate.

Completion of the draft Workmen's Compensation Bill, which is based substantially on the United Kingdom National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, will be proceeded with following analysis of accident frequency and severity rates on which the assessment of suitable contribution and benefit rates depends.

The compilation of statistics relating to age groups and unemployment has been facilitated by the amalgamation of the Social Welfare Office with the Labour Department in the new Department of Labour and Welfare, and valuable information has been obtained on which to base an Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance.

A draft Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance was published prior to enactment, but had not been enacted at the end of the year as discussions were still proceeding with representative bodies regarding certain proposed amendments to the draft.

PUBLICATIONS

Owing to pressure of work connected with the formation and organisation of the new Department of Labour and Welfare it was not possible to prepare further issues of the *Labour and Social Welfare Bulletin* during 1948, but it is expected that publication will be resumed during 1949.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

While the figures for 1948 given in this chapter are subject to variation when the books for the year are finally closed, any adjustments which may be necessary will not be substantial and will not affect the picture of the progress of the Colony's finances during the year under review. The main events in 1948 were the floating of a local loan at 3 per cent. in January which raised £836,375 to assist in the financing of the Permanent Housing Scheme; the repayment—with the exception of a few small holdings—of the interest-free loan made to His Majesty's Government in 1943; and the introduction of more frequent lotteries.

Revenue in 1948 exceeded the original estimate by £116,870. This was mainly due to a welcome recovery in customs receipts which in recent years had suffered a sharp decline, partly to higher profits than were anticipated from the Government lottery and partly to certain receipts of a fortuitous nature. The yield from estate duties and from the new export tax on fuel oil were over-estimated, whilst the introduction of an entertainments tax was held over for further consideration in 1949.

Expenditure, excluding loan funds, amounted to £652,755, of which £75,569 were accounted for by extraordinary works. Recurrent expenditure, including special items, amounted to £577,186, an increase of some £67,000 over the corresponding figure for 1947. This was mainly due to

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the new item of Public Debt Charges which absorbed £41,819. Expenditure from loan funds amounted to £701,380.

Figures of revenue and expenditure under the main heads are given in the following table together with the corresponding figures for 1947:

REVENUE

	1947 £	1948 £
1. Customs	225,971	256,259
2. Port, harbour and wharf dues	28,781	37,868
3. Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	37,932	47,828
4. Fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements	69,315	74,907
5. Post Office and Telegraph	40,932	56,234
6. Rents of Government property	33,556	40,923
7. Interest	34,311	46,300
8. Lottery	16,669	64,189
9. Miscellaneous receipts	51,738	56,897
10. Repayment of loans by local bodies	170	175
11. Special	850,000	—
	£1,389,375	£681,580

EXPENDITURE

	1947 £	1948 £
1. Social services (including resettlement, rehousing and town planning)	519,719 (*a*)	211,350
2. Public Works	118,504	118,125
3. Administration	30,587	31,078
4. Justice	82,550	91,787
5. Public services (revenue earning)	77,200	66,575
6. Miscellaneous services	51,585	60,356
7. Pensions	21,377	20,133
8. Supplies Control	—	8,667 (*b*)
9. Public debt charges	—	41,819
10. Land purchases	2,110	2,865
11. War services	9,224 (*b*)	—
	£912,856	£652,755

(*a*) Includes expenditure on the main Permanent Housing Scheme which was met from loan funds in 1948.

(*b*) "Supplies Control" was included under "War Services" in 1947.

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Assets stood at approximately £3,181,957 on 31st December, 1948, and liabilities at approximately £2,284,163, giving a General Revenue Balance of £897,794. The following is an approximate summary of the balance sheet at 31st December, 1948:

Liabilities	£	*Assets*	£
Loan Fund	134,995	Cash and J.C.F. Balances	30,443
Deposits	89,375	Drafts and Remittances	159
Suspense Account	12,716	Investments	3,128,135
Special Funds	2,047,077	Advances	23,220
General Revenue Balance	897,794		
	£3,181,957		£3,181,957

The public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1948, consisted of the 3 per cent Debenture Loan, 1967–72, £836,375, and the outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan amounting to £803 10s. 0d.

Taxation is generally indirect. There is no income tax and there are no excise duties. The main heads of taxation and the yield from each in 1948 were:

	£
Customs	256,259
Estate Duties	10,714
Stamp Duties	4,589
Licences	10,146
Trade Taxes	10,863
Fuel Oil Tax	6,507

The export tax on fuel oil was brought into operation in February, 1948.

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is reflected in the limited range of items subject to import duty, which is levied only on alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits and tobacco. There are preferential rates for imports of Empire origin and reduced rates for alcoholic beverages imported in bulk. Whisky and brandy imported in bulk are liable to duty at 48s. and 30s. per gallon respectively at the full rate, and 46s. and 21s. per gallon respectively at the preferential rate.

Duty on malt liquors is at the rate of 1s. per gallon at the full rate and 9d. per gallon at the preferential rate. Motor spirit carries a duty of 6d. per gallon.

Cigarettes carry a duty of 1s. 6d. per lb. at the full rate and 1s. per lb. at the preferential rate, with an additional duty of 1s. 8d. per 100 cigarettes. Other manufactured tobacco is taxed at the rate of 6s. per lb. full rate and 5s. 4d. per lb. preferential rate; the duty on unmanufactured tobacco is at the rate of 8d. per lb. full rate and 7d. per lb. preferential rate.

Stamp duties are charged under the Stamp Duties Ordinance upon the several instruments specified in the schedule thereto. The provision s

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of the Ordinance follow closely the Stamp Act, 1891, and the first schedule thereto. The rates of duty imposed under the Ordinance are the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is obtained from property transactions.

Estate duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 per cent of the value of the estate on estates valued at between £100 and £3,000 to 10 per cent on estates exceeding £50,000 in value. Estates whose value is less than £100 are exempt from duty.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The legal tender of the Colony is composed of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. There was a further contraction in the note circulation during 1948 from £816,515 on 1st January to £786,515 on 31st December. The war-time ban on circulation of United Kingdom notes in Gibraltar is still maintained.

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)
The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank

The Government Savings Bank maintained its popularity with the small depositor. Deposits during the year increased to £975,669 from £960,387 in 1947.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

Manufactured Goods

The value of imports of manufactured goods for 1948 (£1,000,000 approximately) slightly exceeded that for 1947. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier but goods were also imported from France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Sweden. There have been small increases in the importation of footwear, electrical appliances, motor vehicles, hollow-ware and glass-ware. Importers have been able to lay in ample stocks of general manufactures.

Foodstuffs

Imports of foodstuffs have not varied much from the 1947 figures as the population and the import policy have not changed materially. Late in the year increased imports of chocolates, sugar confectionery and biscuits were made possible by the relaxation of export controls in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has been the chief source of supply; other countries include Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, North and East Africa, Brazil, Argentina and Australia.

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EXPORTS

Gibraltar has no regular export trade of any great significance. There is, however, a steady flow of exports in the shape of consumer goods purchased by some 10,000 alien workers and by the crews of visiting vessels of the Royal Navy, of foreign men-of-war and of merchant ships.

TRADE WITH SPAIN

Trade with Spain continues to be confined chiefly to market produce and building materials.

RATIONING

Rationing of essential foodstuffs has been maintained during the year. All supplies of rationed commodities are received through the Ministry of Food. Clothing and textiles are not rationed.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE

An Open General Licence was granted with effect from 2nd June, 1948, for goods manufactured in the United Kingdom or British Colonies.

SHIPPING

Six thousand one hundred and eighty-five vessels entered the port during the year as compared with 5,208 in 1947 and 3,826 in 1946. Sales of bunker coal, however, do not necessarily correspond with shipping arrivals, as exports are controlled from the United Kingdom where supply contracts are placed. The same conditions apply to the importation and supply of black oils.

CURRENCY CONTROL

Currency control is governed by directives from the United Kingdom. Currency Regulations restrict the circulation of Bank of England notes.

The prices of goods purchased in the dollar area continue to increase and the cost of flour, meat, oats and rice, is steadily raising the cost of living.

GENERAL

During the year 1948 further relaxation of controls has taken place and as a result importers have increased their stocks, the effect of competition is beginning to be noticeable and normal conditions are slowly, but steadily, returning.

The estimated total value of imports connected with the Supplies Control Department amounted to approximately £2,500,000 (coal imports are not included).

Chapter 6: Production

There is no land suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry, and no forests, fisheries or other natural resources. Industrial production, apart from activities to satisfy purely domestic needs, is nil but plans are afoot to establish a sardine cannery and an olive cannery for export purposes.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

As a result of recommendations made by a committee appointed by the Governor in 1943, education in the Colony is now the responsibility of the Government and a Director of Education was first appointed in 1944. The educational system was further reorganised in 1946 when the schools were organised into primary (infant and junior) and secondary (academic, modern and commercial), and this system continued in force during 1947 and 1948. The schools are staffed by members of the religious orders and expatriate and locally-recruited lay teachers.

One new school, to meet the needs of repatriated children, was established during the year on the site of the war-time Royal Naval Air Station buildings.

At the end of the year the following schools were established:

Secondary Schools	*No. of Pupils*
Gibraltar Grammar	165
Loreto Convent	128
Sacred Heart Modern (Boys)	410
Line Wall Modern (Girls)	270
Gibraltar Commercial	36
Primary Schools (Juniors)	
Castle Road (Boys)	166
Rosia (Boys)	125
St. Joseph's (Girls)	128
St. George's (Mixed)	98
St. Mary's (Girls)	234
Primary Schools (Infants)	
St. Mary's	272
St. Bernard's	84
St. Joseph's	106
St. George's	94
Hebrew	39
Catalan Bay	28
Europa	34
Royal Naval Air Station	53
Glacis	140

The total number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 in Government schools at the end of 1948 was therefore: secondary 1,009, primary 1,601; total: 2,610.

The average school attendance during the year was 91.5 per cent compared with 90.1 per cent during 1947 and 89 per cent in 1946. These figures make no allowance for absence through sickness.

For reasons of religion and location, the primary schools have been organised into small units supervised by a Headmistress of Primary Schools.

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In secondary education, the results achieved in School Certificate Examinations have been excellent and the Gibraltar Grammar School now has a Higher School Certificate class as a regular feature. The results achieved in this latter examination have been most satisfactory.

In the modern schools more emphasis has been laid on handicraft and the results have been extremely satisfactory. At the close of the year an exhibition in handicrafts was organised at the Convent and the display created considerable interest.

A new Technical and Dockyard School, to be conducted jointly by the Admiralty and the Colonial Government, rapidly approached completion during the year and was due to be opened early in 1949. At the end of 1948 it was possible to make a selection from a good field of boys who will be the first pupils to attend the school. The Colony will in future be able to provide full alternative forms of secondary education.

Evening classes for adult civilians continued to be held during the year by the Army Educational Authorities, working in close co-operation with the Department of Education. An Inter-Services Education Committee was established and the attendance of the Director of Education was invited. This co-ordination is highly desirable in view of the fact that the education of Service children is undertaken by the Colonial Government.

Another valuable form of adult education was provided at the Calpe Institute which was established in 1944 by the British Council. Weekly lectures on educational matters were given at the Institute by the Director of Education, attendances being very satisfactory.

The Department of Education continued to provide facilities for the conduct of examinations of the University of London (up to honours degree standard) and of various professional bodies. Advice is also given to students sitting for any examinations as well as to private students and applicants for scholarships.

The Government continued to supply free milk to children between the ages of 5 and 8 years. Cases of children in poor circumstances, needing footwear or clothing, were reported by the head teacher to the Welfare Department for attention.

More candidates for the post of student-teacher came forward during the year. With secondary schools well established, it is now possible to demand a minimum of School Leaving Certificate. The student-teacher scheme has been most valuable in providing suitable material for further training in the United Kingdom. It is also worthy of mention that during 1948 some of those student-teachers who had been sent to the United Kingdom for training in former years returned to Gibraltar, after obtaining their teacher-training certificates, and took up duty in the Government schools.

A draft Education Ordinance has been considered and unanimously agreed by the Board of Education. It has now been submitted to Government.

There are three private schools in the Colony: Loreto Private School, with approximately 130 children, Brympton (Church of England), with 70 children, and St. Philomena, with 31 children. These schools have

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been opened with the approval of the Governor and are subject to Government inspection.

HEALTH

The health of the civilian population has remained satisfactory throughout the year. Overcrowding was still a problem, but this should be remedied to a certain extent by the completion of the new blocks of flats which are being constructed under the Government's Permanent Housing Scheme to provide accommodation for some 470 families.

Seventeen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year; there were 11 deaths. Measles and pertussis were the most noticeable of the minor infectious diseases, the number of cases notified being 135 and 42 respectively.

The number of deaths amongst the civilian population was 176 as compared with 150 in 1947. There were also six deaths amongst resident aliens. Respective death rates were 8·19 and 2·69 per thousand. The death rate for the total civil population was 7·67 per thousand as compared with 8·5 per thousand in 1947, the lower figure in 1948, in spite of the greater number of deaths, being due to the continued increase of the civil population on account of repatriation.

The number of births amongst the civil population was 371 as compared with 471 in 1947. There were 11 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 29·64 per thousand births as compared with 47 per thousand in 1947.

The Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 155 beds, is the only general hospital serving the civilian community. Within its precincts, there is a maternity block and a segregation block. A clinic for general out-patients is held every morning for persons unable to afford a private doctor. There are up-to-date departments of radiography and physiotherapy connected with the hospital as well as a number of special clinics, such as orthopaedic, dental and ophthalmic.

The King George V Hospital for diseases of the chest has accommodation for 50 patients and is mainly used for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The latter remains a considerable problem in the Colony, but excellent work is being done in this hospital, which has had an average number of 53 patients during the year. Major thoracic operations are now being performed at the hospital by a specialist surgeon who makes regular visits to Gibraltar.

The Mental Hospital, which now has accommodation for 29 patients, has been renovated during 1948.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital for the treatment of major infectious diseases, such as cholera and smallpox, was empty throughout the year, but can be brought into service without delay should the occasion arise.

The Child Welfare Centres in the town and the South District continued to do excellent work and the advice of doctors and health visitors is greatly appreciated. Considerable progress is being made with diphtheria immunisation.

The School Medical Service carried out by a Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors has contributed greatly to the detection of disease in its early stages. There is excellent liaison between the Service

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and the Hospital. Compulsory vaccination is carried out in infancy and again at the age of 12.

The Board of Health—a committee of doctors representing all medical interests in the Colony—met regularly once a month.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. A new refuse destructor has been built by the City Council and is now in operation.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles of the campaign begun in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the *aedes argenteus culex pipiens* and *theobaldia longeareolatus.*

Measures to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946 were taken throughout the year. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional minor infestations and instructing householders in the methods necessary to keep the rat population to a minimum.

HOUSING

The policy of providing temporary housing accommodation for returned evacuees was continued throughout the year and 118 tenements, of which 96 were in buildings made available by the Service Departments, were completed. Work on the 18 permanent houses on the Shorthorn Farm site was completed during the year and also the last two of the six Government Quarters at Old Mount Road. Building of houses by private enterprise continued on a small scale.

Work continued on the Permanent Housing Scheme for 472 flats in seven blocks and the end of the year saw one block almost completed and two further blocks nearing completion. Work on the remaining blocks continued satisfactorily.

The selected sites for the new flats are beautifully situated—removed from the congested old town—and have a fine outlook over Gibraltar Bay. Each block has been designed to preserve as much of the amenities in the adjoining Alameda Gardens as possible. Advantage has been taken of the steep gradients to step the sections of each block so that they rise storey above storey much as do the old buildings of the city itself. The main existing roadways are retained and access is in most cases from the higher levels, the entrances being half way up the building and so giving a minimum of stairs to climb. By placing the lower blocks at right angles to the gradient the dwellings are given a better outlook and offer less obstruction to the views from the gardens. The buildings are planned on an average of five floors, except two blocks on Kingsway. Here, as entrances are on the lowest level, lifts are provided and the height of the buildings has been increased to eight floors. Living conditions in the Colony have been closely studied and the accommodation planned with special regard to climate. Open loggias or balconies are provided for each family, covered playgrounds for the children and roof gardens for adults. All flats will be approached by open balconies and will have through ventilation.

Preliminary work by the Lands and Works Department on an additional housing scheme to provide 100 flats mostly in blocks of eight flats, situated in different parts of the town, was commenced late in the year.

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The Lands and Works Department also carried out repairs to properties damaged by enemy action, repairs to Crown properties and minor repairs and improvements in the Glacis Temporary Housing Estate.

The Central Planning Commission appointed to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Outline Town Plan met regularly during the year.

Sanitary supervision of dwellings is undertaken by the City Council through the Medical Officer of Health and a staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Following recommendations of a working party appointed in 1947 by His Excellency the Governor to examine the Resettlement and Social Welfare services, it was decided to amalgamate the staff of these services with that of the Labour Department to form a new Department of Labour and Welfare. This amalgamation took place at the commencement of the year, and the Social Welfare Office, previously located in the Colonial Secretariat, was re-accommodated in the offices of the Department of Labour and Welfare which already housed the Employment Exchange and the Resettlement staffs. Concentration of the staff of the Department in one building has resulted in a high standard of co-ordination being achieved.

The Public Assistance Scheme, first introduced in 1946, was extended to cover cases of financial hardship due to temporary sickness or unemployment, in addition to relief granted in cash or kind to the aged and infirm.

Unemployed able-bodied persons under 65 are eligible for benefit conditional upon regular registration at the Employment Exchange, but eligibility for benefit ceases in the event of refusal to accept employment deemed to be suitable.

The scale of benefits was increased in March, 1948, and is now subject to a maximum total grant of 50s. per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a maximum rent allowance of 10s. per week. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult is 20s. per week and to a married couple 30s. per week. Dependent young persons over 16 but under 20 years of age are eligible for 7s. 6d. per week and dependent children under 16 years of age 5s. per week.

A number of destitute persons living in centres and being provided with meals on a communal basis were re-accommodated in converted tenements and so enabled to make arrangements to cook for themselves; they were then granted public assistance in lieu of meals. This change was welcomed by the persons concerned and resulted in considerable economy in expenditure.

A number of children and destitute aged persons found by the Medical Officer to be suffering from some degree of malnutrition were supplied with extra milk and eggs through the Department, with beneficial results to their general standard of health.

Ophthalmic examination of blind persons was continued and by the end of the year 107 persons had been certified and registered as blind

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within the meaning of the English Act. The record is not yet complete as there are thought to be some who might not have attended for examination.

The Gibraltar Society for the Blind, which had suspended its functions during the war years, has been re-formed under the title of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Society is composed of unofficials with the Welfare Officer representing the Department. The main purposes of this Society may be described as follows: to encourage persons who are known to be suffering from defective eyesight to be seen by the ophthalmologist; to visit the blind at their homes; to grant financial help to blind persons who do not come within the scope of the Government Assistance Scheme; and to provide recreational and educational activities for the blind.

During 1948, 135 persons, including school children, were supplied with spectacles either free or at reduced charges by the Department.

The Social Welfare Committee met towards the end of the year in order to give the unofficial members an account of the work of the Department as it has been affected by current developments, and the Welfare Officers maintained close liaison throughout the year with the representatives of voluntary religious charitable organisations who are members of the Committee.

RESETTLEMENT

Every effort has been made to secure the repatriation of the maximum number of Gibraltarians still evacuated in the United Kingdom and elsewhere who wish to return to Gibraltar.

It was originally estimated that it would be possible to receive a total of 650 persons during 1948. However, as the Service Departments permitted the temporary occupation of disused hutments, it was possible to increase this number; and between January and May 761 persons were repatriated from the United Kingdom. In addition 32 persons who had been evacuated to Madeira were repatriated, and that scheme was thereby closed. Thirty-four persons were repatriated from the United Kingdom to live in Tangier under what is known as the "Fend-for-Yourself" scheme, which was modified by the introduction of a revised and reduced scheme of financial assistance.

On completion of this programme all available accommodation in temporary housing, transit centres and elsewhere was fully occupied, and it was realised that it would not be possible to proceed with further repatriation until the more advanced of the blocks of flats being constructed under the Government Permanent Housing Scheme were completed. It was anticipated that the first three of these blocks comprising 187 flats would be completed in the early part of 1949. This necessitated consideration by the Resettlement Board of the principles on which the flats should be allocated. It was decided to adopt a system of allocation based on points having regard to Gibraltarian status, length of residence in Gibraltar prior to evacuation, degree of overcrowding in present accommodation and displacement from premises occupied prior to

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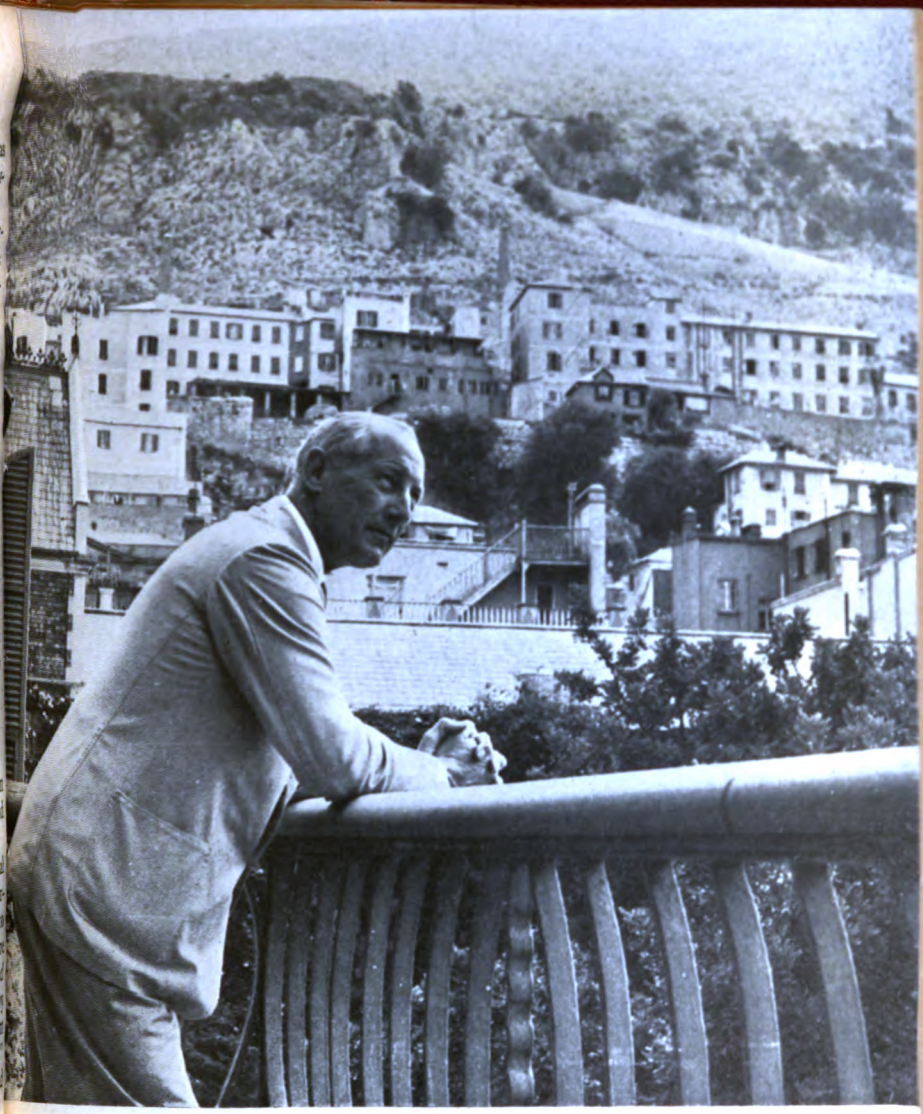

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

utenant-General Sir Kenneth Anderson looks out from the balcony of The Convent (Government House)

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GIBRALTARIAN SCHOOLBOYS

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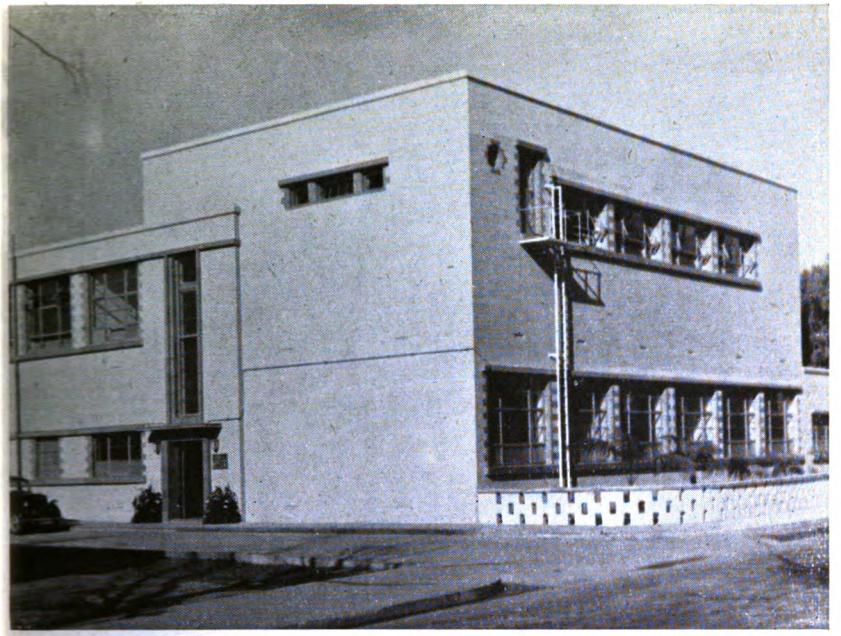

THE NEW GIBRALTAR TECHNICAL AND DOCKYARD SCHOOL

A BLOCK OF FLATS UNDER ERECTION

Part of the Government's Permanent Housing Scheme

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evacuation. Other factors which it was decided should also be taken into consideration were rent paying capacity, certified cases of tuberculosis, and previous service with the armed forces.

Towards the end of the year applications were invited from persons requiring re-accommodation and as a result of this, approximately 1,200 applications were received. Applicants were then interviewed at the Labour and Welfare Department Offices in order to enable a standardised comprehensive pro-forma to be completed, after which the applications were assessed in accordance with their points value. Where overcrowding was a material factor the actual conditions in which the families were living were investigated in each case and checked and reported on by the Medical Officer of Health.

Further progress was made in investigation of claims for compensation submitted by evacuees in respect of lost or damaged luggage and during the year 120 such claims were settled. The majority of claims made by persons now repatriated have been dealt with.

The Resettlement Board, consisting of eight official and four unofficial members, met on five occasions to consider matters affecting repatriation and resettlement policy, whilst the Standing Committee composed of the unofficial members and the Executive Officer met on 37 occasions in order to deal with individual accommodation cases.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Forty-three Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following were the most important:

Ordinance No. 3. No motor car may now be registered without production of evidence that it has been lawfully imported. Unless car licenses are renewed within 14 days of expiry, and the car is in Gibraltar, a *prima facie* case is raised that the car has been exported.

Ordinance No. 4. Revision of the laws is proceeding. This Ordinance appoints the Commissioner for the revision (the Attorney-General) and confers the necessary powers upon him, including the power to omit certain enactments from the revised edition.

Ordinance No. 5. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (Cap. 37) is amended to give legal effect to the International Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, The Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921, and the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.

Ordinance No. 7 re-enacts for Gibraltar the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938.

Ordinance No. 8 re-enacts for Gibraltar so much of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934, as refers to the survival of causes of action for the benefit of the estates of deceased persons.

Ordinance No. 10 re-enacts for Gibraltar the Evidence Act, 1938.

Ordinance No. 11 re-enacts for Gibraltar so much of the Fatal Accidents (Damages) Act, 1908, and the Law Reform (Miscellaneous

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Provisions) Act, 1934, as refers to damages under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, and to the awarding of interest on sums recovered by action.

Ordinance No. 12 provides for the appointment of an authority to consider applications for licences under the Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 93). (The Justices of the Peace have been appointed as the licensing authority in respect of intoxicating liquor licences.)

Ordinance No. 13. A pilotage administration charge of £1 is imposed on every ship for which the services of a licensed pilot are obtained, the proceeds to be used in connection with the pilotage services.

Ordinance No. 15 re-enacts for Gibraltar the Law Reform (Frustrated Contracts) Act, 1943.

Ordinance No. 16 re-enacts for Gibraltar so much of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act, 1935, as refers to joint tortfeasors.

Ordinance No. 17 re-enacts for Gibraltar the Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act, 1945.

Ordinance No. 19 re-enacts for Gibraltar so much of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act, 1935, as refers to married women.

Ordinance No. 21 adapts to Gibraltar the provisions of the House to House Collections Act, 1939.

Ordinance No. 22. The Repatriation and Resettlement Ordinance, 1946, is amended to give the Resettlement Board power to nominate tenants for residential accommodation falling vacant. Government guarantees an assessed rent in the case of nominated tenants. Repatriated persons have, in certain cases, the right to be reinstated as tenants.

Ordinance No. 23. The Land (Titles) Order (Cap. 50) is amended to give the Governor power to take over, for compensation, any land held by aliens which has been used in such a way as to be prejudicial to the security or good government of the Colony.

Ordinance No. 25. A number of penalties for minor offences against the Summary Conviction Ordinance (Cap. 99) have been increased, and the principal Ordinance has in several other respects been modernised.

Ordinance No. 27. It has been made necessary for moneylenders, before they can be licensed, to be granted a certificate by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The certificate can be suspended or forfeited.

Ordinance No. 30. The law as to animals and birds has been consolidated and the following Ordinances have been repealed: the Animals (Diseases) Ordinance (Cap. 7), the Animals (Protection) Ordinance (Cap. 8), the Birds (Protection) Ordinance (Cap. 12), the Pounds Ordinance (Cap. 84) and the Dogs Ordinance, 1946.

Ordinance No. 31 provides for the registration of United Kingdom trade-marks, and a registered proprietor in the Colony is given such privileges and rights as *mutatis mutandis* would be conferred on him by the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

Ordinance No. 34. An Amendment to the Law of Property Ordinance (Cap. 52) relieves the Attorney-General of his special responsibilities regarding charitable trusts, and as an alternative empowers him *or* the Charity Commissioners (not yet appointed) *or* two or more interested persons to take action in the case of an alleged breach of trust.

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Ordinance No. 35 forbids the assurance of any land to or for the benefit of any corporation in mortmain otherwise than with the Governor's licence. It also prescribes the sole conditions under which assurances may be made to charitable uses.

Ordinance No. 36. The existing law as to the solemnisation, contraction and registration of marriages has been repealed and re-enacted with various modifications.

Ordinance No. 37 provides for the establishment of a Nursing Board and the maintenance of a register of nurses.

Ordinance No. 38 constitutes a Pharmaceutical Board, restricts the sale of medicines by unauthorised persons, makes it necessary to disclose the composition of medicines on the wrapper, provides for a register of dispensers, etc. It is based on the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1943.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Judiciary in Gibraltar is composed of the Chief Justice and a body of Magistrates. The courts of law consist of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court. At the criminal sessions he sits with a jury of seven, or, in capital cases, of 12. For civil cases he sits either alone or with a jury of seven, according to circumstances. The system of special and common juries is very similar to that which obtains in England. Though, for nearly all purposes, the Grand Jury was abolished in England in 1933, it has been retained, in accordance with local opinion, for all indictments in Gibraltar, where it consists of 40 persons, vacancies being filled by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List.

The Supreme Court has a combined jurisdiction such as is exercised in England by all the divisions of the High Court of Justice, the Assize Courts, the Quarter Sessions and the County Courts. The Supreme Court is also the appellate tribunal for all appeals from the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and from a number of bodies and persons in whom quasi-judicial powers are vested by law for special purposes. It thus has unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, subject to appeal to the Privy Council in the usual manner.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are held by the Stipendiary Magistrate or, when the need arises, by two or more other Justices of the Peace. In 1948 there were, apart from the Stipendiary, 18 Justices of whom about 12 were in fact available for work on the Bench. These courts have a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of their English counterpart. They are also petty debt courts for claims up to £5. Various forms of appeal from them lie to the Supreme Court.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly English law itself, namely the English Statutes as at 31st December, 1883, together with any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to this Colony, and the

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common law of England to date in so far as it is applicable; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of local Ordinances.

The procedural law is to a small extent to be found in Ordinances but mostly in rules of court made by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Governor.

During 1948 there have been two considerable undertakings with the object of progress and orderliness. First, a fresh revision of the entire body of Ordinances and other local substantive law has been entrusted to the Attorney-General as Commissioner and is expected to become effective during 1949. Secondly, the major part of the procedural law, in the form of rules of court, has been completely overhauled and brought into line with English practice subject to numerous modifications necessitated by local conditions. This has resulted in the substitution of a modern code of practice in the Supreme Court for a scattered collection of many sets of rules made during the previous 60 years.

Another noteworthy matter is the system of free legal aid for poor persons. Under the new Rules of the Supreme Court the system will operate as regards civil proceedings in much the same way as it was operated in England. As regards criminal proceedings, in 1947 the system was extended to cover all cases of any gravity in any court, and it has worked smoothly and beneficially throughout the current year, 60 certificates for such aid having been granted.

Again, the much improved system of probation introduced in November, 1946, has expanded with satisfactory results. During 1948 there were 12 probation orders. At the end of the year 22 persons were on probation. The great majority of probationers appear to have responded satisfactorily. There are two Probation Officers, one male and one female. Up to date there has been no occasion to place a female on probation.

In addition to an exceptionally large body of work in connection with the revision of procedure, and to chambers of business, the Supreme Court has dealt with 21 civil actions which came to trial, 23 other civil proceedings in open court, the trials of 22 persons on indictment and 7 criminal appeals. The criminal trials were, on the whole, of a graver character, as well as being more numerous, than in the previous year. The most outstanding civil case was an eight-day trial of an action based on allegations of fraud and negligence in relation to foreign currency transactions during the troubled years of the Spanish Civil War. A difficult period in the life of the colony was thereby vividly recalled.

In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction the most notable feature was a further reduction in the number of cases. Between 1946 and 1947 the number dropped by about 13 per cent; between 1947 and 1948 it again dropped by about 11 per cent, the cases heard in 1948 numbering 1,006. The comparative figures of the population are significant in this connection. As at the end of 1946 the entire static population numbered 26,234 and in addition the daily average number of workers entering Gibraltar from Spain in that year was 7,500. The corresponding figures for 1947 were 27,355 and 8,400, and those for 1948 were 28,460 and 8,300.

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The total of 1,006 cases in the courts of Summary Jurisdiction consisted, of course, almost entirely of minor criminal offences, but included 13 matrimonial cases of which six were new, a number of others having been settled with the assistance of the Magistrate's Clerk. Of the total figure, 263 traffic offences formed the biggest item—an increase of 53 over the previous year. Other items of note were: 49 cases of offences against the person; 43 of smuggling; 28 of larceny of Crown property; and 51 inquiries by examining Magistrates into indictable offences, resulting in 23 persons being committed for trial in the Supreme Court. A remarkable feature was a successful application by the Revenue Authorities for the forfeiture to the Crown of 288,000 cigarettes of American manufacture to which no claimant appeared.

The Justices, other than the Stipendiary Magistrate, bore an exceptionally heavy burden, inasmuch as they held the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction from 16th June to the end of the year in the absence of the Stipendiary from those courts.

In the Coroner's Court 19 inquests were held during the year, 16 other cases, in which an inquest ultimately became unnecessary, having been reported.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year, inaugurated in Gibraltar in 1946, took place on 1st October, the Justices, the legal profession and the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

Strength

The strength of the Force throughout the year was two officers and 231 other ranks. During this period 13 members of the Force resigned, one was discharged, two retired on pension and seven recruits were engaged.

There was no change in the strength of the Special Constabulary which remained the same as in 1947, i.e. two officers and 79 other ranks as compared with an approved establishment of two officers and 100 other ranks.

Distribution

For the purpose of duties, the Force is divided into three divisions: "A" Division covering the town area; "B" Division the waterfront, including His Majesty's Dockyard, and "C" Division the Headquarters Administration, Criminal Investigation Department, Permit and Registration, Transport and the Police Training School.

Instruction

The following courses of instruction were held in the Police School:

(a) Three complete courses of 13 weeks each for recruits and serving constables.

(b) Two courses for sergeants of four and two weeks each, and

(c) Two refresher courses for probationers.

A total of 72 other ranks passed the above courses.

One hundred and eight also passed their annual re-examination in first-aid and 13 gained life saving certificates.

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One chief inspector and one inspector, while on leave in the United Kingdom, were attached for two weeks to the Metropolitan Police to gain experience of the methods and procedure adopted in the United Kingdom. The police sergeant instructor in charge of the training school also attended, whilst on leave one of the Regional Police Training Schools to obtain up-to-date methods of instruction.

Nine expatriate officers attended a course in the Spanish language.

Weekly lectures continued to be given throughout the year in order to keep all police ranks informed of amendments to local laws, police standing orders, etc.

Twenty officers attended courses organised by the Army Education Authorities on shorthand, book-keeping, English, Spanish and motor mechanics.

The printing of the new *Police Manual of Instruction*, completed in 1947, was carried out in 1948 and copies have been issued to all ranks.

Crime

There were no cases of serious crime and no major disturbances during the year. All offences which were reported or became known to the police are shown in Appendix II.

The total number of 1,477 shows an increase of 86 on the figures for 1947, due mainly to more offences committed under the Traffic and Motor Ordinances. A comparative table is contained in Appendix III.

Cases of offences against the person show a decrease of 13 compared with 1947, whilst cases of offences against property also decreased by 39.

Welfare

The two Police Clubs "A" and "B" continued to function. Club "A" was completely re-decorated and re-furnished during the year.

The Force held its first annual sports meeting in September. Many cups were donated by local residents.

Once again the Colonial Small-Bore Open Sights Shooting Team contained representatives of the Force.

Awards

Two Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals and two bars were awarded to members of the Force during the year. Two were also decorated with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

General

In October a motor-cycle patrol was introduced to cover all the roads outside the city and to circle the Rock. New machines for this purpose, for the patrol sergants and for the traffic police officer are on order.

Twelve meetings were held of the Police Working Committee which is composed of the Commissioner of Police as chairman, and the Naval, Military and R.A.F. Assistant Provost Marshals as members.

Co-operation of all police services was maintained throughout the year. Composite patrols of Service and civil police continued to work together in the evenings until taverns were closed.

Two St. John Ambulance Divisions were formed within the Force, one ambulance division for each police division. This is voluntary and the present membership is 65.

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PRISONS

The number of prison receptions in 1948 was 106 compared with 141 in 1947 and 100 in 1946. Statistics regarding the prison population are given in Appendix IV and Appendix V.

All convicted prisoners between the ages of 16 and 60 years are required to work, subject to being certified fit by the prison surgeon. Labour is performed outside the prison and is vigorous and varied.

Unconvicted prisoners are given every opportunity to interview counsel or to settle their affairs. They are permitted such correspondence as may be necessary to this end. They are not required to work and are given such exercise as may be recommended by the prison surgeon.

When female prisoners are received, they are supervised by female prison officers and are segregated from males. No male officer is allowed in the female yard and vice versa. The work provided for female prisoners is usually of a domestic nature, such as repairs to prison clothing and bedding and such other tasks as may be available. Four females were received during the year.

Subject to good conduct, convicted prisoners can earn a partial remission of not more than one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

During the year, the prison has been visited regularly by visiting Justices, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. There are no officially appointed chaplains but ministers of the different denominations pay regular visits.

The prison possesses a library of 3,000 books of all descriptions, which have been voluntarily contributed by members of the public and by welfare authorities.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER

Two classes of water are used by the City Council of Gibraltar: potable water and brackish water.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained from rainfall and from shallow wells sunk in the isthmus between the Rock and the Spanish mainland.

The rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas on the eastern and western sides of the Rock which cover about 38 acres. A system of channels and conduits conveys this water by gravitation into 10 storage reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock and into a service reservoir sited near the old Moorish Castle. These reservoirs have a total storage capacity of about 14 million gallons and are situated at levels varying between 200 and 400 feet above sea level.

The total rainfall during the rain year 1947–48 as registered by the City Council's gauges was 20·89 inches (average of 4 gauges located at different heights on the east and west sides of the Rock) and yielded 14,343,840 gallons.

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The water from the potable water wells, which are approximately at sea level, is pumped into the reservoirs mentioned above and treated with ammonia and chlorine gas, before it is supplied. It would be impossible to meet the present-day demands for potable water, which is about 48½ million gallons per annum as compared with approximately 27 million before the war, without this source of supply, and with a view to augmenting this supply and improving the quality of the water, the Council are now altering the existing pumping arrangements and installing a base exchange water softening plant which it is hoped to bring into operation before the commencement of the next dry season.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine and no water is supplied until it has been declared fit for consumption by the Medical Officer of Health.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The price charged for potable water varies from 5d. per 100 gallons at the public supply points to 2s. 6d. per 100 gallons when delivered at the wharves to shipping.

The Admiralty and the War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells in the isthmus at the northern end of Gibraltar and is elevated by pumping machinery to several service reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water to every house and the supply is constant. The Council also pump brackish water for military purposes into War Department reservoirs situated in the Upper Rock.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of the summer. It is used for fire-fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of this class of water now consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea. During the year 1948, the total quantity supplied amounted to 395½ million gallons.

A Brackish Water Rate is levied in respect of the supply of this water except for supplies to the War Department, for which charges are made on a *per capita* basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes, which are metered and charged for at the rate of 4d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY

The characteristics of the electricity undertaking of the City Council are at present as follows:

System

Alternating current 1-phase, 2,100 volts, 76 cycles, transformed in sub-stations to 110 and 220 volts for private consumers and street lighting; direct current, 440 volts for power.

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Generation

Steam and diesel-driven generators:

3 600 kw. Belliss & Morcom B.T.H. diesel-driven alternators.
1 500 kw. B.T.H. turbo-alternator (direct-drive).
1 500 kw. G.E.C. alternator and generator in tandem (gear-drive).
2 300 kw. B.T.H. alternator and generator in tandem (gear-drive).
6 Babcock & Wilcox W.T. boilers, hand-fired, forced draughts.
3 150 kw. Hewittic mercury-arc rectifiers.

During 1948 the supply of electricity by the Council amounted to 5,546,027 Board of Trade units.

The rates of charges were as follows:

Flat Rates

Lighting	6½d. per B. of T. unit
Power	3½d. per B. of T. unit

Inclusive Tariff

Primary Rate	6½d. per B. of T. unit
Secondary Rate . . .	2d. per B. of T. unit

The Council are continuing to implement their policy of complete change-over to diesel-driven generating plant adopted in 1935 and interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, and their scheme for developing the electricity undertaking and modernising the distribution system to make it capable in every way of dealing with present-day standards of electrical requirements has already been started.

The scheme which is estimated to cost over £330,000, aims at ensuring that Gibraltar shall have an electricity undertaking modern in every sense and capable of giving an unrestricted supply to all consumers at progressively cheaper rates. It embraces the following main features:

1. Installation at the generating station of three new 800 kw. diesel-driven generating units of the latest type.

2. Changing of the high-voltage distribution from the existing non-standard 2,100 volts, single-phase, 76 cycles system to the standard 6,600 volts, three-phase, 50 cycles system.

3. Changing of the low-voltage supply to consumers from the existing non-standard 110 volts and 220 volts, single-phase, 76 cycles system to the standard 416/240 volts, three-phase, 50 cycles system, the latter giving the consumer choice of 416 volts, three-phase, three-wire for large power purposes and 240 volts, single-phase, two-wire for lighting, small power and general domestic purposes.

4. The replacement or adaptation at Council's expense of all consumers' appliances to make them suitable for the new standard characteristics of supply.

5. The establishment of an Electricity Development and Sales Organisation under a fully qualified officer whose duty it will be to advise consumers on all matters relating to the domestic, industrial and commercial appliances of electricity.

6. Progressive reductions in the tariffs with particular emphasis on the introduction of attractive domestic tariffs.

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Due to manufacturing difficulties in the United Kingdom, it is not anticipated that the benefits of the scheme will become available to consumers before the year 1953.

GAS

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

Extensions to the distribution system were effected during 1948 and these have resulted in a general improvement in the pressure conditions.

During 1948, the quantity of gas sent out from the gasworks (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) was 92,829,300 cubic feet as compared with 81,595,200 cubic feet sent out in 1947 and the number of new consumers connected was 518 as compared with 276 in 1947.

The supply position in the United Kingdom with regard to appliances such as cookers, water heaters, meters, fittings, etc., has shewn a considerable improvement during the year, and all applicants for gas are now given a supply with the minimum of delay.

The charge for the supply of gas had to be increased from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet in July, 1948, due to a heavy increase in the price of gas coal. The quantity of coke sold during 1948 was 1,568 tons as compared with 1,405 tons in 1947.

A greater quantity of tar was dehydrated at the gasworks during the year, and a tar macadam plant has now been installed at the gasworks which can deliver 15 cubic yards per day direct into lorries. A considerable quantity of crude tar was also exported.

Scientific control at the gasworks has been maintained and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed, mainly by the use of recording instruments. The continued improvements made have also resulted in a further increase in the therms of gas made per ton of coal.

The total quantity of coal carbonised was 4,794 tons.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The City Council's automatic telephone system has a maximum capacity of 800 lines with trunk connections to the military, naval and other Service local exchanges, to Spain and to other telephonic systems in communication with Spain.

The exchange has been working to full capacity for the last three years and a subsidiary private automatic exchange, and a manually operated subsidiary exchange working in conjunction with the automatic service, have been installed, permitting the total of subscribers to the Council's telephone service to be brought up to 943. There are, however, large numbers of prospective subscribers still on the waiting list. To reduce this list as far as possible, the manual subsidiary exchange, which was initially equipped for 100 lines, is being fitted with extra equipment, and it is hoped that it may be possible to connect some new subscribers in the near future.

The scheme for the construction of a new telephone exchange and the installation of new and modern automatic telephone plant to provide for 1,300 subscribers initially and 2,300 ultimately has been approved by

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the Council and will be put in hand as soon as the statutory sanctions for a scheme of this nature have been obtained. In preparation for the extended service to be provided work has already started on the renewal and development of the external cable network.

BROADCASTING

There is no wireless broadcasting system in Gibraltar, and those desiring to obtain British programmes listen to certain short-wave transmissions from the British Broadcasting Corporation. There is a local radio distribution service, operated by the military authorities and primarily designed for military personnel, which also relays programmes from the B.B.C.

PUBLIC WORKS

Apart from housing, which is dealt with in Part II, Chapter 7, items under the Extraordinary Public Works Programme for 1948 included improvements to hospitals, alterations to the Colonial Secretariat and to the new offices for the Labour and Welfare Department, improvements to public gardens and the erection of six garages adjacent to the Shorthorn Housing Estate.

The new Gibraltar Technical and Dockyard School, towards which the Colonial Government contributed financially, was completed towards the end of the year.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The total arrivals of vessels, both passenger and cargo, was 6,185 with a net tonnage of 8,520,834 compared with 5,208, with a net tonnage of 10,156,888 in 1947. The majority of these vessels called for bunkers.

The only regular passenger lines have been the Gydnia America Line, running between New York, Genoa, Naples and Cannes, fortnightly, and the Italia Line between New York, Genoa and Naples, monthly. In the last two months of the year a homeward bound Orient liner called, and it is hoped that this may be the beginning of a regular service to the United Kingdom. There is as yet, however, no sign of a regular outward passenger steamer.

There have been approximately two cargo vessels a week discharging cargo from the United Kingdom, the homeward service has been most irregular.

A weekly service to Tangier has been maintained by the Bland Line. A daily ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras, operating five times a day, was also maintained throughout the year.

Six small vessels, engaged in local coasting trade were added to the register. These vessels are used mainly to bring fresh vegetables and other provisions from neighbouring ports.

The number of oil fuel hulks in the port was increased to seven.

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ROADS

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council, in whom they are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District, and about 3¼ miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay district. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic. The introduction of one-way traffic in certain of the main streets in the city has added to the safety and convenience both of motor and pedestrian traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

AIR

British European Airways continued to maintain two services a week to and from the United Kingdom. Gibraltar Airways increased the number of their daily flights to Tangier from four to five.

POST

Surface Mails

The overland service to the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France was resumed as from 10th February when the Franco-Spanish frontier, which had been closed to postal traffic since 1st March, 1946, was re-opened. All surface mails hitherto despatched by sea route at irregular intervals were once again despatched daily by the normal overland route, transit time to the United Kingdom being approximately four days. Similarly, mails from the United Kingdom and the Continent are received in Gibraltar daily via the overland route.

A twice monthly despatch of mails to New York by steamers of Cosulich Brothers, Genoa, and the Gydnia America Line, Gydnia, was resumed on 12th February, 1948.

Air Mails

From 1st October, 1948, resulting from a reduction of approximately 50 per cent in air mail conveyance charges, the air mail postage rate for correspondence to the United Kingdom was reduced from 5d. for the first half-ounce and 3d. for every succeeding half-ounce, to 3d. for the first half-ounce and 2d. for every additional ounce. At the same time air mail postage rates for correspondence to European countries were reduced from 9d. for every half-ounce to 5d. for the first half-ounce and 3d. for every additional half-ounce.

A twice-weekly direct service to and from the United Kingdom was maintained regularly throughout the year by B.E.A.C.

A direct daily air mail service in both directions between Gibraltar and Tangier was inaugurated on 1st July, 1948.

Parcel Post

Compared with 1947, the number of parcels despatched during 1948, generally containing foodstuffs and wines, decreased by 4,553 or approximately 16 per cent. This decrease is attributed to a reduction in the Garrison and to further repatriation of evacuees.

Due to the appreciable increase above pre-war level in the rates charged by shipping companies for the conveyance of parcels by sea, it

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was necessary to increase, with effect from 1st January, 1948, the postage rates on parcels.

Commemorative Issue of Stamps

A special issue of postage stamps to commemorate the Silver Wedding Anniversary of Their Majesties the King and Queen, consisting of the ½d. and £1 denominations, was placed on sale on 1st December, 1948, for a period of three months or until stocks are exhausted, whichever may be the earlier.

Chapter 12: Cultural Activities

Cultural activities during 1948 continued to centre on the Calpe Institute, directed by the British Council. The Council first commenced their activities in Gibraltar at the end of 1944, but announced in 1948 that it would no longer be possible for them to maintain the Institute. Funds, however, have been found from local sources to guarantee the continued existence of the Institute for a further period of three years. The only charge on Council funds in the United Kingdom is the salary of the Director.

A symphony concert was given at the Theatre Royal by the Gibraltar Symphony Orchestra in April. This orchestra which is organised at the Institute is conducted by the British Council Representative and, apart from some assistance from military performers, is composed entirely of local talent. In addition a number of vocal and instrumental recitals have been given at the Institute's Theatre.

The drama group, which met regularly throughout the year, produced in December *The Shop at Sly Corner* by Edward Percy, while the operatic group performed *The Mikado* by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Other activities at the Institute included talks and lectures on art and culture and several art exhibitions. The photographic, chess, table tennis and hockey groups continued to flourish.

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PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7′ and longitude 5° 21′, stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ½ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

The town which has a population of 28,460 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish sea port of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is a suburb divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period range from 45° F. to 65° F. respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing.

The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer vary from 55° F. to 85° F. respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

Chapter 2: History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he

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defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had early seized the heights above and around Algeciras,and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the bulding of Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless, and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott, and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914–18 and 1939–45. The war of 1914–18 saw the development of German submarine warfare, and Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign. From the naval base patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

After the peace of 1919, Gibraltar returned to a peace-time régime. The fashion for cruising developed and Gibraltar shared in the tourist traffic resulting from Mediterranean cruises by the liners of several countries. It was, in the main, a traffic confined to the summer months, and although tourists were on the Rock for a short time only, they brought money to local traders. The troubled times of the Spanish Civil War came as a reminder that Gibraltar is a fortress as well as a Colony. Naval actions were seen in the Straits and bay and hordes of refugees, men, women and children, poured into Gibraltar.

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Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined in Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922 and Royal Instructions of the same date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony, with executive and legislative authority reposing in the Governor. The Governor is also commander-in-chief and, as Gibraltar is a fortress Colony, the governorship is traditionally held by a high military officer.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four *ex officio* members, viz. the Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of not more than three unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power to make provisional appointments, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State, to replace an unofficial member who resigns, dies, is suspended from, or declared incapable of, exercising the functions of his office, or is absent from the Colony.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities, is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time; but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them, and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

There is no Legislative Council but His Majesty's Government approved in 1948 the introduction of a legislature as soon as the necessary instruments could be prepared: see in this connection Part I of this Report. Meanwhile the law-making authority is the Governor, who has power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. There are certain subjects upon which he is precluded from legislating without permission from the Secretary of State. The laws which he makes are styled Ordinances, and before an Ordinance can be enacted a draft must have been made public for one month unless, in his judgment, immediate enactment is indispensably necessary for the security of the Colony or the welfare of those who reside there. Nor is any Ordinance to take effect without approval being first obtained from the Secretary of State, unless the delay incident to obtaining approval would cause serious harm or inconvenience, or unless the Ordinance deals with matters of routine only or is based upon the provisions of an

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existing law or imperial statute and does not involve any question of policy. As soon as any Ordinance has been enacted, an authenticated copy must be sent to the Secretary of State for final assent or disallowance by His Majesty.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Welfare, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed justices of the peace.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprised of thirteen members. The Chief Medical Officer and the Director of Labour and Welfare are *ex officio* members. Four councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the fourth being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Citizens entitled to vote are British subjects not under 21 years who are not in the armed forces (other than the local defence force) and who have resided in the Colony for at least one year. Candidates for election must, in addition to having the voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences. But hospitals, education and the administration of the port and markets are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council and the salaries of their officials.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged during the year by the Chief Assistant Secretary, who held periodical Press conferences and was responsible for the issue of a number of Press communiques on matters of general interest.

A considerable amount of publicity material including articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information was distributed throughout the Colony. Documentary films, also supplied by the Central Office of Information, were widely exhibited by arrangement with the local cinema proprietors. Film strips were distributed to schools.

The Photographic Publicity Scheme inaugurated at the beginning of 1947 which provided for the exhibition of photographs showing progress

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in various activities of the Government, has continued to prove useful during the year under review. Showcases have been placed at the Colonial Secretariat, the Department of Education and the General Post Office and have been used to display photographs not only of local activities, but others supplied by the Central Office of Information, the main theme of which has been the projection of Britain to the Colonies.

Contact has been maintained with journalists visiting the Colony and facilities have been afforded to enable them to obtain the information they required.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

Newspapers and periodicals in 1948 were as follows:

Newspapers	*Language*
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Luz (fortnightly)	Spanish
Periodicals	
The New Rock Magazine (monthly)	English
Kephas (monthly)	English and Spanish
Deportes (weekly)	Spanish
Gibraltar Illustrated (monthly)	English
Calpe Magazine (quarterly)	English
Calpe Scout (quarterly)	English

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Gibraltar Directory and Guidebook. Gibraltar, 1946. A valuable collection of local information together with much historical data.

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1948

	Men	Women	Children under 15 Male	Children under 15 Female	Total
Gibraltarians . .	6,309	7,554	2,392	2,299	18,554
Statutory Aliens . .	991	1,029	448	450	2,918
Other Aliens . . .	956	1,217	26	29	2,228
	8,256	9,800	2,866	2,778	23,700

Total Civil Population . . .		23,700
Service Population	Army 4,000 R.N. 160 R.A.F. 600	4,760
Grand Total		28,460

ALIENS RESIDING IN GIBRALTAR ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

Spanish	Portuguese	French	Italians	Moroccans	Dutch	Swiss	South Ameriean States	Greek	U.S.A.	Total
2,079	74	4	43	11	—	4	9	1	3	2,228

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION

	BRITISH SUBJECTS					ALIENS					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1946 . .	7,083	7,649	2,314	2,223	19,269	991	930	43		1,964	21,233
1947 . .	7,144	8,158	2,551	2,463	20,316	1,120	1,052	22	22	2,216	22,532
1948 . .	7,300	8,583	2,840	2,749	21,472	956	1,217	26	29	2,228	23,700

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING DAILY

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APPENDIX II

CRIME, 1948

Crimes	*Crimes reported or known to the Police*			*Persons proceeded against*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
Homicide . .	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Offences against persons . .	18	—	18	18	18	—	18	—
Praedial Larcency .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property . .	357	178	179	91	89	2	90	1
Other Crimes .	1,101	201	900	584	558	26	205	379
TOTALS . .	1,477	379*	1,098	694	666	28	314	380

* Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CRIME

	Crimes reported or known to the Police			*Persons proceeded against*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
1946 . . .	1,551	413*	1,138	896	859	37	516	380
1947 . . .	1,391	361*	1,030	771	716	55	360	411
1948 . . .	1,477	379*	1,098	694	666	28	314	380

* Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police and undetected cases.

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APPENDIX IV

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PRISON OF GIBRALTAR FOR THE YEAR 1948

	Number committed for Debt, on Remand and for Imprisonment				*Length of Sentence of those Sentenced to Imprisonment*						*Previous Convictions*							
	Total number of Persons Committed during the Year	*For Debt*	*For Safe Custody subsequently discharged and Lunatics*	*For Imprisonment*	*18 months and over*	*12 months and less than 18 months*	*6 months and less than 12 months*	*3 months and less than 6 months*	*1 month and less than 3 months*	*Under 1 month*	*Once*	*Twice*	*Thrice*	*Daily Average in Prison*	*Daily Average on the Sick List*	*Admissions to Hospital*	*Deaths (excluding Executions)*	*Executions*
Men	102	1	29	72	4	5	6	33	19	5	11	—	1	15·9	—	2	—	—
Women. . . .	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	0·4	—	—	—	—
Juveniles (Boys . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles (Girls . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	106	1	30	75	4	5	6	35	20	5	11	—	1	16·3	—	2	—	—
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX

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APPENDIX V

CIVIL PRISON POPULATION

(a) NUMBERS

In Custody 31st Dec. 1947	*Receptions during* 1948	*Discharges during* 1948	*In Custody 31st Dec.* 1948
19	106	108	17

(b) DAILY AVERAGES

Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Convicted Males*	*Females*	TOTAL
16·3	0·25	15·65	0·4	16·3

(c) RELIGIONS

Roman Catholics	*Church of England*	*Presbyterian*	*Methodist*	*Mahomedan*	*Mussulman*	TOTAL
83	14	5	2	1	1	106

(d) AGE GROUPS

Under 16	16 *years to* 20 *years*	20 *years to* 25 *years*	25 *years to* 50 *years*	*Over* 50 *years*	TOTAL
—	7	26	72	1	106

(e) NATIONALITIES

British, United Kingdom	27
British, Gibraltarians	29
Spanish	47
French Morocco	1
British Honduras	1
Jamaica	1
TOTAL	106

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COLONIAL REPORTS

Gibraltar

1949

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1949. It is hoped that the territories for which 1949 Reports are being published will be as listed on cover page 3.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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1950

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The cover illustration shows a view of Gibraltar
from the roof of the City Hall

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PART I

Review of 1949

His Excellency General Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel Anderson, K.C.B., M.C., was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar throughout the year.

The year 1949 saw, amongst other things, the substantial completion of the repatriation of persons evacuated during the war; further progress with the erection of permanent housing to meet the acute housing shortage; and increasing popularity of the Gibraltar Government Lottery, the profits of which are used to service the Government Loan for Housing.

CONSTITUTION

The last Report stated that in November, 1948, His Majesty's Government had approved the establishment of a Legislature as soon as the necessary constitutional instruments could be prepared and submitted to His Majesty. The Legislature is to consist of the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, two nominated members (of whom both may and one must be unofficial) and five unofficial elected members. The constitution will contain provisions on the subject of legislation commonly found in colonial constitutions, including reservation to the Governor of the power to pass into law any measures necessary or expedient in his opinion in the interests of public order, public faith or good government, including defence. Work on the preparation of the constitutional instruments continued during the year and a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies setting forth the principal features which it was proposed to include in the constitution was published and public comment invited.

LABOUR

The Service Departments, the Colonial Government and the City Council continued to be the largest employers of labour during the year and the total registered labour force at 31st December, 1949, was 21,400, an increase of 7 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1948. Of this figure approximately 13,900 were Spaniards. Unemployment amongst male Gibraltarians was negligible.

The increase in the cost of living which had been evident in 1948 was not maintained during the first three quarters of 1949, but following revaluation the index figure in the last quarter averaged 188, which brought the average for the year to 184·75 compared with 186 in the preceding year (July, 1939=100).

As in the previous three years there were no strikes during 1949 and in general amicable relations existed between employers and workers both in the Service Departments and in privately owned commercial and industrial undertakings.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

The main events in 1949 were the continued heavy expenditure on housing, and the receipt of an interest-free loan of £250,000 and the first instalment of a free grant of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards housing expenditure; the expansion of the Government lottery; the introduction of a tax on imported coffee, and the payment of compensation in respect of war damage to chattels.

COMMERCE

An Open General Licence for a large range of manufactured goods of United Kingdom and colonial origin operated during the year. This has been responsible for a steady return towards normal conditions. The number of ships entering the port for bunkers showed a decrease of 611 on the corresponding figure of 6,185 for 1948.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

The school for infants on the site of the war-time Royal Naval Air Station buildings was closed during the year but a new school was opened immediately in the same area. Two classrooms for infants were opened at the Government's new Housing Estate.

The number of children in Government schools at the end of 1949 was 2,651 as compared with 2,610 at the end of 1948. Shortage of accommodation continued to make it impossible to enforce compulsory education.

Health

In spite of the considerable degree of overcrowding which continues to prevail in the Colony, the health of the civil community was maintained at a good standard throughout the year.

Housing

Further progress was made with the Government's Permanent Housing Schemes. There are two schemes: one provides for the erection of 472 flats at Governor's Meadow in seven large blocks and is being carried out by contractors; the other provides for the erection of 109 flats in much smaller blocks on various sites and is being carried out by the Lands and Works Department.

Social Welfare

The Public Assistance Scheme first introduced in 1946 continued in operation. The Scheme provides financial assistance to persons rendered destitute through old age, unemployment, sickness or injury not otherwise compensated. The average number of families in receipt of assistance during any one week was 324.

Official registration of blind persons continued and by the end of the year 119 persons had been recorded, compared with 107 in 1948 and 69 in 1947.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

POPULATION statistics record a peak period of over 20,000 civilian inhabitants at the beginning of the century, followed by a decline beginning in 1908. From that date, the average aggregate population remained between 17,000 and 18,000 until the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, when Gibraltarians who had been normally resident in the neighbouring Spanish territory entered the Colony together with a number of political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was considerably reduced by the evacuation of 16,700 men, women and children. Repatriation of these persons commenced shortly before the termination of hostilities and is now substantially complete. When repatriation is complete, with the accretion of new population it is estimated that the total figure of persons with a right of residence will be approximately 25,000 in 1960, unless this is reduced by emigration.

RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

Under the Aliens and Strangers Order only persons with a right of residence, consisting (1) of persons born in Gibraltar before 29th June, 1900, or born in Gibraltar after that date if the father was also born in Gibraltar, and (2) of the wives and minor children of such persons, are allowed to reside without permit in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside.

RESIDENT POPULATION (CIVILIANS)

The total number of civilian residents at 31st December, 1949, was 24,585, made up as follows:

19,042 Gibraltarians with a right of residence;

3,166 "statutory aliens", being persons normally domiciled in the United Kingdom, employed in the service of the Crown and in trade, and the wives and families of such persons (including wives and families of Servicemen stationed in Gibraltar);

2,377 aliens, consisting of 2,209 Spaniards, 70 Portuguese and 98 other nationals. Of the Spanish nationals 1,291 are employed in domestic service and 182 are political refugees. The latter figure shows a reduction of 22 on 1948.

The total of 24,585 shows an increase of 885 over the figures at 31st December, 1948, due to the return during the year of repatriates from the United Kingdom, an increase in the number of Service families and an increase in the number of domestic servants and alien workers.

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DAILY WORKERS AND VISITORS

Daily workers for the most part are Spaniards living in the neighbouring Spanish towns. They are employed mainly by the Service Departments, the Colonial Government, the City Council and building contractors.

During the year an average of 9,300 persons entered daily to work, an increase of 1,000 on the average figure for 1948.

An average of 194 persons entered daily for visiting as compared with 216 in 1948.

REGISTRATION OF CIVILIANS

During 1949, the Police registered 2,951 persons under the Registration of Civilians Ordinance, bringing the total number of persons registered to 40,953 since the Ordinance came into force in 1943. One thousand three hundred temporary registration cards were issued to visitors entering Gibraltar for short periods, on temporary business or to stay with friends.

STATISTICS

Detailed statistics of the civilian population with a comparative table for 1947–49 are contained in Appendix I.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

Approximately one half of the wage-earners in Gibraltar were employed in one or other of the Service Departments, the Colonial Government or the City Council.

The largest individual employer was H.M. Dockyard where the bulk of the civilians employed were engaged in ship repairing or occupations connected with it. Next in order of importance were the various services of the War Department such as the R.E., R.E.M.E., and R.A.S.C. In both these Service Departments the number of civilians employed remained substantially constant during the year.

The Colonial Government and City Council reported increases in the numbers of industrial workers employed due to the scheme for building 109 flats, which is being carried out by the Lands and Works Department, and to the conversion of the electricity supply.

Employment in building trades continued at a high level, and the reduction in the numbers employed on the Governor's Meadow Housing

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Scheme, as it approached completion, was offset by increasing activity on the contracts placed by the Admiralty and R.A.F. for the building of additional married quarters.

Commercial enterprise continued to provide employment for a substantial number of clerks in shipping offices and trading agencies; hotels, catering services, the retail trade and stevedoring were the other main sources of private employment. There was an overall increase of 5 per cent during the course of 1949 in the number of persons employed in private commercial and industrial undertakings.

EMPLOYMENT

The policy of full employment for Gibraltarians adopted in 1946 was continued successfully during 1949 by giving them preference in the filling of vacancies.

Out of a total of 1,861 vacancies notified to the Central Employment Exchange 1,708 were filled by Gibraltarians.

Three hundred and ninety-five evacuees were repatriated during the course of the year. Of these 111 were able-bodied men between 20 and 65 years of age, all of whom had found work by the end of the year.

The total number of persons placed in work by the Employment Exchange inclusive of aliens and British subjects was 7,702, compared with 7,396 in 1948.

The number of British subjects registered as unemployed in any one week during the year, including men, women and juveniles, averaged 59; and the average unemployment amongst adult males was less than 0·4 per cent.

Carpenters from Tangier and masons and plasterers from Italy, who were recruited in 1948, under contracts of engagement conforming to the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) International Convention of 1939, to meet demands for skilled building labour on the Government housing scheme, which could not be met from local resources, completed the work for which they were engaged and were repatriated to their countries of origin.

In April, 1949, a conference similar to those held in the two previous years was convened at which all official employers and the more important private employers of building trade labour were represented, in order to plan the allocation of skilled building labour to meet foreseeable demands during 1949. At the end of the year it was found that the plans prepared at this conference had worked satisfactorily.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED

In January, 1949, the total labour force registered as in employment by the Central Employment Exchange was 20,000; by the end of the year this had risen to 21,400 which represents an overall increase of 7 per cent. The increase was principally due to the continued demand for labour in building trades.

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The approximate composition of the labour force was: 610 United Kingdom expatriate men and women; 5,630 Gibraltarian men, 920 Gibraltarian women; 8,400 Spanish men, 5,500 Spanish women; 250 other British subjects and 100 other aliens.

The majority of the Gibraltarian women were employed in clerical and commercial occupations which they are entering in increasing numbers after training in the Commercial School, whilst the majority of the Spanish women were employed in domestic work and catering services.

HOURS

Industrial grade employees of the Colonial Government, City Council and local Service Departments continued to work the five-day week of 44 hours which was introduced in 1947.

The lead of the official employers in shortening the working week has not been followed in private industrial employment, where the normal working week continued to be on a basis of 47 or 48 hours spread over 5½ days.

Shop assistants worked a maximum of 48 hours per week in accordance with the provisions of the Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947. Visits of inspection paid to premises under this Ordinance showed that the standard of compliance with these hours was high. Hotels and catering establishments which are not within the scope of the Shop Hours Ordinance worked 48–56 hours per week, and domestic servants worked from 48–58 hours per week.

There was little systematic working of overtime by official employees. The contractors for the Governor's Meadow Housing Scheme continued, however, to work a 48-hour week as the contract has been scheduled for completion on this basis, although the basic wage and cost of living allowances are based on a 44-hour week. The extra hours worked were paid for at time and a half. There was little overtime worked on Sundays but where this was necessary double time was paid.

The overtime rates paid by official employers have not generally been adopted in private industrial employment where it is more usual for overtime to be paid at time and a quarter, while in a few undertakings four hours overtime is required to be worked at ordinary time rates before time and a quarter is paid.

WAGES

The standard rates of basic wages and cost-of-living allowances payable to industrial employees of the Colonial Government, the City Council and the three local Service Departments, remained substantially unchanged throughout the year; and such changes as were authorised, following recommendations made by the Standing Wages Committee, were uniformly applied by the official employers.

The minimum basic wage rate of adult unskilled workers in official employment was 40s. per week; in addition a cost-of-living allowance of 32s. per week was paid in the case of Gibraltarians, and 16s. in the case of

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aliens. These minimum rates were based on a 5-day week of 44 hours. Skilled workmen in official employment received from 83s. to 104s. per week, and charge hands from 93s. to 115s. per week inclusive of cost-of-living allowances at the rates specified above. Unapprenticed juveniles were paid 22s. 6d. at the age of 14, rising to 52s. 6d. at the age of 19; trade apprentices 16 years of age on entry into apprenticeship were paid 26s. 3d. rising to 58s. 3d. per week at 20 years of age during the last year of apprenticeship.

In general, private employers paid industrial grades by the hour, irrespective of nationality. The rate of pay corresponded closely to the gross hourly wage paid to Spaniards in official employment, who receive 16s. less per week than Gibraltarians in Government service because of the difference in the cost-of-living allowance. Any difference on this account in the average weekly earnings of industrial grade workers in private employment compared with equivalent grades in official employment was offset by the fact that the normal working week of the former was 48 hours whereas the latter only worked 44 hours.

Casual labour employed in commercial stevedoring, engaged by the day on a time basis, received 15s. per eight-hour day. If engaged on piece-work the rate paid was from 6s. to 10s. per ton of merchandise moved by gang work. A comprehensive agreement reached in 1948 fixed rates payable to licensed porters for the storing or unstoring of merchandise in the Waterport and Government stores. These rates varied from 1d. for cases weighing up to 28 lb. to 6d. for cases weighing up to 300 lb. for each handling operation. Heavier bales, drums and bags were paid for on a tonnage basis at the rate of 5s. 6d. per ton weight or measurement.

Female domestics employed in institutions, hospitals, messes, etc., were paid from 46s. to 53s. 6d. per week, and maids and other domestic servants up to housekeepers from 21s. to 41s. per week, depending on the size of the institution.

Domestic servants in private employment were paid from £4 to £6 per month in the case of cooks, and from 10s. to 20s. per week in the case of housemaids, the latter being eligible for the full rate of 20s. per week at the age of 18. Charwomen and washerwomen were paid 5s. per day plus meals.

Temporary clerks in the service of the Colonial Government, City Council and Service Departments, received wages on a scale commencing at 30s. per week at the age of 16 years and rising to a maximum of 70s. at the age of 27. A temporary bonus is payable in addition at the rate of £90 per annum.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

Monthly computations of the cost-of-living index were made from current retail prices under the following headings: (i) food; (ii) fuel and light; (iii) clothing; (iv) household sundries; (v) rent. The index reflects the rise in the cost of living experienced by an adult unskilled worker earning approximately 72s. per week and supporting a wife and three dependent children under 15 years of age.

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The average cost-of-living index so computed for each quarter was published for information in the *Official Gazette*, and was as follows:

		(July 1939 = 100)
First Quarter	(January–March) . .	184
Second Quarter	(April–June) . . .	183
Third Quarter	(July–September) . .	184
Fourth Quarter	(October–December) .	188

Cost-of-living allowances payable to industrial workers were equal to 80 per cent of the basic wage.

The index remained relatively stable at approximately 184 from January to September, but during the last quarter of the year increases in the controlled retail prices of foodstuffs, resulting from devaluation, caused the index to rise to 191 in December, 1949.

In October a sample survey was made to determine current food consumption habits of working-class families the results of which showed that there had been little change in this respect since the last food budget survey was made in 1946.

LABOUR AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

The structural alterations to the building allocated for use as offices by the Department on its formation in 1948 were completed in July, 1949, as a result of which the Director of Labour and Welfare transferred his office from the Colonial Secretariat. This completed the concentration of the staff in one building.

Although provision was made in the 1949 Estimates for the appointment of an Assistant Director of Labour and Welfare it was decided to defer filling this post until 1950.

In accordance with the policy of training locally recruited officers to undertake wider responsibilities the Manager of the Employment Exchange attended the second Colonial Labour Officers training course held in the United Kingdom from September to December, 1949.

In the absence of a Labour Inspectorate the Male Welfare Officer carried out inspection for the purposes of enforcement of the Shop Hours Ordinance. The Director of Labour and Welfare paid visits to the more important industrial undertakings, including Service Departments and buildings in course of construction, and advised where required on matters relating to the safety, health and welfare of civilian workers.

TRADE UNIONS

The Director of Labour and Welfare is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. Trade unions registered under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1947, were as follows:

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Name of Trade Union	*Membership*
Gibraltar Confederation of Labour	1,000–5,000
Transport and General Workers Union	250–1,000
Gibraltar Civil Service Association	250–1,000
Amalgamated Engineering Union	50–250
Civil Service Clerical Association—War Department Branch	50–250
Civil Service Clerical Association—Admiralty Branch	50–250
Gibraltar Dockyard Ex-Apprentices and Apprentices Union	50–250
Association of Scientific Workers (Gibraltar Group)	50–250
Society of Technical Civil Servants—Gibraltar Branch	50–250
Institution of Professional Civil Servants—Admiralty Supervising Technical Officers Branch	under 50
Gibraltar Master Bakers Association	under 50

One new trade union was registered in 1949 and the registration of one trade union was cancelled following its amalgamation with another.

One application for registration was received from a body called the Chargemen's Association (Admiralty). Following examination of the rules the application for registration was refused on the grounds that the principal purposes of the association were not such as would constitute a trade union within the meaning of the Ordinance.

TRADE DISPUTES

As in the previous three years there were no strikes during 1949, and, in general, amicable relations existed between employers and workers both in the Service Departments and in privately owned commercial and industrial undertakings.

The local trade unions continued to be active and submitted claims covering a wide field affecting terms and conditions of employment of both industrial and clerical employees.

A claim submitted by the Civil Service Clerical Association in 1946, affecting clerks employed in the War Department and H.M. Dockyard, which was not settled by negotiation, was referred to the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal in the United Kingdom which made an award in May, 1949, with retrospective effect to April, 1946. The effect of this award has been to bring the salaries of clerks employed by these Service Departments more closely into alignment with those of equivalent grades of clerks employed by the Colonial Government and City Council.

Claims relating to large groups of workers employed by the Service Departments, Colonial Government or City Council were referred to the Standing Wages Committee presided over by the Director of Labour and Welfare. This committee consists of representatives of each of the Service Departments, the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce.

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The committee held five meetings during 1949 and dealt with 21 claims relating to conditions of employment.

Discussions which began in 1948 with representatives of official and private employers and trade unions concerning the formation of a jointly representative Labour Advisory Board were protracted owing to differences of opinion concerning the terms of reference of the Board; but agreement was reached towards the end of the year and it is hoped that the Board will be established in the near future.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following labour legislation was enacted in 1949:

(a) The Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance, No. 10 of 1949.

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of employment exchanges and the registration of persons thereat.

(b) The Employment Exchanges and Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 20 of 1949.

An amendment to the principal Ordinance relating to persons employed as workmen under the Crown.

(c) The Employment Exchanges and Registration Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations were made under Section 11 of the principal Ordinance to regulate and prescribe the powers and duties of managers of employment exchanges and the obligations of registered persons and employers.

A draft Ordinance providing for the notification of accidents and occupational diseases was awaiting approval prior to publication at the end of the year. The voluntary notification of accidents, first introduced in 1947, continued during the year.

A draft Ordinance providing for Workmen's Compensation which is based largely on the United Kingdom National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, was in an advanced state of preparation; but the computation of suitable contribution and benefit rates had not been completed as more accurate information was needed.

The compilation of statistics relating to the age distribution of the working population, and unemployment, was continued, and the re-registration of the working population which will follow the bringing into force of the Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance should enable sufficient data to be obtained on which to base old age pensions and unemployment insurance legislation.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The figures for 1949 in this chapter are subject to variation when the books for the year are closed, but any adjustments which may be necessary will not materially affect the general picture of the Colony's finances during the year. The main events of 1949 were the continued heavy

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expenditure on housing, and the receipt of an interest-free loan of £250,000 and the first instalment of a free grant of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards housing expenditure; the expansion of the Government Lottery; the introduction of a tax on imported coffee, and the payment of compensation in respect of war damage to chattels.

Revenue in 1949 exceeded the original estimate by £46,667 despite an artificial shortfall of £73,185 under Colonial Development and Welfare, due to the receipt of part only of the free grant of £100,000 for housing, the whole of which had been budgeted for. Under most other heads, revenue exceeded the original estimates; the more prominent of the increases being on account of the profits from the lottery, the higher yield from Estate Duties and increased receipts from the Post Office due to two new stamp issues. The new tax on imported coffee, which had not been budgeted for, yielded some £25,000.

Expenditure (excluding loan funds and advances pending the raising of further loans) amounted to £1,236,541, a decrease of £271,966 on the original estimate. Recurrent expenditure, including special items, was very close to the original estimate, the reduction on the year being almost wholly accounted for under Extraordinary Expenditure. This reduction was due to delays in the execution of certain works and to a change in the method of financing of the main (Governor's Meadow) housing scheme, whereby a higher proportion of the cost than originally contemplated is being financed from loans.

Figures of revenue and expenditure under the main heads are given in the following table together with the corresponding figures for 1948:

REVENUE

	1948	1949
	£	£
1. Customs	256,259	262,173
2. Port, harbour and wharf dues	37,868	41,145
3. Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	47,828	105,316
4. Fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements	74,907	83,294
5. Post Office and Telegraph	56,234	69,395
6. Rents of Government property	40,923	45,638
7. Interest	46,300	28,786
8. Lottery	64,189	82,345
9. Miscellaneous receipts	56,897	27,535
10. Repayment of loans by local bodies	175	180
11. Colonial Development and Welfare	—	276,815
	£681,580	£1,022,622

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EXPENDITURE

	1948 £	1949 £
1. Social services (including resettlement, re-housing and town planning) . .	211,350	745,804 (*a*)
2. Public works	118,125	103,402
3. Administration	31,078	31,910
4. Justice	91,787	92,961
5. Public services (revenue earning) . .	66,575	85,466
6. Miscellaneous services	60,356	79,327
7. Pensions	20,133	21,931
8. Supplies control	8,667	8,266
9. Public debt charges	41,819	41,819
10. Land purchases	2,865	11,295
11. Loans to local bodies	—	14,360
	£652,755	£1,236,541

(*a*) In addition, £701,380 was spent in 1948 and £134,995 in 1949 from loan funds on the main permanent housing scheme. In the latter year a total of £208,407 was also charged to advances pending the raising of further loans for housing purposes.

Assets stood at £2,656,975 on 31st December, 1949, and liabilities at £1,999,754, giving a General Revenue Balance of £657,221. The following is an approximate summary of the balance sheet at 31st December, 1949:

Liabilities	£	*Assets*	£
Amount due to Crown Agents . . .	44,455	Cash Balances .	13,397
Drafts and Remittances	20,193	Investments . .	2,422,989
Deposits . . .	25,617	Advances . .	220,589
Suspense Account .	20,492		
Special Funds . .	1,888,997		
General Revenue Balance	657,221		
	£2,656,975		£2,656,975

The public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1949, consisted of the 3 per cent Debenture Loan, 1967–72, of £836,375, and the outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan amounting to £128 10s. 0d.

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Taxation is generally indirect. There is no income tax and there are no excise duties. The main heads of taxation and the yield from each in 1949 were:

	£
Customs	262,173
Estate Duties	35,905
Stamp Duties	7,866
Licences	11,211
Trade Taxes	11,080
Fuel Oil Tax	9,648
Coffee Tax	24,946

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is reflected in the limited range of items subject to taxation on entry, which is levied only on alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits, tobacco and coffee. There are preferential rates for imports of Empire origin and reduced rates for alcoholic beverages imported in bulk. Whisky and brandy imported in bulk are liable to duty at 48s. and 30s. per gallon, respectively, at the full rate, and 46s. and 21s. per gallon, respectively, at the preferential rate.

Duty on malt liquors is at the rate of 1s. per gallon at the full rate and 9d. per gallon at the preferential rate. Motor spirit carries a duty of 6d. per gallon.

Cigarettes carry a duty of 1s. 6d. per lb. at the full rate and 1s. per lb. at the preferential rate, with an additional duty of 1s. 8d. per 100 cigarettes. Other manufactured tobacco is taxed at the rate of 6s. per lb. full rate and 5s. 4d. per lb. preferential rate; the duty on unmanufactured tobacco is at the rate of 8d. per lb. full rate and 7d. per lb. preferential rate.

Stamp duties are charged under the Stamp Duties Ordinance upon the several instruments specified in the schedule thereto. The provisions of the Ordinance follow closely the Stamp Act, 1891 and the first schedule thereto. The rates of duty imposed under the Ordinance are the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is obtained from property transactions.

Estate duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 per cent of the value of the estate on estates valued at between £100 and £3,000 to 10 per cent on estates exceeding £50,000 in value. Estates whose value is less than £100 are exempt from duty.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. There was a further contraction in the note circulation during 1949 from £786,515 on 1st January to £761,515 on 31st December. The war-time ban on circulation of United Kingdom notes in Gibraltar is still maintained.

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The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)
The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank

The Government Savings Bank maintained its popularity with the small depositor. Deposits during the year increased to £992,813 from £975,669 in 1948.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

Manufactured Goods

The value of imports of manufactured goods and capital equipment for 1949 reached the approximate figure of £1,416,600. As usual the United Kingdom was the principal supplier. Other countries comprise France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Sweden and Western Germany. Footwear, electrical appliances, motor vehicles, glassware, lighters and photographic cameras and material still head the list of imports of manufactured goods. There are ample stocks of general manufactures.

Foodstuffs

The import of foodstuffs has not changed much in most commodities, but flour and coffee have been imported in greater volume than in 1948. Essential foodstuffs are still imported under quota, but other commodities not under quota have been imported in steadily increasing quantities. The United Kingdom has been the chief source of supply, other sources being Spain, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Morocco, East Africa, Canada, Brazil and Australia.

EXPORTS

Gibraltar has no regular export trade of any great significance. There was, however, a steady flow of exports of consumer goods purchased by some 10,000 Spanish workers, who come into the Colony daily, and by merchant seamen. Shore leave granted to the crews of ships of the Royal Navy and of foreign men-of-war, which call at this port periodically during the year, also increases the volume of these exports.

RATIONING

Rationing of essential foodstuffs has been continued throughout the year. All supplies of rationed commodities are received under quotas arranged through the Ministry of Food. The bread registration system had to be revised during the year and bread ration cards were issued to consumers as from 1st November. This revision became necessary on the revaluation of sterling.

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OPEN GENERAL LICENCE

An Open General Licence for a large range of manufactured goods of United Kingdom and colonial origin operated during the year.

SHIPPING

During the year 5,574 vessels entered the Port, 611 less than in 1948, but 366 more than in 1947. Sales of bunker coal and the supply of black oils do not necessarily correspond with shipping arrivals as exports are controlled from the United Kingdom where supply contracts are effected.

CURRENCY CONTROL

Currency restrictions continue to operate, control being governed by directives from the United Kingdom. Currency regulations restrict the circulation of Bank of England notes.

TRADE WITH SPAIN

Trade with Spain is mainly confined to market produce, building material and furniture.

GENERAL

During 1949 a tax on the importation of coffee was introduced, ranging from 2d. per lb. in the case of raw coffee to 4d. per lb. in the case of processed coffee.

A statement of the total value of imports for 1949, with details of the commodities imported, is at Appendix II.

Chapter 6: Production

There is no land suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry, and no forests, fisheries or other natural resources. There is no industrial production, apart from activities to satisfy purely domestic needs, but plans are afoot to establish a sardine cannery and olive cannery for export purposes. Work on the building of the former began during the year.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

During 1949 the new educational system, initiated in 1944, continued to progress satisfactorily. The new Draft Education Ordinance was completed and sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The School for Infants on the Royal Naval Air Station temporary housing estate in the North Front Area was closed in November, 1949, but a new school was immediately opened in the same area.

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Two classrooms for infants were opened in September, 1949, at the Government's Housing Estate in Governor's Meadow

Text-books and equipment arrived in good quantities during the year. Delivery from the United Kingdom has improved considerably, with the result that nearly all items, a number of which had been outstanding for some time, have now been received.

At the end of the year the following schools were functioning:

Secondary Schools	*No. of Pupils*
Gibraltar Grammar (Boys)	150
Loreto Convent (Girls)	133
Technical and Dockyard (Boys)	29
Sacred Heart Modern (Boys)	400
Line Wall Modern (Girls)	283
Gibraltar Commercial (Girls)	18
Primary Schools (Juniors)	
Castle Road (Boys)	184
Rosia (Boys)	138
St. Joseph's (Girls)	135
St. George's (Mixed)	121
St. Mary's (Girls)	230
Primary Schools (Infants)	
St. Mary's	178
St. Bernard's	88
St. Joseph's	104
St. George's	93
Hebrew	43
Catalan Bay	23
Europa	21
St. Teresa's	75
Glacis	155
Governor's Meadow	50

The total number of children in Government schools at the 31st December, 1949, was therefore:

Secondary	1,013
Primary	1,638
	2,651

The attendance at all schools has been very good, the average school attendance during 1949 being 92 per cent, compared with 91·5 per cent during 1948 and 90·1 per cent in 1947. In computing the above figure no allowance has been made for absence through illness.

All infant schools are supervised by an Organising Headmistress of Primary Schools.

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In secondary schools, School Certificate results have been very good. The Higher School Certificate Class at the Grammar School was continued in 1949, and a similar class started at the end of the year at the Loreto Convent Secondary School for Girls.

All schools again joined at the end of the year in the Handicraft Exhibition held at The Convent. This was held under the patronage of Lady Anderson and received much favourable comment.

The Commercial School concentrated on commercial training for girls and the results achieved in the Royal Society of Arts Examinations were very satisfactory.

The Technical and Dockyard School which provides secondary and technical education was opened in January, 1949.

The Moray House Tests were applied in 1949 for the first time in the selection of candidates for the Grammar School for Boys, Loreto Convent Secondary School for Girls and for the Technical and Dockyard School. An oral test of candidates who reached a certain standard in the written tests was held by a Board of Examiners, after which a number of children were offered places at these schools.

The Royal Army Educational Corps continued to accept adult civilian students, enrolled through the Department of Education, for evening classes. The Department also ran evening classes in English, Spanish and shorthand for adult males and females and a keep-fit class for women. These classes were very successful. There has been close co-operation with the Calpe Institute, which is directed by the local representative of the British Council.

The conditions of service of teachers have greatly improved. There is now an establishment of permanent and pensionable teachers. The number of qualified teachers continued to increase with the return of students from teacher-training colleges in the United Kingdom. All teachers now engaged by Government must possess the minimum of a Cambridge School Leaving Certificate.

Free milk was supplied by the Government to all school children between the ages of five and eight years.

There are three private schools which have Government approval and are open to Government inspection. These are Loreto Private School, with 142 pupils, Brympton (Church of England) with 80 pupils and St. Philomena's with approximately 25 pupils.

HEALTH

The health of the civilian population has remained satisfactory throughout the year. Overcrowding continued to be a problem but a degree of amelioration has been achieved with the erection of temporary housing and the completion of some of the blocks of flats at Governor's Meadow.

The number of births among the civil population was 423 as compared with 371 in 1948. There were 14 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 11 in 1948, giving an infant mortality rate of 33·1 per thousand births, as compared with 28·64 in 1948.

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The number of deaths among the civil population in 1949 was 180 compared with 176 in 1948, the death rates per 1,000 of population being 8·1 and 8·19 respectively.

Twenty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 17 in 1948, there being six deaths compared with 11 in 1948. Chicken-pox, measles and whooping cough were the most noticeable of the minor infectious diseases and there were also 14 cases of enteric fever. No cases of major infectious diseases have occurred.

The Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 153 beds, is the only general hospital serving the community. Within its precincts, there is a maternity block and a segregation block. A clinic for general out-patients is held every morning for persons unable to afford a private doctor. There are up-to-date departments of radiography and physio-therapy connected with the hospital as well as a number of clinics, such as orthopaedic, dental and ophthalmic.

The accommodation available at the King George V Hospital for diseases of the chest has been increased from 50 to 64 beds. The hospital is mainly used for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which still remains a problem in the Colony but appears to be under control. Contacts are being investigated and chest radiography is used to a considerable extent. A specialist surgeon continues to make regular visits to Gibraltar to carry out major thoracic operations.

The Mental Hospital had 20 patients during the year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital for the treatment of major infectious diseases, such as cholera and smallpox, continued to be empty throughout the year, but can be brought into service without delay should the occasion arise.

The Child Welfare Centres in the town and the South District continued to be well attended and the advice of doctors and health visitors is greatly appreciated. Increasing numbers are being immunised against diphtheria.

The School Medical Service carried out by a Medical Officer and Health Visitors, has contributed greatly to the detection of disease in its early stages. There is excellent liaison between the Service and the Hospital. Compulsory vaccination is carried out in infancy and again at the age of 12.

The Board of Health—a committee of doctors representing all medical interests in the Colony—met regularly throughout the year.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. A new refuse destructor has been built by the City Council and is now in operation.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles of the campaign begun in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the *aedes argenteus culex pipiens* and *theobaldia longeareolatus*.

Measures to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946 were taken throughout the year. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional minor infestations and instructing householders in the methods necessary to keep the rat population to a minimum.

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HOUSING

The 1949 Public Works Programme included the provision of additional temporary tenements for 39 families. Further progress was made with the two permanent housing schemes which when completed are calculated to accommodate 581 families. The larger of the two schemes, that at Governor's Meadow comprising 472 flats, is expected to be finished about the middle of 1950.

The Central Planning Commission appointed to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Outline Town Plan met regularly during the year.

Sanitary supervision of dwellings is undertaken by the City Council through the Medical Officer of Health and a staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The public assistance scheme administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare provides for the grant of financial assistance to persons rendered destitute through old age, unemployment, sickness or injury not otherwise compensated.

The scheme was first introduced in 1946, but in 1948 the scale of benefits was revised and extended so as to provide for a total maximum grant of 50s. per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependents, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10s. per week. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult is 20s. per week and to a married couple 30s. per week. Dependent young persons over 16 but under 20 years of age are eligible for 7s. 6d. per week and dependent children under 16 years of age 5s. per week.

During the year 245 families applied for assistance. Financial assistance was approved in 131 cases and 114 were refused after investigation had disclosed that the means of the family were such as not to justify a grant from public funds. The average number of families in receipt of public assistance during any one week was 324. The total amount disbursed under the scheme was approximately £13,000, under the following qualifying conditions: due to old age, £7,400; owing to unemployment, £1,500; as a result of being incapacitated for work due to sickness or injury not otherwise compensated, £1,700; widows with young children, £500; other miscellaneous causes, £1,900.

As an alternative to monetary grants assistance in kind was given to approximately 370 persons, including children, who were provided with essential clothing or shoes either free or at reduced charges. A total expenditure of approximately £340 was incurred by the grant of assistance in kind.

A number of persons found by the Medical Officer to be suffering from some degree of dietary deficiency were supplied with extra nourishment in the forms of eggs and milk. Approximately 104 persons were thus assisted at an expenditure of £270. In all cases the Medical Officer subsequently reported improvements in general health.

The domestic circumstances of every applicant for assistance were investigated by a Welfare Officer before assistance was granted. Unemployed able-bodied persons under 65 are eligible for benefit

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conditional upon regular registration at the Employment Exchange but their eligibility for benefit ceases in the event of refusal to accept employment deemed to be suitable.

In addition to eligibility for financial assistance under the general scheme, persons requiring hospital treatment for tuberculosis, which often involves loss of earning capacity for a substantial period, are eligible for discretionary allowances on proof of need to enable them to meet commitments, such as children's school fees and rentals, for which the scale of assistance granted under the general scheme would not be adequate. This arrangement has encouraged persons who might otherwise fail to come forward for treatment, owing to the loss of earning power which would be involved, to apply for treatment in the early stages of the disease. The weekly average number of families who were thus assisted numbered 20 at a total expenditure of some £1,200.

The payment of the balance of civil pay to employees of the Colonial Government and Service Departments, called up for six months initial training with the Gibraltar Defence Force, was abolished, but a scheme of dependents' allowances was instituted in consultation with the Service Departments and operated in conjunction with the public assistance scheme.

A sum of £900 allocated to the Government as a share in the distribution of N.A.A.F.I. profits, which had accrued during the war years, has been set aside to be used for the benefit of ex-members of Colonial Forces and their dependents. The fund is administered by the Director of Labour and Welfare, and grants from it may be made to augment payments made under the public assistance scheme to ex-members of Colonial Forces or their dependents in cases where special conditions of hardship exist.

The ophthalmic examination of blind persons was continued and during the year 18 persons were certified and registered as blind within the meaning of the English Act. The number of persons so registered at the end of the year was 119 compared with 107 in 1948.

One hundred and thirty-two necessitous persons, including school children, certified by the ophthalmic surgeon to be in need of spectacles, were supplied with these either free or at reduced charges through the Department at a cost of approximately £190.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness which was re-established in 1948 continued its activities. The Society is composed of unofficials with the Welfare Officer representing the Department. During the year members of the society paid over 500 visits to the blind at their homes.

In January, 1949, approval was given for wireless licence fees to be waived in the case of all heads of families who are registered as blind. This gesture was much appreciated by the persons affected.

RESETTLEMENT

The main tasks confronting the Resettlement Board in 1949 were:

(a) to find accommodation during the course of the year for those evacuees remaining in the United Kingdom who wished to return to Gibraltar and who were living in hostels in London which had to be vacated by the end of September;

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(b) to re-accommodate some 300 persons living in Nissen huts on a site loaned by the Air Ministry, which was required by the end of the year for the construction of married quarters for R.A.F. personnel;

(c) to repatriate a number of evacuees living in Tangier under what was known as the "Fend-for-Yourself Scheme";

(d) to select tenants for the new permanent flats which were to be completed during the year and for other accommodation becoming vacant.

At the beginning of the year all the Transit Centres at the disposal of the Board, which have accommodation for 450 persons, were fully occupied; and it was therefore known that it would not be possible to proceed with further repatriation until the more advanced of the blocks of flats being constructed under the Government Permanent Housing Scheme were completed and available for occupation.

Some 1,300 applications for re-accommodation were received by the Labour and Welfare Department and recorded in a standardised comprehensive proforma. Offers of re-accommodation are made on the basis of a points priority system which gives considerable weight to the existing degree of overcrowding of the applicant, as well as to a variety of other factors.

In the early months of the year it was realised that the additional accommodation which would become available by completion of permanent flats during 1949 would not be sufficient to enable the repatriation programme to be fulfilled. Accordingly it was decided to erect 39 additional temporary Nissen hut dwellings on a site at the North Front. These were completed by October. In addition the first four of the seven blocks under construction in the Permanent Housing Scheme, consisting of 248 out of 472 flats, were completed and occupied by tenants approved by the Resettlement Board.

Thirty-nine families were accommodated in the new Nissen huts referred to above, while 208 other families were allocated accommodation left vacant by persons moving into the new flats. Thus in all 495 families consisting of 2,307 persons were moved into adequate accommodation. Three hundred and forty-nine persons were repatriated from the United Kingdom, and, as this number was less than the 375 previously estimated, it was also possible to repatriate 46 persons from Tangier and thereby terminate the Tangier evacuation scheme at the end of October.

The number of persons repatriated in each year since repatriation commenced in 1944 has been as follows:

1944	8,275
1945	4,224
1946	957
1947	539
1948	923
1949	395
Total up to December, 1949	15,313

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An indication of the volume of work falling on the staff of the Labour and Welfare Department, who are required to deal with repatriation and resettlement, is given by the fact that some 5,500 letters were received in connection with applications for re-accommodation and 11,900 interviews were granted to applicants.

The Resettlement Board consisting of eight official and four unofficial members met on eight occasions to determine matters affecting repatriation and resettlement policy, while the Standing Accommodation Committee of the Board consisting of the four unofficial members and the Executive Officer, held 41 meetings to deal with individual cases concerning repatriation or re-accommodation.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-six Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following were the most important:

Ordinance No. 1 replaces certain provisions of the Supreme Court Order relating to the Court's summary jurisdiction by provisions on the lines of recent English law.

Ordinance No. 2 amends and consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of certain classes of persons.

Ordinance No. 3 replaces the existing Prison Ordinance (nearly 50 years old) by legislation based on present United Kingdom law and practice.

Ordinance No. 5 replaces the existing Police Ordinance (64 years old) by legislation based on present United Kingdom law. The provisions relating to the Security Police in the old Ordinance are saved.

Ordinance No. 9 amends the existing City Council Ordinance and brings it into line with modern municipal law and practice.

Ordinance No. 10 provides for the establishment of employment exchanges, the registration of workmen and other persons and the regulation of the employment of aliens.

Ordinance No. 11 replaces the existing Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Ordinance by legislation based on the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, with such amendments as local conditions require.

Ordinance No. 12 regulates *inter alia* the granting of "silk" to members of the Gibraltar "Bar".

Ordinance No. 14 makes provision under the Summary Conviction Ordinance for dealing with offences against the British Nationality Act, 1948.

Ordinance No. 18 makes it necessary to obtain the Governor's consent in all cases where land is devised or leased to a female British subject who has married an alien and enables a foreign power to hold land in Gibraltar.

Ordinance No. 22 consolidates the old Motor Car and Traffic Ordinances with the addition of certain provisions derived from the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

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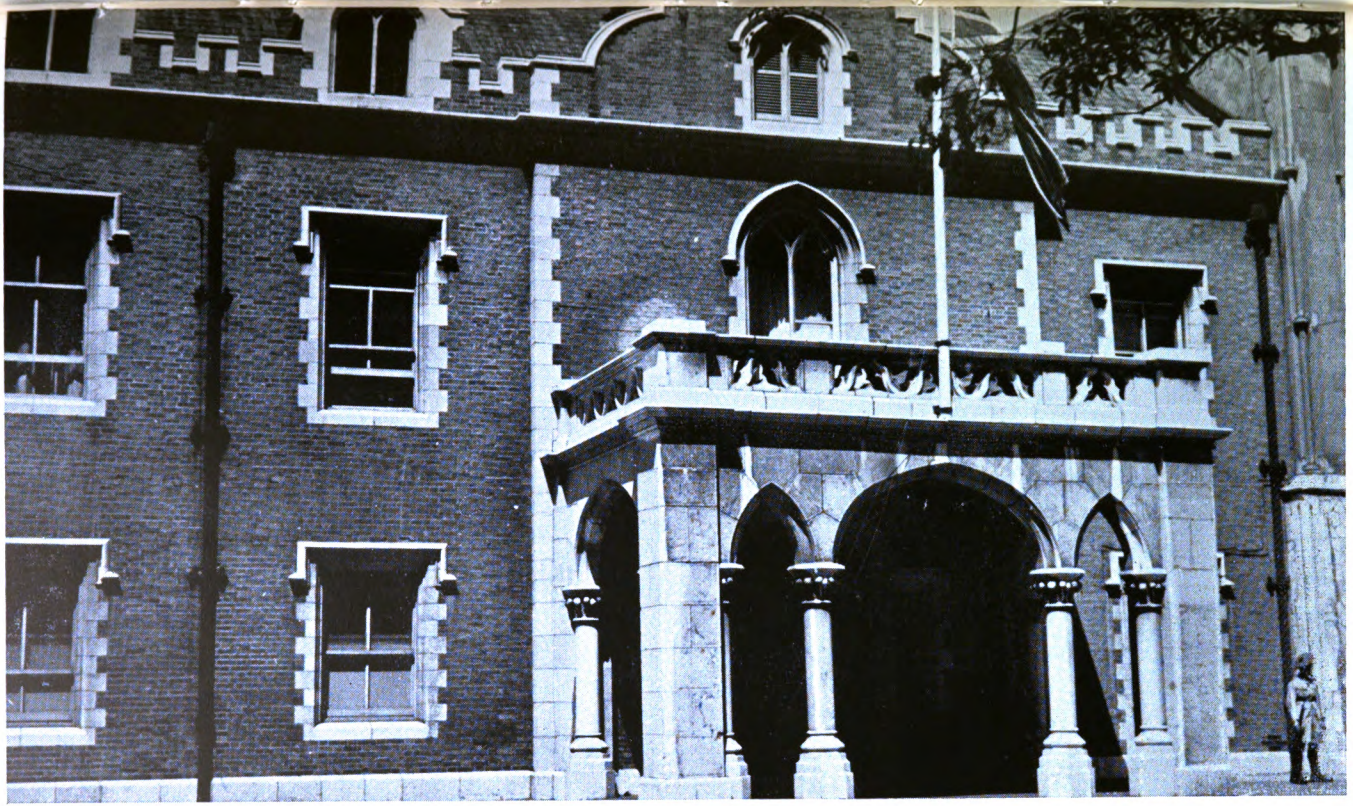

THE CONVENT: RESIDENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

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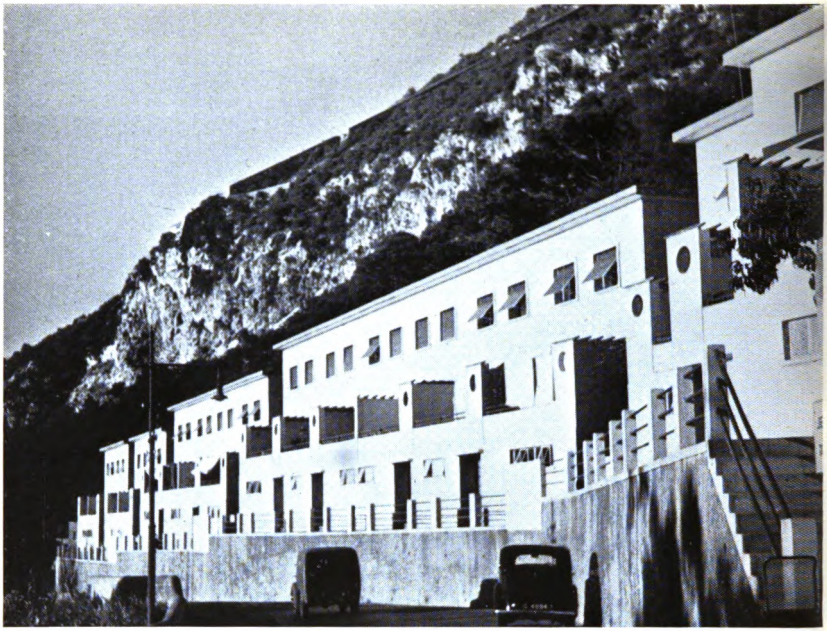

PART OF GIBRALTAR'S SUPPLEMENTARY HOUSING SCHEME

SOUTH PORT GATES

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A ROCK APE WITH ITS YOUNG

***Traditionally associated** with the occupation of the Rock by the British*

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ONE OF GIBRALTAR'S MANY STREETS OF STEPS

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Ordinance No. 23 places upon a trader who buys goods from another trader, the onus of ascertaining whether those goods had been imported under the authority of a licence, in any case where such a licence is necessary.

Ordinance No. 25 makes a number of minor amendments in the law with the object of facilitating the revision of the laws of the Colony, which will shortly be completed.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Judiciary in Gibraltar is composed of the Chief Justice, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and a body of Justices of the Peace. The courts of law consist of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Legal Department of the Colonial Government is headed by the Attorney-General.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. As regards the former, it has a combined civil and criminal jurisdiction such as is exercised in England by all the Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and the County Courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it is the tribunal for all appeals from the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and from a number of bodies and persons in whom quasi-judicial powers are vested by law for special purposes. It thus has unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, subject to appeal to the Privy Council in the usual manner.

At the Criminal Sessions, which are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial at first instance of persons charged by way of indictment, the Chief Justice sits with a jury of seven, or, in capital cases, of 12. For civil cases he sits either alone or with a jury of seven, according to circumstances. The system of special and common juries is very similar to that which obtains in England.

Though for nearly all purposes the Grand Jury was abolished in England in the year 1933, it has been retained in Gibraltar, in accordance with local opinion, for all indictments. It consists of 40 persons, vacancies being filled according to local statutory law by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List. Grand Jurors to the number of 30 are summoned for each Criminal Session, from whom 23 are chosen by ballot in open court to consider the bills of indictment.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are held by the Stipendiary Magistrate or, when the need arises, by two or more local Justices of the Peace. In the year 1949 there were, apart from the Stipendiary, 23 Justices of whom seven were appointed in the course of the year. About 16 were in fact available for work on the Bench. These courts have a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of their English counterpart. They are also petty debt courts for claims up to £5. Various forms of appeal from them lie to the Supreme Court.

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The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly English law itself, namely the English Statutes as at 31st December, 1883, together with any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to this Colony, and the Common Law of England to date in so far as it is applicable; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of Ordinances made by the Governor, together with subsidiary legislation in the form of Rules, Notices and so on. The procedural law is to a small extent to be found in the Ordinances but mostly in rules of court made by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Governor.

The last revision of the Laws of Gibraltar took effect in the year 1935. During 1949 a fresh revision of the entire body of Ordinances and other local substantive law, entrusted in 1948 to the Attorney-General as Commissioner, has made further progress, but, owing to unforeseeable circumstances, it has not been possible to complete it. As a prelude to its incorporation in this fresh revision of the Laws, a further body of up-to-date legislation, largely modelled on English statute law, has been passed on a number of topics including the general administration of justice. Substantial amendments of the Supreme Court Order have been passed covering a variety of matters including the enforcement of fines, records and process and their admission as evidence, payment of judgments and orders, jurisdiction, execution, disputes between employers and workmen and the right of audience.

In 1948 an entire revision of the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, to the extent that it is prescribed by Rules of Court, was carried out and took effect on 1st January, 1949, under the title of "The Rules of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar, 1948". In addition, procedure in the Supreme Court has been further modernised and improved by many of the amendments to the Supreme Court Order effected, as mentioned above, during the past two years. This whole body of procedural revision may now be said to have dealt comprehensively with Supreme Court business. There remains the other aspect of legal practice in Gibraltar, namely that which governs proceedings in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. A survey of the rules of court in force in this connection has now been made and the work of revising them commenced.

The system of free legal aid for poor persons, which has been established on a wide basis for both civil and criminal matters, has continued to work smoothly and beneficially throughout the year 1949. Certificates for legal aid in criminal cases numbered 46, being 14 fewer than in 1948.

The improved system of probation introduced in November, 1946, continued, on the whole, to exercise a very satisfactory influence on juvenile delinquents. In all but a very few cases a marked response has been forthcoming. Moreover, employers readily co-operate in providing work for probationers. In 1949 there were only six probation orders as against 12 in 1948. No female has yet been the subject of an order. At the end of 1949 21 male offenders were on probation (one less than at the end of 1948).

In the Supreme Court there was a general increase in the total of proceedings both in open court and in chambers, and also in the registry,

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though there was a decrease in the number of criminal cases. The civil actions which came to trial numbered 33, with 27 other civil proceedings in open court. There were four criminal appeals and 13 persons were tried on indictment. Court fees were 75 per cent higher than those paid in 1948; though a substantial proportion of the excess was due to the first year's operation of the new rules of court with their revised scales, it also reflected the increase in court business.

In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, the figures for 1949 show an upward trend compared with 1948. The total figures for all classes of cases were: 1946, 1,299; 1947, 1,116; 1948, 1,006; 1949, 1,056. This general decline is all the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the total civilian population has risen steadily from 21,333 as at the end of 1946 to 24,585 as at the end of 1949, and that the daily average number of workers entering Gibraltar from Spain has risen during the same period from 7,500 to 9,300.

The 1949 total of 1,056 proceedings included a larger proportion than usual of larceny and traffic offences, and 154 civil cases (mostly petty debts).

The local Justices again bore an exceptionally heavy proportion of the work in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction owing to a vacancy in the office of Stipendiary Magistrate for six months.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year, inaugurated in Gibraltar in 1946, took place as usual at the Supreme Court on 1st October, the Justices, the legal profession and the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

Strength

The strength of the Force throughout the year was two officers and 225 other ranks. During this period nine men resigned, two were discharged, one was transferred to another Department, four retired on pension and nine recruits were engaged.

The above establishment, when compared with figures for 1948, shows a decrease in strength of six other ranks. This reduction was brought about by the introduction of the motor cycle patrol system.

The strength of the Special Constabulary remained the same as in 1948, i.e. two officers and 79 other ranks.

Distribution

For the purpose of duties, this Force is divided into three divisions under: "A" Division covering the town area; "B" Division covering the water-front, including His Majesty's Dockyard; and "C" Division the Headquarters Administration, Criminal Investigation Department, Immigration, Permit and Registration Office, Transport and the Police Training School.

Instruction

The following courses were held at the Police Training School:

(a) Four complete courses of three months each for recruits and serving constables.

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(b) One refresher course for station sergeants.
(c) One refresher course for probationers.
(d) One continuous refresher course of four hours per week attended by all probationary constables between the time of leaving the school on completion of their recruit's training and of undergoing their final examination before being confirmed in their appointment. Numbers attending this course fluctuate, but the average number for the 10 months the course has been running has been five.

A total of 63 other ranks passed the above courses.

Sixty passed their annual re-examination in first aid, 10 gained life-saving certificates and bronze medallions, three bronze crosses, and one was awarded an instructor's certificate.

One divisional inspector and one inspector, while on leave in the United Kingdom, were attached for two weeks to the Metropolitan Police to gain experience and knowledge of Home Forces methods; the inspector also attended a four-day course at the Joint School of Chemical Warfare to obtain up-to-date methods of instruction.

One police constable was sent to New Scotland Yard on a six-week fingerprints course.

During the year an additional instructor was appointed and sent to the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, on a six-month instructors' course.

A series of voluntary evening classes for men intending to sit for an examination for promotion to the rank of sergeant was held over a period of six months, and eventually 20 men sat for promotion in October.

Nine English-born police officers attended a course in the Spanish language.

Weekly lectures were held throughout the year for the purpose of acquainting all police ranks with amendments to local laws, Police Standing Orders, etc.

One inspector was awarded the School of Accountancy's diploma for book-keeping and accountancy.

While waiting for suitable accommodation for a gymnasium, the Police School has been temporarily used as such during the year, but it was not possible to make full use of the equipment because of the inadequate space.

Crime

All offences reported or known to the Police are shown in Appendix III. The total number of 1,400 shows a decrease of 77 on the figures for 1948, due mainly to fewer offences having been committed against property and under the Traffic and Motor Car Ordinances. The figure for homicide shows an increase of four compared with 1948 when only one occurred. In the one case the accused was found to be insane and was ordered to be detained in a mental hospital during His Majesty's pleasure. The other case involved the deaths of four persons, one by suicide. There was a decrease of 26 cases under "Offences against Property" as compared with 1948 and also a decrease of 56 cases under "Other Crimes", chiefly motoring offences. There were no cases of

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serious crime apart from the homicides mentioned; neither were there any major disturbances.

A comparative table of crimes for the last three years (1947–49) is contained in Appendix IV.

Welfare

The two Police Clubs "A" and "B" continued to function with increased amenities. During the year social evenings and billiards and other indoor competitions were held. The Police football team was affiliated to the Gibraltar Football Association for League and Cup matches. On 8th September, 1949, the Police Force held its annual sports meeting. Cups donated by local residents to the Police Sports Club were competed for.

The Police were again represented in the Colonial Small-Bore Open Sights shooting competition.

Awards

Four Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were awarded to members of the Force. One constable was also decorated with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

General

The motor cycle patrol which was introduced in 1948 was improved and strengthened by the addition of five new machines, and a 24-hour general patrol service was maintained throughout the year with satisfactory results.

Twelve meetings of the Police Working Committee were held. This committee consists of the Commissioner of Police as chairman, and the Assistant Provost Marshals of the three Services as members.

Co-operation between all Police services was maintained throughout the year. Composite patrols of Service and civil Police worked together in the evenings until taverns were closed. This system is a proved success. Since its inception there has been a marked decrease in the number of incidents due to disorderly conduct.

The two St. John Ambulance Divisions continue to function on a purely voluntary basis, with satisfactory results. The present membership is 63.

All police stations and posts are now equipped as first aid stations.

PRISONS

The number of prison receptions in 1949 was 58 compared with 106 in 1948 and 141 in 1947. Statistics regarding the prison population are given in Appendix V and Appendix VI.

All convicted prisoners between the ages of 16 and 60 years are required to work, subject to being certified fit by the prison surgeon. Labour is performed outside the prison and is vigorous and varied.

Unconvicted prisoners are given every opportunity to interview counsel or to settle their affairs. They are permitted such correspondence as may be necessary to this end. They are not required to work and are given such exercise as may be recommended by the prison surgeon.

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When female prisoners are received, they are supervised by female prison officers and are segregated from males. The work provided for female prisoners is usually of a domestic nature, such as repairs to prison clothing and bedding and such other tasks as may be available. Four females were received during the year.

Convicted prisoners can earn a partial remission for good conduct of not more than one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

During the year, the prison has been visited regularly by members of the Prison Board (appointed in 1949), prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains, nominated by the different denominations, also paid regular visits.

The prison possesses a library of 3,000 books of all descriptions, which have been voluntarily contributed by members of the public and by welfare authorities.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two classes of water are used by the City Council of Gibraltar: potable water and brackish water.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained from rainfall and from shallow wells sunk in the isthmus between the Rock and the Spanish mainland.

The rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas on the eastern and western sides of the Rock which cover about 38 acres. A system of channels and conduits conveys this water by gravitation into 10 storage reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock and into a service reservoir sited near the old Moorish Castle. These reservoirs have a total storage capacity of about 14 million gallons and are situated at levels varying between 200 and 400 feet above sea-level.

The total rainfall during the *rain* year 1948–49 as registered by the City Council's gauges was 18·10 inches (average of four gauges located at different heights on the east and west sides of the Rock) and yielded 10,832,970 gallons which includes 1,275,535 gallons transferred from dockyard areas.

It would be impossible to meet the present-day demands for potable water, which is about 48½ million gallons per annum as compared with approximately 27 million before the war, without the water drawn from the potable water wells. Alterations to the arrangements for pumping water from these wells and the installation of a base exchange water softening plant to improve and augment the supply from this source were completed in March, 1949. The total hardness of the untreated well

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water did not exceed 32 degrees and the blending required to bring the water to the desired degree of hardness, viz. 10 degrees, is done in the proportion of between 2 to 2½ parts of treated water (hardness reduced to zero) to one part of untreated water. The blended water after being chloraminated (i.e. treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution. The quality of the water improved considerably after treatment and in spite of low rainfall, an average of 600,000 gallons per week were drawn from the wells throughout the year.

Frequent routine analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs and no water is supplied until it has been declared fit for consumption by the Medical Officer of Health.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The price charged for potable water for domestic purposes ranges from 5d. to 1s. 3d. per 100 gallons. Up to July, 1949, the charge for water to shipping was 2s. 6d. per 100 gallons but, following the importation of water, at very heavy cost, from the United Kingdom and other countries to enable the supply of water to shipping to be maintained, it became necessary to increase the price of water supplied for shipping to 9s. per ton.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain-water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells in the isthmus at the northern end of Gibraltar and is elevated by pumping machinery to several service reservoirs sited in various parts of the city. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water to every house and the supply is constant. The Council also pump brackish water for military purposes into War Department reservoirs situated in the Upper Rock.

The water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of the summer. It is used for fire-fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of brackish water now consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea. During 1949, the total quantity supplied amounted to 388 million gallons.

A brackish water rate is levied in respect of the supply of this water; but the War Department is charged on a *per capita* basis, and the other Services and businesses pay by the meter at the rate of 4d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY

The electricity undertaking is owned by the City Council.

System

Alternating current is supplied for private consumers and street lighting at one-phase, 2,100 volts, 76 cycles, transformed in sub-stations to

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110 and 240 volts for direct current for power at 440 volts. A supply through a motor alternator set of 70 kva. capacity at three-phase, 416/240 volts, 50 cycles, is being made available during 1950 for the industrial area at North Front.

Generation

Steam and diesel-driven generators:

3 600 kw. Belliss & Morcom—B.T.H. diesel-driven alternators.
1 500 kw. B.T.H. turbo-alternator (direct-drive).
1 300 kw. B.T.H. alternator and generator in tandem (gear drive).
4 Babcock & Wilcox W.T. boilers, hand-fired, forced draught.
4 150 kw. Hewittic mercury-arc rectifiers.

During 1949 the City Council supplied 5,915,747 Board of Trade units of electricity.

The charges were as follows:

Flat Rates

Lighting	6½d per B. of T. unit
Power	3½d. per B. of T. unit

Inclusive Tariff

Primary rate	6½d. per B. of T. unit
Secondary rate	2d. per B. of T. unit

Industrial Tariff

Primary rate of £12 per annum per kva. of maximum demand.
Secondary rate of 1d. per B. of T. unit for all units consumed.

The Council are continuing to implement their policy of complete change-over to diesel-driven generating plant adopted in 1935, and interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, and their scheme for developing the electricity undertaking and modernising the distribution system, to make it capable in every way of dealing with present-day standards of electrical requirements, is under way.

The scheme which is estimated to cost over £330,000 aims at ensuring that Gibraltar shall have a modern electricity undertaking capable of giving an unrestricted supply to all consumers at progressively cheaper rates. It embraces the following main features:

1. Installation at the generating station of three new 800 kw. and one new 750 kw. (due for commissioning in 1950) diesel-driven generating units of the latest type.

2. Changing of the high-voltage distribution from the existing non-standard 2,100 volts, single-phase, 76 cycles system to the standard 6,600 volts, three-phase, 50 cycles system.

3. Changing of the low-voltage supply to consumers from the existing non-standard 110 volts and 220 volts, single-phase, 76 cycles system to the standard 416/240 volts, three-phase, 50 cycles system, the latter giving the consumer choice of 416 volts, three-phase, three-wire for large power purposes, and 240 volts, single-phase, two-wire, for lighting, small power and general domestic purposes.

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4. The replacement or adaptation at Council's expense of all consumers' appliances to make them suitable for the new standard characteristics of supply.

5. The establishment of an electricity development and sales organisation under a fully qualified officer whose duty it will be to advise consumers on all matters relating to the domestic, industrial and commercial appliances of electricity.

6. Progressive reductions in the tariffs with particular emphasis on the introduction of attractive domestic tariffs.

Owing to manufacturing difficulties in the United Kingdom, it is not anticipated that the benefits of the scheme will become available to consumers generally before 1953.

GAS

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

There was a continued increase in demand during 1949, and there was no indication that saturation point is approaching.

To cope with this increase an extension of the carbonising plant by the provision of a new bed of retorts was put into commission just before Christmas, and it is proposed to reset one of the existing bed of retorts during the course of 1950.

During 1949, the quantity of gas sent out from the gasworks (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) was 106,436,000 cubic feet, compared with 92,829,300 cubic feet sent out in 1948, and the number of new consumers connected was 502.

The charge for the supply of gas continued at 13s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The quantity of coke sold during 1949, was 1,702 tons, compared with 1,568 tons in 1948.

Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty gallons of tar were sold, and 8,099 gallons used for the making of tar macadam. A considerable quantity of crude tar was also exported.

Scientific control at the gasworks has been maintained and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed, mainly by the use of recording instruments.

The total quantity of coal carbonised was 5,187 tons compared with 4,794 in 1948.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The City Council's automatic telephone system has a maximum capacity of 800 lines with trunk connections to the Military, Naval and other Service local exchanges, to Spain and to other telephonic systems in communication with Spain.

The exchange has been working to full capacity for the last four years and a subsidiary private automatic exchange and a manually operated subsidiary exchange working in conjunction with the automatic service have been installed permitting the total of subscribers to the Council's telephone service to be brought up to 963. There are, however, large numbers of prospective subscribers still on the waiting list. To reduce

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this list as far as possible, the manual subsidiary exchange, which was initially equipped for 100 lines, was fitted during the year with extra equipment, which made it possible for 20 new subscribers to be connected.

A scheme for the construction of a new telephone exchange and the installation of new and modern automatic telephone plant to provide for 1,300 subscribers initially and 2,300 ultimately was approved by the Council. It has not however as yet proved possible to make progress with this scheme, which is of some urgency owing to the progressive deterioration of the present telephone exchange equipment. In preparation for the extended service to be provided work has already started on the renewal and development of the external cable network.

BROADCASTING

There is no wireless broadcasting system in Gibraltar, and those desiring to obtain British programmes listen to certain short-wave transmissions from the British Broadcasting Corporation. There is a local radio distribution service, operated by the military authorities for military personnel, which also relays programmes from the B.B.C.

PUBLIC WORKS

Apart from housing, which is dealt with in Part II, Chapter 7, items under the Extraordinary Public Works Programme for 1949 included the reconditioning of bonded stores, deferred repairs to Crown properties and expired leases, the reinstatement of the Alameda Gardens, the building of a temporary school to accommodate 80 children, improvements to hospitals and structural alterations to the Exchange and Commercial Library Building to provide a Legislative Council Chamber.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels of all kinds arriving at Gibraltar was 5,574 with a net tonnage of 9,002,415 compared with 6,185, with a net tonnage of 8,520,834 in 1948. The majority of these vessels called for oil or coal bunkers or repairs.

The following passenger services were in operation during the year. From August to December a homeward bound Orient liner called each month. The Italia Line (New York to Naples and Genoa) maintained a three-weekly service and the Cosulich Line (New York to Genoa, Naples and Cannes) a fortnightly one. In the late summer the ss. *La Guardia* (American Export Line) commenced a monthly service between New York and Gibraltar, Palermo, Naples, Piraeus and Haifa. The Scindia Line (Bombay to Liverpool and London) called at irregular intervals when inducement offered. There was still no regular outward passenger service from the United Kingdom.

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There was approximately one cargo vessel a week from the United Kingdom, but only a most irregular service homeward.

A weekly service to Tangier has been maintained by the Bland Line. The ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras has been increased to six crossings a day. The extra trip has been made necessary because of the large numbers of Spanish workmen employed on the various building schemes.

Ten small vessels were added to the Register during the year and 10 others removed. The total number of vessels on the Gibraltar Register at the end of 1949 was 56.

ROADS

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council, in whom they are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District, and about 3¼ miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay district. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic. The introduction of one-way traffic in certain of the main streets in the city has added to the safety and convenience both of motor and pedestrian traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

AIR

British European Airways operated a service to and from the United Kingdom of three airplanes a week until July when an extra aircraft was added. Gibraltar Airways continued their daily service to and from Tangier, the number of flights varying between four and five, according to the season.

POSTAL

Surface Mails

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France, continued uninterrupted during 1949. Despatches from the United Kingdom by the normal overland route comprised chiefly correspondence other than letters and small packets which were despatched by air mail.

The twice monthly despatch of mails to and from the United States of America by steamers of the Cosulich Brothers, Genoa, and the Gydnia America Line, Gydnia, was maintained throughout the year.

Air Mails

The twice weekly direct service to and from the United Kingdom operated by B.E.A.C. was increased to thrice weekly on 7th March and to four times a week as from 11th July, 1949.

The direct air mail service between Gibraltar and Madrid by aircraft of B.E.A.C., suspended on 1st January, 1947, was resumed with effect from 1st September, 1949.

As from 19th October, 1949, a direct air mail service between Gibraltar and Bordeaux also operated by aircraft of B.E.A.C. was inaugurated.

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The direct daily air mail service in both directions between Gibraltar and Tangier was maintained throughout the year.

Parcel Post

Parcel mails were conveyed by sea at irregular intervals. Despatches to and from the United Kingdom averaged five and three per month respectively.

Following the introduction of an air parcel service from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar on 4th April, 1949, a similar service in the reverse direction was commenced on 3rd June, 1949.

Commemorative Issue of Stamps

In conjunction with Administrations of the Universal Postal Union, a special issue of postage stamps to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Universal Postal Union was placed on sale on 10th October, 1949, for a period of three months. This special issue comprised a set of four stamps: 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s.

Chapter 12: Cultural Activities

Cultural activities during 1949 continued to centre on the Calpe Institute, directed by the British Council. The Council commenced their activities in Gibraltar towards the end of 1944, but announced in 1948 that it would no longer be possible for them to maintain the Institute. Funds, however, were found from local sources to guarantee the continued existence of the Institute for a further period of three years. The only charge on Council funds in the United Kingdom is the salary of the Director.

The Institute's Drama Group continued to meet regularly throughout the year and in September produced *Ladies in Retirement* by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham.

Other activities included talks and lectures on art, two lectures by Professor Walter Starkie, British Council representative in Spain, on "Gypsies of many lands and their Music" and "Andalucia", and several art exhibitions. The photographic, chess, table tennis and hockey groups continued to flourish.

The year 1949 saw the inauguration of the Gibraltar Festival. The programme included two symphony concerts by the Madrid Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Malcolm Sargent, a choral concert, the performance of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by local amateurs, *verbenas* and a mixed programme of sport.

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PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7′ and longitude 5° 21′, stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ½ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

The town which has a population of 28,885 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish sea port of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is a suburb divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period range from 45° F. to 65° F. respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing.

The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer vary from 55° F. to 85° F. respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

Chapter 2: History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he

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defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had early seized the heights above and around Algeciras, and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the building of Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless, and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott, and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914–18 and 1939–45. The war of 1914–18 saw the development of German submarine warfare, and Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign. From the naval base patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

After the peace of 1919, Gibraltar returned to a peace-time regime. The fashion for cruising developed and Gibraltar shared in the tourist traffic resulting from Mediterranean cruises by the liners of several countries. It was, in the main, a traffic confined to the summer months, and although tourists were on the Rock for a short time only, they brought money to local traders. The troubled times of the Spanish Civil War came as a reminder that Gibraltar is a fortress as well as a Colony. Naval actions were seen in the Straits and bay and hordes of refugees, men, women and children, poured into Gibraltar.

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Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined in Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922, and Royal Instructions of the same date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony, with executive and legislative authority reposing in the Governor. The Governor is also commander-in-chief and, as Gibraltar is a fortress Colony, the governorship is traditionally held by a high military officer.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four *ex officio* members, viz. the Combatant Military next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of not more than three unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power to make provisional appointments, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State, to replace an unofficial member who resigns, dies, is suspended from, or declared incapable of, exercising the functions of his office, or is absent from the Colony.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities, is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time; but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them, and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

There is no Legislative Council but His Majesty's Government approved in 1948 the introduction of a legislature as soon as the necessary instruments could be prepared: see in this connection Part I of this Report. Meanwhile the law-making authority is the Governor, who has power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. There are certain subjects upon which he is precluded from legislating without permission from the Secretary of State. The laws which he makes are styled Ordinances, and before an Ordinance can be enacted a draft must have been made public for one month unless, in his judgment, immediate enactment is indispensably necessary for the security of the Colony or the welfare of those who reside there. Nor is any Ordinance to take effect without approval being first obtained from the Secretary of State, unless the delay incident to obtaining approval would cause serious harm or inconvenience, or unless the Ordinance deals with matters of routine only or is based upon the provisions of an

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existing law or imperial statute and does not involve any question of policy. As soon as any Ordinance has been enacted, an authenticated copy must be sent to the Secretary of State for final assent or disallowance by His Majesty.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Welfare, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed justices of the peace.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 13 members. The Chief Medical Officer and the Director of Labour and Welfare are *ex officio* members. Four councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the fourth being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected, and hold office for three years. Citizens entitled to vote are British subjects not under 21 years who are not in the armed forces (other than the local defence force) and who have resided in the Colony for at least one year. Candidates for election must, in addition to having the voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences. But hospitals, education and the administration of the port and markets are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council and the salaries of their officials.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged during the year by the Chief Assistant Secretary, who held periodical press conferences and issued a number of press communiques on matters of general interest.

A considerable amount of publicity material including articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information was distributed throughout the Colony. Documentary films, also supplied by the Central Office of Information, were widely exhibited by arrangement with the local cinema proprietors. Film strips were distributed to schools.

The Photographic Publicity Scheme inaugurated at the beginning of 1947 which provided for the exhibition of photographs showing progress in various activities of the Government, has continued to prove useful during the year under review. Showcases placed at the Colonial Secretariat,

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the Department of Education and the General Post Office, have been used to display photographs not only of local activities, but others supplied by the Central Office of Information, the main theme of which has been the projection of Britain to the Colonies.

Contact has been maintained with journalists visiting the Colony and facilities have been afforded to enable them to obtain the information they required.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

Newspapers and periodicals in 1949 were as follows:

Newspapers	*Language*
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Telegraph (daily)	English and Spanish
Luz (fortnightly)	Spanish
Periodicals	
The New Rock Magazine (monthly)	English
Kephas (monthly)	English and Spanish
Deportes (weekly)	Spanish
Gibraltar Illustrated (monthly)	English
Calpe Scout (quarterly)	English

Chapter 6: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C. *An Introduction to the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar*, 1704–1934. New York, 1934. Pp. viii+112. Bibliography pp. 18–94.

CONN, S. *Gibraltar in British Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century*. London, 1942. Pp. xii+317. Bibliography and guides, pp. 285–300.

DRINKWATER, COL. J. *A History of the Siege of Gibraltar*, 1779–1783. New Edition. London, 1905. Pp. 392. This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar.

FRERE, SIR B. H. T. *Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood*. Gibraltar, 1910. Pp. 166.

GARRAT, G. T. *Gibraltar and the Mediterranean*. London, 1939. Pp. 339. A book which has particular interest in the light of the final result of the war of 1939–45 in its Mediterranean aspect.

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APPENDIX I

POPULATION, 1949

Civilian Population

	Men	*Women*	*Children under 15* *Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Gibraltarians . .	6,435	7,721	2,484	2,402	19,042
Statutory Aliens . .	1,006	1,114	534	512	3,166
Other Aliens . .	1,008	1,308	30	31	2,377
	8,449	10,143	3,048	2,945	24,585

Total Civil Population . . . 24,585

Aliens Residing in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1949

Spanish	*Portuguese*	*French*	*Italians*	*Moroccans*	*Swiss*	*U.S.A.*	*South American States*	*Greek*	*Total*
2,209	70	6	43	34	2	4	8	1	2,377

Comparative Civil Population

	British Subjects					*Aliens*					
	Adults		*Children*			*Adults*		*Children*			*Grand*
Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Total*
1947 . .	7,144	8,158	2,551	2,463	20,316	1,120	1,052	22	22	2,216	22,532
1948 . .	7,300	8,583	2,840	2,749	21,472	956	1,217	26	29	2,228	23,700
1949 . .	7,441	8,835	3,018	2,914	22,208	1,008	1,308	30	31	2,377	24,585

Comparative Table of Average Number of Workers Entering and Leaving Daily

1947 . . 8,400 1948 . . 8,300 1949 . . 9,300

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APPENDIX II

IMPORTS 1949

I. *Foodstuffs (including soap), Wines, Spirits and Tobacco*

Commodity	*Approx. quantity* tons	*Approx. value* £
Cheese	138	36,500
Coffee	4,234	508,500
Cooking oil	332	49,000
Flour	5,890	217,500
Jam and marmalade	130	10,500
Margarine	215	33,500
Meat (frozen)	1,372	98,000
Milk (tinned)	850	112,000
Offal (frozen)	62	6,000
Potatoes	3,000	75,000
Rice	220	14,000
Soap	360	27,500
Squashes	100	5,000
Sugar	1,200	54,000
Miscellaneous items under 100 tons	2,200	135,000
Fresh fish	400	40,000
Fresh vegetables and fruits	6,000	180,000
Wines	181	55,000
Spirits	131	46,700
Malt	1,439	145,000
Tobacco	1,418	453,000
		£2,301,700

II. *Manufactured Goods*

Cement	7,000	50,000
Clothing and household linen	1,600	300,000
Constructional material	5,000	200,000
Footwear	520	70,000
Paper	200	30,000
Marine stores	300	155,000
Matches	252	15,000
Motor cars and lorries	350	210,000
Paint	75	15,000
Radio sets	60	15,000
Capital equipment	300	150,000
Miscellaneous, including ironmongery, electrical equipment and stores, glassware, crockery, linoleum, leather, furniture, medical supplies, tyres, bicycles, books, magazines, travel requisites, precious stones, etc., etc.	1,000	200,000
Perfumery	2	6,600
		£1,416,600

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	Approx. quantity tons	*Approx. value* £
III. *Fuels*		
Petrol	3,518	70,000
Coal and charcoal	305,350	1,423,000
Kerosene	529	10,000
		£1,503,000

Summary

I. Foodstuffs	29,872	2,301,700
II. General Manufactures	16,659	1,416,600
III. Fuels	309,397	1,503,000
Tons (approx.)	355,928	£5,221,300

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APPENDIX III

CRIME, 1949

Crimes	*Crimes reported or known to the Police*			*Persons proceeded against*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
Homicide . .	5	4	1	1	1	—	1	—
Offences against person . .	19	—	19	20	19	1	17	3
Praedial Larcency .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property . .	331	211	120	64	60	4	64	—
Other Crimes .	1,045	201	844	844	820	24	138	706
TOTALS . .	1,400	416*	984	929	900	29	220	709

* Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX IV

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CRIME

	Crimes reported or known to the Police			*Persons proceeded against*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
1947 . . .	1,391	361*	1,030	771	716	55	360	411
1948 . . .	1,477	379*	1,098	694	666	28	314	380
1949 . . .	1,400	416*	984	929	900	29	220	709

* Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police and undetected cases.

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APPENDIX V

PRISON STATISTICS 1949

	Number committed for Debt, on Remand and for Imprisonment				*Length of Sentence of those Sentenced to Imprisonment*						*Previous Convictions*								
	Total Committed during Year	*For Debt*	*For Safe Custody and subsequently discharged and Lunatics*	*For Imprisonment*	*18 months or over*	*12 months and less than 18 months*	*6 months and less than 12 months*	*3 months and less than 6 months*	*1 month and less than 3 months*	*Under 1 month*	*One*	*Two*	*Three*	*More than 3*	*Daily Average in Prison*	*Daily Average Sick*	*Admitted to Hospital*	*Deaths (other than executions)*	*Executions*
Men . . .	55	—	13	42	2	2	6	9	20	3	7	2	—	3	11·13	·12	9	—	—
Women . . .	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	·42	—	—	—	—
Juveniles (Boys .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles (Girls .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS . . .	58	—	13	45	2	2	6	11	21	3	8	2	—	3	11·55	·12	9	—	—
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX

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APPENDIX VI

PRISON STATISTICS, 1949

(a) NUMBERS

In Custody 31st Dec., 1948	*Receptions during 1949*	*Discharged during 1949*	*In Custody 31st Dec., 1949*
17	58	66	9

(b) DAILY AVERAGES

Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Convicted Males*	*Females*
11·55	0·21	10·92	0·42

(c) RELIGIONS

Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scot. & Presby.*	*Methodist*	TOTAL
42	14	1	1	58

(d) AGE GROUPS

Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	TOTAL
Nil	9	13	35	1	58

(e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.)	23
British (Gibraltarian)	9
Subject of Eire	2
Spanish	23
Italian	1
TOTAL	58

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COLONIAL REPORTS

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEARS

1950 and 1951

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PART I

Review of 1950 and 1951

GENERAL Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel Anderson, K.C.B., M.C., was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar throughout the two years covered by the Report.

Perhaps the most important event of the period was the inauguration on 23rd November, 1950, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, of the first Legislative Council to be established in the Colony. An election had previously been held on 8th November to fill the five seats reserved for unofficial elected members. Further details will be found in Part III, Chapter 3.

Further measures were taken in 1950 and 1951 to raise the balance of the capital required to pay for the Government's housing schemes, and to strengthen the fiscal system. These comprised the raising of two local loans of £400,000 and £163,625 respectively in 1950, and the introduction in 1950 of a new form of Trades Tax, based on estimated profits and designed to give a greater yield than the tax which it replaced. This new form of tax was itself intended as an interim measure, to be replaced in due course by a more elastic and comprehensive measure. For this purpose the draft of an Income Tax Bill was published in November, 1951, for presentation to the Legislature early in 1952. In 1950 the Government made available to the City Council a loan of £127,000 to assist in financing their large electricity development scheme, with which considerable progress had been made by the end of 1951.

Notwithstanding difficulties caused by the rearmament programme, trade continued at a high level. The value of imports rose in 1950 and again in 1951. The tourist trade increased and measures were taken to foster it. There was a further relaxation of control of imports, but rationing of essential foodstuffs continued to be necessary.

The Colonial Government, the Service Departments and the City Council continued to be the largest employers of labour, and between them employed slightly more than half of the total labour force, which amounted to 20,780 persons on 31st December, 1951, about two-thirds of whom were aliens.

The cost-of-living index figure, which had been 191 in December, 1949, (July, 1939=100), rose to 199 in April, 1950, then remained substantially stable until the end of the year. The rise was resumed in 1951 until the figure of 224 was reached in September ; the level then declined a little to 221 in December. The rise in the index figure was followed by increases in the cost-of-living allowances payable to wage employees of the Government, Armed Services and City Council, of which details will be found in Part II, Chapter 2. Basic wages however remained substantially stable.

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Unemployment among British subjects remained negligible during the two years under review. The Employment Exchange found employment for 16,200 persons during the period.

There was one minor strike, involving about 100 stevedores, in January, 1950, but the dispute was quickly settled and only two working days were lost. Otherwise labour relations remained generally amicable. Two new trade unions were registered during the two years.

A new Education Ordinance was enacted in 1950, under which the educational system of the Colony was remodelled to conform substantially to that of the United Kingdom. Compulsory education was introduced in September, 1951. The number of children in Government schools rose considerably during the period ; figures of attendance were satisfactory. Examination results also continued to be satisfactory, and the staff position improved. Although no new schools were opened, additional classrooms were provided at several schools.

The health of the population remained satisfactory during 1950 and 1951. There was an epidemic of a mild form of influenza early in 1951. The infantile mortality rates continued to be low, at 23·45 and 27·57 per thousand civilian births for 1950 and 1951 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 9·32 and 12·47 per thousand of the population. Pulmonary tuberculosis remains a problem, but appears to be under control.

Of the 16,700 persons who were evacuated from the Colony during the war, only about 60 of those who desired repatriation were left in the United Kingdom at the end of 1949. The last party of these returned in February, 1951, and the repatriation programme commenced in 1944 was thus completed. Completion of the programme had been delayed by the shortage of housing in the Colony.

Vigorous efforts continued to be made in order to overcome the problem of overcrowding. The policy has been to concentrate upon permanent housing in the form of blocks of flats. At the end of 1951 a total of 838 such flats had been constructed since the end of the war, with others under construction or planned. The Permanent Housing Scheme at Governor's Meadow, providing 471 flats, was completed during the period. The Resettlement Board found homes for no less than 2,690 persons during the two years. Of these, 1,750 were housed in new permanent flats, and 940 elsewhere. However, at the end of 1951 there still remained 391 families who were living in overcrowded conditions, and 376 others in temporary housing, mostly Nissen huts, all of whom require new homes. To solve the problem about 600 new dwellings additional to those under construction or planned for 1952 are still needed.

With the end of repatriation it was possible to repeal those sections of the Repatriation and Resettlement Ordinance, 1946, which dealt with matters of detail, and to relieve the Resettlement Board of most of its functions. This was done on 31st December, 1951.

The public assistance scheme continued to be administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare, at a cost of about £14,400 in 1950 and £15,500 in 1951. The scheme benefits those in need owing to old

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age, unemployment, sickness, injuries, and so on. Assistance was also given, where appropriate, in the form of clothing, extra food, etc.

The first post-war census was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total civil population of 22,848.

The year 1951 was marred by the explosion on 27th April of some ammunition in process of being unloaded from the Naval Armament Vessel *Bedenham*. Thirteen persons were killed and many more injured, and considerable damage was done to property.

Claims for damage to property were invited by the Admiralty shortly after the occurrence. An appeal fund was opened for the assistance of the victims of the explosion, and for the dependants of the dead : the response was immediate and generous, over £11,600 being contributed.

The work of the fire brigades and of rescue parties of the Armed Services won high praise. A number of awards for gallant conduct at the time of the explosion including a posthumous George Cross were announced on 20th November, 1951.

There was no case of homicide or of serious crime during the period under review. Figures of offences reported or known to the Police dropped in 1950 but rose again in 1951, due mainly to an increase in traffic offences. Figures of persons proceeded against by the Police showed a similar trend.

During 1950 and 1951 a total of 4,823 and 5,633 vessels arrived in the port. Air services to and from the United Kingdom via Madrid and Bordeaux and air communications with Tangier were maintained throughout the period.

A very full programme of social and cultural activities was carried out by the Calpe Institute, of which the British Council representative in Gibraltar is the Director. A "Festival of Gibraltar" was celebrated in the summer of 1950 with a full programme of sporting events and concerts. A fair was held in the summer of 1951.

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PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

POPULATION figures at the beginning of the century had climbed to a peak of over 20,000 civilian inhabitants ; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. Thenceforward the average total of resident civilians remained between 17,000 and 18,000 ; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of some Spanish political refugees. In 1940 the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,374 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.*

Under the Aliens and Strangers Order only persons with a right of residence, consisting (1) of persons born in Gibraltar before 29th June, 1900, or born in Gibraltar after that date if the father was also born in Gibraltar, and (2) of the wives and minor children of such persons, are allowed to reside without permit in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside.

The total number of civilians resident in the Colony on 3rd July, 1951, the date of the Census, was made up as follows :

18,172	Gibraltarians with a right of residence ;
3,186	" statutory aliens", being persons normally domiciled in the United Kingdom, employed in the service of the Crown and in trade, and the wives and families of such persons (including wives and families of servicemen stationed in Gibraltar) ;
1,490	aliens, consisting of 1,419 Spaniards, 17 Portuguese and 54 other nationals. Of the Spanish nationals, 863 were employed in domestic service and 131 were political refugees. The latter figure shows a reduction of 51 on 1949.

* There were also 384 persons classed as "transients" fortuitously present in Gibraltar on census night. These have been disregarded for the purpose of compiling the vital statistics of the Colony.

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Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night. The average daily number of persons so entering was 8,550 and 7,866 in 1950 and 1951 respectively, against 9,300 in 1949. In addition, a daily average of 206 persons entered the Colony as casual visitors during 1950 and 1951, as against 194 in 1949.

During 1950 and 1951, the Police registered 5,692 persons under the Registration of Civilians Ordinance, bringing the total number of persons registered to 46,645 since the Ordinance came into force in 1943.

In 1950, 1,263 Temporary Registration Cards were issued to visitors entering Gibraltar for short periods on business or holidays, and 957 in 1951.

Detailed statistics of the civilian population in 1949–51 are contained in Appendix I. It will be seen that the figure for the total civil population in 1951 is lower than the estimated figures for the previous two years. This is due to the fact that the former figure is based upon the 1951 census results, whereas the figures for 1949 and 1950 were based upon Police records, which had become inaccurate owing to departures not notified by the persons concerned.

The number of persons who emigrated from Gibraltar during 1950 and 1951 was as follows :

To the United Kingdom	402
To the United States of America . . .	24
To other countries	20

There were 112 fewer emigrants in 1951 than in 1950.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

During the period under review slightly more than half the wage earners in Gibraltar were employed by one or other of the Service Departments, the Colonial Government, or the City Council. The largest individual employer continued to be H.M. Dockyard, where the bulk of the civilians employed were engaged in ship repairing or occupations connected with it. Next in order of importance were the various services of the War Department such as the R.E., R.E.M.E., R.A.O.C., and R.A.S.C.

The Lands and Works Department of the Colonial Government continued to employ a substantial labour force mainly engaged in the construction of permanent housing. The bulk of the City Council labour force was engaged in work connected with the maintenance of municipal services and the scheme for the conversion of the electricity supply.

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Employment in building trades continued at a high level and labour released by the progressive completion of the contract for the construction of 471 flats under the Government " Governor's Meadow " housing scheme, was absorbed by transfer to work on contracts for the building of additional married quarters on behalf of the Admiralty and R.A.F.

Demands for building trade labour required for the repair of widespread damage to property caused by the explosion in an ammunition ship lying in the Admiralty harbour on 27th April, 1951, resulted in a general shortage of skilled building labour which was acute from May to October. By the end of the year most of the repairs had been completed.

The completion of a fish and fruit canning factory in the autumn of 1950 provided increased opportunities for employment for women.

Commercial enterprise continued to provide employment for a substantial number of clerical workers in shipping offices and trading agencies. Hotels, catering services, the retail distributive trades and stevedoring were the other main sources of private employment.

WAGES

The agreed unified rates of basic wages payable to industrial employees of the Colonial Government, the City Council and the three Service Departments remained substantially unchanged throughout the period under review ; such changes as were authorised following recommendations made by the Standing Wages Committee were uniformly applied by the official employers. The minimum basic weekly wage of adult unskilled workers in official employment was 40*s*., whilst skilled workmen received from 51*s*. to 72*s*. according to trade, and charge hands from 57*s*. to 80*s*.

In January, 1950, all industrial workers in official employment received a cost-of-living allowance of 32*s*. per week in the case of Gibraltarians and of 16*s*. per week in the case of aliens. These rates were regarded by official employers as being subject to review if the cost-of-living index rose or fell by ten points or more and if such rise or fall was maintained for three consecutive months.

This arrangement continued to operate unchanged so far as the Government was concerned throughout the period under review and with some modification so far as the Service Departments and City Council were concerned. At the end of 1951 the rate of cost-of-living allowance payable by the Colonial Government to Gibraltarians was 48s. and to aliens 24*s*.

From 1st November, 1951, unapprenticed juveniles in the employment of the Colonial Government and City Council, who had received adjustments of cost-of-living allowance proportionate to those granted to adult workers, were paid 27*s*. 6*d*. per week inclusive at the age of 14, rising to 64*s*. 6*d*. at the age of 19 ; trade apprentices 16 years of age on entering into apprenticeship were paid 32*s*. 3*d*. inclusive, rising to 70*s*. 3*d*. per week at 20 years of age during the last year of apprenticeship.

In general, private employers paid industrial workers irrespective

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of nationality at wage rates per hour which corresponded closely to the gross hourly wage rates payable to Spaniards in the employment of the Colonial Government. This latter rate was less than that payable to Gibraltarians by 24*s.* per week at the end of 1951. Any difference on this account in the average weekly earnings of industrial grade workers in private employment compared with equivalent grades in official employment was to some extent offset by the fact that the normal working week of the former was from 47 to 50 hours, whereas the latter only worked 44 hours.

Casual labour employed in commercial stevedoring and engaged by the day on a time basis received 20*s.* per 8 hour day. For piece work the rates paid were from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per ton of merchandise moved by gang work.

A comprehensive agreement reached between representatives of workers and employers in 1948 fixed the rates payable to licensed porters for the movement of merchandise in the Government Stores and at the Waterport. These rates varied from 1d. for cases weighing up to 28 lbs. to 6d. for cases weighing up to 300 lbs. for each handling operation. Heavier cases, bales, drums and bags were paid for on a tonnage basis at the rate of 5s. 6d. per ton weight or measurement.

The wages paid to female domestics employed in institutions, hospitals, messes, etc., were adjusted proportionately to the cost-of-living adjustments granted to industrial workers. The rates current from 1st November, 1951, varied from 20*s.* per week in the case of maids, to 59*s.* per week in the case of cooks in the larger establishments. Domestic servants in private employment were paid from £4 to £6 per month in the case of cooks, and from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per week in the case of housemaids. Charwomen and washerwomen were paid 5*s.* per day with free meals.

Temporary clerks in the service of the Colonial Government, City Council and the Service Departments were granted revised rates of pay from 1st January, 1950, in a scale commencing at 52*s.* 5*d.* per week at the age of 16 rising to a maximum of 123*s.* at the age of 29. From 1st April, 1951, temporary clerks were granted a cost-of-living bonus on a sliding scale at the rate of 7½ per cent on the basic salary, subject to a minimum bonus of £30 if over 19 years of age and of £15 if under that age.

EMPLOYMENT

The total number of placings made through the Employment Exchange during the period was 16,200 compared with 15,100 during the preceding two years. Of the former number, 3,617 notified vacancies were filled by Gibraltarians and the remainder by aliens, no suitable unemployed Gibraltarians being available.

The number of British subjects registered as unemployed in any one week inclusive of men, women and juveniles averaged 78 in 1950 and 69 in 1951. The average unemployment amongst adult male British subjects was 0·46 per cent in 1950 and 0·34 per cent in 1951. Average unemployment amongst adult females varied from 2 to 3 per cent.

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The allocation of labour in trades in which there were shortages was determined at conferences at which all official and the principal private employers were represented. This procedure was necessary because of coincidental demands for building labour ; subsequent reports indicated that the allocations so determined had operated satisfactorily.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED

Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance which came into force on 1st January, 1950, all employed persons were required to register at the Central Employment Exchange within three months, with the exception of the following :

(a) British non-manual workers receiving more than £500 per annum ;
(b) members of the Armed Forces ;
(c) members of the Gibraltar Police Force.

This registration showed that some 3,000 persons, the majority of whom were Spaniards, who had previously been included in the annual return of the total labour force employed, were in fact no longer in employment in the Colony. The approximate composition of the total labour force after completion of this registration on 31st March, 1950, was : 4,840 Gibraltarian men ; 820 Gibraltarian women ; 7,460 Spanish men ; 4,290 Spanish women ; 500 United Kingdom expatriate men and women ; 180 other British subjects and 70 other aliens. The total of 18,160 had by the end of 1950 risen to 19,410.

At the end of December, 1951, the total registered labour force had increased to 20,780 and consisted of 5,000 Gibraltarian men ; 1,140 Gibraltarian women ; 9,000 Spanish men ; 5,080 Spanish women ; 320 United Kingdom expatriate men and women ; 210 other British subjects and 30 other aliens.

The increase in the total labour force is mainly attributable to substantial demands for labour coming both from official and private employers. The majority of the Gibraltarian women were employed in clerical and commercial occupations, although the number entering institutional and domestic service is rising and they proved increasingly willing to engage in light industrial work. The majority of the Spanish women were employed in domestic and catering services.

HOURS

Industrial grade employees of the Colonial Government, City Council and local Service Departments continued to work the 44-hour five-day week which was introduced in 1947.

In private industrial employment the normal working week varied from 47 to 50 hours spread over 5½ days. Under the provisions of the Shop Hours Ordinance the maximum hours of shop assistants are limited to 48 hours per week. Visits of inspection paid to premises under this Ordinance disclosed a small number of cases where shop assistants had been employed in excess of 48 hours per week. In these cases the

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issue of contravention notices followed by check visits was effective in securing compliance with the Ordinance.

Employees in hotels and catering establishments, which are not within the scope of the Shop Hours Ordinance, worked from 48 to 56 hours and domestic servants from 48 to 58 hours per week. There was little systematic working of overtime by persons engaged by official employers except in the case of building workers engaged on the repair of premises damaged after the explosion in H.M. Dockyard.

The agreed rates of overtime paid by official employers were gross hourly rates plus 50 per cent on week days and double ordinary rates for time worked on Sundays and public holidays.

Considerable overtime was worked by private building contractors engaged in the repair of the explosion damage during the period May to December, 1951.

The agreed overtime rates paid by official employers have not in general been adopted in private industrial employment where it was more usual for overtime to be paid at ordinary time rates plus 25 per cent ; in a minority of such undertakings four hours' overtime were required to be worked at ordinary rates before time-and-a-quarter was paid.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

Monthly computations of the cost-of-living index were made from current retail prices under the following headings : (i) food ; (ii) fuel and light ; (iii) clothing ; (iv) household sundries ; (v) rent. The index was based on a datum of 100 in July, 1939, and reflected the rise in the cost of living since that date experienced by an adult unskilled worker earning approximately 88*s.* per week at the end of December, 1951, and supporting a wife and three dependent children under 15 years of age.

During 1949 the index remained relatively stable at approximately 184 from January to September, but following devaluation of the pound sterling, which resulted in increases in the controlled retail prices of foodstuffs, the index rose to 191 in December, 1949. The following table shows the progressive increases in the index which occurred during 1950 and were continued in 1951. These were mainly due to further rises in retail food prices and to substantial increases in the retail prices of most forms of clothing and particularly of articles containing wool :

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1950	192	193	198	199	199	197	198	199	198	198	199	201
1951	201	204	205	207	211	215	218	223	224	222	220	221

The cost-of-living allowance payable to Gibraltarian workers employed by the Government and City Council at the end of 1951 was

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equivalent to 120 per cent of the minimum basic wage of an adult unskilled worker employed by these authorities.

In September, 1951, a Cost-of-Living Index Advisory Committee was appointed. Its terms of reference were *inter alia* to consider and advise upon the form of cost-of-living index (or index of retail prices) to be used in future ; to review the present method of compiling the index and to consider what modifications, if any, were desirable in the quantities and range of items which are now taken into account for this purpose ; and to consider whether the index, whatever its future nature, should be equated to a post-war datum of 100 on a date to be specified. At the end of the year this Committee had substantially completed its work.

LABOUR AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At the end of 1951 the staff of the Department comprised the Director of Labour and Welfare, the Assistant Director, the Manager of the Central Employment Exchange, the Welfare Officer (also acting as Executive Officer, Resettlement Board), the Lady Welfare Officer, the Lady Employment Officer, 17 male clerks (two temporary), seven lady clerks and three messengers.

In the absence of a full-time Inspector of Labour the Manager of the Central Employment Exchange was appointed in January, 1951, to be an inspector for the purposes of enforcement of the Shop Hours Ordinance, in addition to his substantive duties.

The Director of Labour and Welfare paid visits of inspection to the more important industrial undertakings, including Service Departments and buildings in course of construction, and advised where required on matters relating to the safety, health and welfare of civilian workers.

TRADE UNIONS

The Director of Labour and Welfare continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions. At the end of 1949 there were 11 trade unions registered under the Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1947. There were no new registrations in 1950, but two new trade unions were registered during 1951, one of which was a staff association of the City Council and the other an association of master builders. At the end of 1951 there were thus 13 registered trade unions.

Name of Union	*Membership Group*
Gibraltar Confederation of Labour	1,000–5,000
Transport and General Workers Union	250–1,000
Gibraltar Civil Service Association	250–1,000
Amalgamated Engineering Union	50–250
Gibraltar Dockyard Ex-apprentices and Apprentices Union	50–250
Civil Service Clerical Association (Admiralty Branch) Gibraltar	50–250

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Name of Union	*Membership Group*
Civil Service Clerical Association (War Department Branch) Gibraltar .	50 250
Society of Technical Civil Servants (Gibraltar Branch) . . .	50–250
Gibraltar City Council Staff Association	50–250
Association of Scientific Workers (Gibraltar Group) . . .	50–250
Institute of Professional Civil Servants (Admiralty Supervising Technical Officers Branch) . . .	under 50
Gibraltar Master Bakers Association .	under 50
Gibraltar Master Builders Association .	under 50

The estimated total paid up membership of the workers' unions was 2,500, which was approximately 40 per cent of some 6,500 British subjects then registered as in employment. The proportion of alien workers who were members of trade unions in Gibraltar was negligible ; they were for the most part stevedores or dock workers employed in the commercial port.

TRADE DISPUTES

In January, 1950, approximately 100 stevedores employed in the commercial port staged a lightning strike and claimed an immediate increase of 25 per cent in the daily rates which were being paid in accordance with an agreement in force between their union and the stevedoring employers. Prompt intervention by officials of the men's union resulted in work being resumed two days' later, after which negotiations were opened which resulted in the rates per 8-hour shift being increased from 15*s.* to 20*s.*

There were no other strikes during the two years under review and relations between both official and private employers and their workers remained generally amicable although local trade unions continued to be active in the submission of claims affecting the terms and conditions of employment of both industrial and non-industrial employees.

An interesting development in 1951 was the formation of a Whitley Council covering all non-industrial employees of the Government. The first meeting of this Council was held in October, 1951.

A claim submitted by the Gibraltar Civil Service Association in April, 1950, for increased remuneration to offset the continued rise in the cost of living was finally settled in July, 1951, after prolonged negotiations, by the grant, from 1st April, 1951, of a temporary bonus on a sliding scale at the rate of 7½ per cent on the first £480 of basic salary and at 5 per cent on salary above this point. The bonus was subject to a maximum of £60 per annum and to a minimum of £30 in the case of males and of £20 in the case of females over 19 years of age. Under that age the minimum bonus was £15 for all.

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A similar bonus was subsequently granted to clerks employed by the Admiralty and War Department whose respective associations had submitted similar claims on their behalf. All officers employed by the City Council also received a comparable award and many clerical workers employed in commercial undertakings were subsequently given similar increases.

The Standing Wages Committee, presided over by the Director of Labour and Welfare met on 14 occasions during the period under review and dealt with 25 major claims on a variety of matters relating to conditions of employment affecting large groups of workers employed by the Service Departments, the Colonial Government and City Council.

Discussions took place between official employers concerning the formation of a Labour Advisory Board which should be jointly representative of employers and workers. These discussions were satisfactorily concluded towards the end of 1951 and the establishment of the Board was in hand.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance 1949 (No. 10 of 1949) and Regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st January, 1950. This Ordinance provides a statutory basis for the establishment of the Employment Exchange and the registration of persons there. Under it, all employed persons (with certain exceptions mentioned earlier in this chapter) were required to register at the Employment Exchange within three months of the commencement of the Ordinance.

The Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance 1950 (No. 21 of 1950) was brought into force on 27th December, 1950. This Ordinance requires employers to give notice in a prescribed form to the Director of Labour and Welfare of any accident sustained by a worker in the course of employment which causes loss of life or disables such worker for more than three days from earning full wages at the work on which he was employed at the time of the accident. There are also provisions for the notification of prescribed occupational diseases. This gives statutory effect to the voluntary system of notification of accidents which was first introduced in 1947.

A Bill entitled The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance based substantially on the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 of the United Kingdom and providing for the payment of compensation in the case of injury sustained during the course of or arising out of employment of an insured person from a fund maintained by equal contributions from employers and workers, had its first reading on 5th October, 1951.

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Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

The books for the year 1951 had not been closed at the time of writing this chapter and the figures for that year are therefore subject to some variation, but such adjustments as may be necessary will not materially affect the general picture of the Colony's finances during 1951. As in recent years the main events during the years 1950 and 1951 were the continued heavy expenditure on housing ; the raising in 1950 of two loans of £163,625 at 3 per cent and £400,000 at 3½ per cent to finance expenditure on the permanent housing scheme ; the receipt of further instalments of the free grant of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards housing expenditure ; the continued popularity and increase in the size of the lottery ; and the virtual completion of payment of compensation for damage to property as a result of enemy action during the war years.

Revenue exceeded the original estimates by £22,742 in 1950 and by £89,941 in 1951 due mainly to increases in receipts from customs duties in both years, and an extraordinary increase in Post Office receipts in 1950, which was not however maintained in 1951. The large increase in customs receipts recorded in 1951 was mainly accounted for by exceptionally large receipts from duty on unmanufactured tobacco.

Expenditure, excluding loan funds, amounted to £937,059 in 1950 and to £849,236 in 1951, of which £281,231 and £136,134 respectively were accounted for by extraordinary items. Recurrent expenditure was £655,828 and £713,102 respectively, and included £80,793 in 1950 and £86,430 in 1951 in respect of public debt charges. Expenditure from loan funds amounted to £462,416 in 1950 (including £208,407 in repayment of advances made in 1949 pending the raising of loans) and to £101,209 in 1951.

The following is a summary of Revenue and Expenditure under the main heads for the years 1950 and 1951 together with the corresponding figures for 1949 :

REVENUE

	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£
Customs	262,173	270,640	34 1,547
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	41,145	36,473	39 ,961
Licences, excise and internal revenue, not otherwise classified	105,316	126,796	132,593
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes and reimbursements in aid	83,294	90,510	96,428
Post Office and Telegraph	69,395	81,854	65,169
Rents of Government Property	45,637	56,790	67,513
Interest	28,786	22,788	25,632
Lottery	81.000	80,316	84,203
Miscellaneous Receipts	27,536	18,512	21,465
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	180	186	5,631
Colonial Development and Welfare	276,808	35,692	23,780
Land Sales	—	—	5,000
	£1,021,270	£820,557	£908,922

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EXPENDITURE

	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£
Social Services (including resettlement, rehousing and town planning)	747,734	283,668	303,680 (*a*)
Public Works	101,496	108,274	122,926
Administration	31,910	33,324	36,436
Justice	92,961	91,782	102,327
Public Services (revenue earning)	85,466	94,768	90,078
Pensions	21,931	27,012	29,970
Miscellaneous	79,327	82,799	69,363
Supplies Control	8,266	7,442	8,026
Public Debt Charges	41,819	80,793	86,430
Loans to Local Bodies	14,360	127,000	—
Land Purchases	11,295	197	—
	£1,236,565	£937,059	£849,236

(*a*) In addition, £134,995 was spent in 1949 from loan funds on the main permanent housing scheme and a further £208,407 was charged to advances in that year pending the raising of further loans for housing purposes ; while £254,009 and £101,209 were spent from loan funds on housing schemes in 1950 and 1951 respectively (in addition to the repayment, in 1950, of the £208,407 charged to advances in 1949).

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1950 and 31st December, 1951 respectively :

LIABILITIES

	1950	1951
	£	£
Loan Funds	101,209	—
Joint Colonial Fund	—	74,000
Drafts and Remittances	1,500	—
Deposits	62,424	55,600
Special funds	2,111,920	2,035,600
General Revenue Balance	549,746	560,200
	£2,826,799	£2,725,400

ASSETS

	1950	1951
	£	£
Cash balances	28,244	22,000
Drafts and Remittances	—	15,000
Investments	2,684,745	2,555,200
Advances	56,064	99,700
Suspense Account	57,746	33,500
	£2,826,799	£2,725,400

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The public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1950, consisted of £1,000,000 of the 3 per cent Debenture Loan, 1967–72, and of £400,000 of the 3½ per cent Debenture Loan, 1970–75, in addition to the outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan amounting to £128 10*s.* 0*d.* The position as regards the debenture loans was unchanged at 31st December, 1951, but the liability in respect of the interest-free loan was reduced to £118 10*s.* 0*d.* In addition there was a balance of £237,500 outstanding on an interest-free loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds on 31st December, 1950 ; this was reduced to £225,000 on 31st December, 1951.

Taxation is generally indirect. There is no income tax and there are no excise duties. The main heads of taxation and the yield in 1950 and 1951 were :

	1950 £	1951 £
Customs	270,640	341,547
Estate Duties	9,159	12,444
Stamp Duties	4,069	6,790
Licences	11,765	11,272
Trades Tax	36,190	40,067
Fuel Oil Tax	6,864	10,186
Coffee Tax	55,899	50,066
	£394,586	£472,372

In addition the Government lottery yielded profits of £80,316 and £84,203 in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

As recorded in Part I a new basis of assessment for the trades tax was introduced in 1950, when the tax payable was related to the estimated profits made by each undertaking.

The free port tradition of the Colony is reflected in the limited range of items subject to import duty, e.g. alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits, tobacco and coffee. There are preferential rates for imports of Commonwealth origin and reduced rates for alcoholic beverages imported in bulk. The duties on whisky and brandy imported in bulk are 48*s.* and 30*s.* per gallon respectively at the full rate and 46*s.* and 21*s.* per gallon respectively at the preferential rate. On malt liquors the duty is 1*s.* per gallon at the full rate and 9*d.* per gallon at the preferential rate, while motor spirits attract a duty of 6*d.* a gallon. The rates of duty for cigarettes are 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. at the full rate and 1*s.* per lb. at the preferential rate with an additional duty of 1*s.* 8*d.* per 100 cigarettes. Other manufactured tobacco carries a duty of 6*s.* per lb. full rate and 5*s.* 4*d.* per lb. preferential rate, while unmanufactured tobacco is taxed at 8*d.* per lb. full rate and 7*d.* per lb. preferential rate. The duty on coffee is 2*d.* per lb. or part thereof of raw coffee, 3*d.* per lb. or part thereof of processed coffee and 1*d.* per tin of four ounces of coffee in soluble form. There is also an export duty on fuel oil of 6*d.* a ton.

Stamp duties are charged under the Stamp Duties Ordinance upon

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the several instruments specified in the schedule thereto. The provisions of the Ordinance follow closely the Stamp Act, 1891, and the first schedule thereto. The rates of duty imposed under the Ordinance are the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

Estate duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 per cent of the value of the estate on estates valued at between £100 and £3,000 to 10 per cent on estates exceeding £50,000 in value. Estates valued at less than £100 are exempt.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10*s.* denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation increased from £761,515 on 1st January, 1950 to £916,515 on 31st December, 1950 and to £946,515 on 31st December, 1951. The wartime ban on the circulation of United Kingdom notes in Gibraltar is still maintained.

The following banks operate in the Colony :

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)
The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The Government Post Office Savings Bank maintained its popularity with the small depositor and deposits increased from £992,813 at the end of 1949 to £1,022,885 and £1,051,311 at the end of 1950 and 1951 respectively.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of total imports was £6,042,933 in 1950 and £6,729,900 in 1951.

The value of imports of manufactured goods was estimated at £2,094,000 for the year 1950 and at £2,190,000 for 1951. Most of these imports came from the United Kingdom. Other sources included France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

The value of imports of foodstuffs for the year 1950 was estimated at £2,001,000 and at £2,333,000 for the year 1951. Essential foodstuffs continued to be imported under quota, but these were limited to very few items. The sources of imports of foodstuffs other than fresh

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vegetables, fruit and fish from Spain, and eggs from French Morocco, were primarily Commonwealth countries and Holland.

The total value of wines, spirits, malt, tobacco and perfumery imported during the years 1950 and 1951 was £872,900 and £926,600 respectively.

The Open General Licence granted in 1949 for certain imports was considerably extended to cover most imports from Western European countries. The main rationed foodstuffs however continued to be controlled by import licence. Figures of quantities and values of imports are given in Appendices IIA and IIB.

EXPORTS

The bulk of the exports from Gibraltar consist of re-exports of imported goods and are taken out by Spanish workers, of whom about 8,000 enter and leave daily, by the crews of naval and merchant vessels calling at the port, and by tourists. There are also appreciable "invisible exports" such as provision of services for ships and the Armed Forces. The value of re-exports of goods liable to import duty upon entry was £1,576,910 in 1950 and £3,698,084 in 1951; details will be found in Appendix III.

GENERAL

Rationing of essential foodstuffs received through the Ministry of Food under a quota system was continued.

Details of the volume of shipping passing through the port will be found in Chapter 11.

Trade with Spain continued at a high level. The most important items from this source are fresh foodstuffs, building material and furniture.

Despite the adverse influence of the rearmament programme trade generally was maintained at a satisfactory level as compared with 1949. There were frequent visits by British and foreign naval vessels and an increase in the number of tourists. A Committee was appointed in December, 1950, to consider measures to promote the tourist traffic in the Colony. This Committee presented its report in September, 1951, made a number of recommendations including the establishment of a Tourist Board and the improvement of various facilities for tourists. The Report was accepted by the Government, subject to certain minor reservations, and at the end of the year steps were being taken to give effect to most of the recommendations.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and to the infertility of the soil there is very little production in Gibraltar. However during the period under review a fish and fruit canning factory was completed and brought into operation; the establishment of this industry has provided light

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industrial employment for a number of women. The fish tinned include tunny, bonito and sardines. The industry is still in its experimental stage.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

A new Education Ordinance was enacted in 1950 and in September, 1951, compulsory education was introduced.

Under the new Ordinance, the Board of Education now comprises the Director of Education, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community, the Command Education Officer (Navy), the Command Education Officer (Army) and six members of the Roman Catholic Church. The function of the Board, which meets at least four times in every year, is to advise the Governor on matters relating to educational policy.

At the end of 1950 and 1951 the following schools were functioning :

Secondary Schools	*No. of Pupils*	
	1950	1951
Gibraltar Grammar School (Boys)	159	216
Loreto Convent (Girls)	128	167
Technical and Dockyard (Boys)	38	73
Sacred Heart Modern (Boys)	399	328
Line Wall Modern (Girls)	260	285
Commercial Department (Girls)	—	58
	984	1,127

Primary Junior Schools	*No. of Pupils*	
	1950	1951
St. Mary's (Girls)	221	183
St. Joseph's (Girls)	149	95
St. Joseph's (Boys)	141	117
Castle Road (Boys)	183	186
St. George's (Mixed)	121	128
Glacis (Mixed)	69	92
	884	801

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Primary Infant Schools	*No. of Pupils*	
	1950	1951
St. Mary's	264	400
St. Bernard's	111	118
St. Joseph's	100	115
St. George's	98	129
Catalan Bay	25	18
Europa	22	21
Glacis	69	91
Governor's Meadow	106	187
St. Teresa's	59	84
	854	1,163
All-age School		
Hebrew	49	62

The total number of children in Government Schools at the end of 1950 and 1951 was therefore :

	1950	1951
Secondary	984	1,127
Primary	1,738	1,964
All age	49	62
	2,771	3,153

The average school attendance during 1950 was 90 per cent and during 1951 88 per cent. In computing these figures no allowance has been made for absences through illness.

There are two private schools which have Government approval and are open to Government inspection. These are Loreto Private (Primary) School with approximately 210 pupils and Brympton Preparatory School (Church of England) with approximately 70 pupils. In addition there are six privately conducted nursery schools, catering for children under the age of five, which invited inspection by the Director of Education. These were found to be well conducted and equipped. These nursery schools are doing splendid work particularly in introducing young Gibraltarian children to spoken English.

During 1950 and 1951 schools were reorganised and a clear distinction made between Infants (5–7 years), Juniors (7–11 years) and Seniors (11–16/17). At the age of 11 all children take the Secondary Schools Entry Tests for selection for one of the three types of secondary education, Grammar, Modern or Technical. The full range of standardised tests in English, arithmetic and intelligence is given. In addition non-verbal tests of mental ability are given on account of the bilingualism of the Gibraltarian candidates. Oral tests of candidates who reach a certain standard in the written tests are held by the Selection

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Panel, after which a number of children are offered places in either Gibraltar Grammar School for Boys, Loreto Convent High School for Girls, the Technical School, or the Secondary Modern Schools. The grammar schools are two-form entry schools ; and during 1950 and 1951 admitted two forms of 35/40 pupils ; the technical school has a one-form entry of 35/40 pupils ; and the modern schools are three-form entry schools of 120 pupils.

Considerable pressure upon places in the infants' schools, consequent upon the steep rise in the birth rate after repatriation, was felt during 1950–51. Five additional class-rooms for approximately 150 infants were opened during the school year 1950–51 at Governor's Meadow and St. Joseph's Infants' Schools.

Additional staff and classrooms were found for the secondary grammar schools in order that the number of children found suitable for academic education could be accommodated. In 1950 and again in 1951, approximately 140 pupils were admitted to the grammar schools, against 50 in 1949.

Primary Education

The appointment of two Women Education Officers or Organising Head Teachers who are responsible for the supervision of the infant and junior schools has resulted in increased efficiency in school organisation. These officers, moreover, are responsible for the day-to-day local training of the unqualified and student teachers. Regular meetings of head teachers and teachers-in-charge are held and the result is a close co-ordination between schools. In addition there are regular weekly meetings of all teachers when talks are given on teaching methods by the Director of Education and Education Officers followed by general discussions on current local problems. Weekly demonstration lessons are given to illustrate the lectures on teaching methods.

Secondary Education

Examination results continue to be very good and reflect the good work done in the primary schools as well as in the grammar schools. In the Overseas School Certificate examinations for 1950, 48 out of 58 candidates passed, and in 1951, 49 out of 57. Six Higher Certificates were obtained in 1950 by eight candidates ; figures for 1951 were not available at the time of writing this chapter. In 1952 the Leaving Examination will be for the General Certificate of Education which will supersede the Overseas School Certificate. The Commercial School is now a Department in the Girls' Secondary Modern School and continues to flourish. There are two sections, junior and senior, and remarkably good results are being achieved. Additional equipment and staff has been provided for this Department. Technical education is developing at the new school which was opened in 1949, where there are 120 pupils receiving secondary technical education ; there is an annual intake of 30 pupils. Woodwork, metalwork, technical drawing and general science give the necessary technical bias to the secondary education given at this school.

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Further Education

The Department organised evening classes in English, shorthand and typewriting, for adults, together with Spanish classes for expatriates and Service personnel. There was also a "Keep-fit" class for women. By the courtesy of the Royal Army Educational Corps, local civilians were permitted to join Service classes ; an Art Class was particularly popular. With the Calpe Institute, which is virtually a community centre, the closest co-operation continued. The decision of the Local Committee of Management, which includes the Headmaster of the Gibraltar Grammar School, to abolish membership fees has thrown open the doors of the Centre to all citizens. Neighbours are now able to come together on an equal footing to enjoy social, recreational and educational activities, either as members of groups following particular hobbies and pursuits or on the basis of their common needs and interests. The Institute has a very active Youth Section which is expected to develop considerably with the abolition of the membership fees and the reduction of the age of admission to 15. The Grammar School Boys' Club continues to prosper and during 1951 organised a very successful boxing tournament. In addition the Grammar School, with some assistance from Government, but largely through the efforts of masters and pupils alike, have built up the nucleus of a fine library. In its pleasant and comfortable reading-room and with its collection of selected volumes, the past and present pupils of the School are able to pass their hours of leisure profitably.

Approximately 50 young men and women are pursuing courses of higher education at universities, training colleges and technical schools in the United Kingdom. Most of the main professions such as medicine, the law, dentistry, teaching, nursing and engineering in all its branches are included. Two students held scholarships under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, and made satisfactory progress. No new scholarships were awarded during the period. Other students held Government bursaries or Mackintosh Scholarships ; funds for the latter come from a trust fund established by the Will of the late Mr. John Mackintosh, a prominent local businessman and generous philanthropist, who died in 1940. The remaining students hold no public scholarship but are sponsored by the Colonial Government.

Visual Education and Audio-Visual Aids

The five secondary schools share three cine-projectors and two film-strip projectors. The splendid Film Library of the Calpe Institute is available for the use of schools and in addition the Director of the Institute has placed his projector and hall at the disposal of primary schools for organised weekly shows. The use of wall-maps, charts and Central Office of Information pictures is encouraged in schools and these are regularly used for teaching purposes. Several schools have radios or radiograms, although unfortunately reception of English programmes is not good.

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Physical Education and Games

The Department of Education recognises the enormous value of organised games in the development of the balanced individual. Unfortunately lack of sufficient playing space and gymnasia curtails expansion. Nevertheless full use is made of the Service playing fields by the secondary schools for games on one afternoon per week when the usual school games—soccer, hockey, cricket, netball, etc.—are played, while athletic sports are of long standing popularity. A feature of the past year at the Girls' Modern School has been the classes in folk and country dancing held daily in the ball-room of The Convent (Government House). A large hall is soon to be acquired for physical education and eurhythmics.

Teaching Staff

Until recently the majority of the teaching staff was composed of women, the remainder being mainly men in Orders recruited from the United Kingdom and a handful of older Gibraltarian men teachers. In the last two years, however, young men suitably qualified have been showing an increasing interest in teaching as a career. One has already been to a training college in England and is doing valuable work in one of the boys' schools. Two are being trained, and five student teachers are awaiting training.

The number of student teachers of both sexes being sent at Government expense to the United Kingdom for training has been increased from three to six per year. The minimum qualification for students for admission to the teaching profession in Gibraltar Government Schools or approved private schools is the possession of a School Certificate or its equivalent.

School Medical Service and School Meals

The School Medical and Dental Services continued to expand and the School Medical Officer and his associates co-operate closely with the Department. Free milk was issued to children between the ages of five and eight years. In addition extra milk was given to undernourished children of all ages, specially recommended by the School Medical Officer.

HEALTH

The health of the civil population remained satisfactory throughout the years 1950 and 1951. An epidemic of influenza occurred at the beginning of 1951 and, although the number of cases was high, the nature of the epidemic was benign. Measles also appeared in epidemic form in 1951, no fewer than 692 cases being notified. No deaths occurred from this disease.

The number of births among the civil population including service families was 469 in 1950 and 544 in 1951 ; the corresponding birth rates were 18·85 and 23·81 per thousand of the population. These figures include 10 births among non-residents in 1950 and nine in 1951.

Deaths among the civil population including service families

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numbered 232 in 1950 and 285 in 1951, the corresponding death rates per thousand of the population being 9·32 and 12·47. These figures include 23 deaths among non-residents in 1950 and 27 in 1951.

As pointed out in Chapter 1, the population figures for 1951 are based upon the census results. Those for 1950 and previous years were estimated and, having regard to the totals given in Appendix I, undoubtedly over-estimated.

There were 11 deaths of infants under one year in 1950 and 15 in 1951. Thus the infant mortality rates were 23·45 and 27·57 per thousand civilian births in 1950 and 1951 respectively, against 33·1 in 1949.

Nineteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1950 and 22 in 1951. Deaths were six in 1950 and six in 1951. Notifications in 1949 were 21 cases with six deaths. Chickenpox was by far the most noticeable of the minor infectious diseases in 1950 whilst measles easily headed the list in 1951 followed by scarlet fever. Nine cases of enteric fever were notified in 1950 and nine in 1951, compared with 14 in 1949. No death from enteric fever occurred during 1950 and 1951. No cases of major infectious diseases occurred.

The Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 153 beds, is the only general hospital. It contains a maternity block and a segregation block. A clinic for out-patients is held every morning. There are up-to-date departments of radiography and physiotherapy connected with the hospital as well as a number of clinics, such as antenatal, orthepaedic, dental and ophthalmic.

The King George V Hospital for diseases of the chest now has 64 beds. The hospital is mainly used for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which still remains a problem in the Colony but appears to be under control. Contacts are investigated and chest radiography is used to a considerable extent. A specialist surgeon continues to make regular visits to Gibraltar to carry out major thoracic operations.

The Mental Hospital had 24 patients in 1950 and 39 in 1951. The reconditioning of the north wing has made it possible to accommodate 42 patients. Before this was done only 25 patients could be accommodated.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital for the treatment of major infectious diseases, such as cholera and smallpox, continued to be empty throughout 1950 and 1951. This hospital can be brought into service without delay should the occasion arise.

The Child Welfare Centres in the town and the South District continued to be well attended and the advice of doctors and health visitors is greatly appreciated. Considerable numbers of children are being immunised against diphtheria.

The School Medical Service, run by a Medical Officer and Health Visitors, has contributed greatly to the detection of disease in its early stages. There is excellent liaison between the Service and the Hospital. Compulsory vaccination is carried out in infancy and again at the age of 12.

The Board of Health—a committee of doctors representing all

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medical interests in the Colony—met regularly during 1950 and 1951.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the *aedes argenteus culex pipiens* and *theobaldia longeareolatus*.

Measures to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946 were taken during 1950 and 1951. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing householders in the methods necessary to keep the rat population to a minimum.

HOUSING

Apart from some 400 temporary dwellings, mostly Nissen huts, which await replacement by permanent housing, the houses in Gibraltar are for the most part solidly constructed of stone or brick. A proportion of the population is now housed in the 838 permanent flats of modern design which have been constructed by the Colonial Government since the end of the war. These consist of two, three, four or five rooms, exclusive of bathroom and kitchen ; rents vary from £2 6*s*. 0*d*. to £8 8*s*. 0*d*. per month. Privately owned properties are usually let in tenements of two or three rooms ; rents for these are in general higher than those charged by the Government.

Since there are no extensive slums, there are no schemes of slum-clearance as such ; however many existing properties are dilapidated, and these are being replaced with new blocks of tenements as opportunity offers both by the Colonial Government and private enterprise. The latter caters more for the more well-to-do tenant.

Standards of sanitation and construction etc., for buildings are laid down by the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 104 of the Laws of Gibraltar). The Ordinance is administered by the City Council, working through the Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The public assistance scheme administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare, which provides financial assistance to persons rendered destitute through old age, unemployment, sickness or injury not otherwise compensated, continued to operate during the two years under review.

The scale of benefits provides for a total maximum grant of 50*s*. per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10*s*. per week. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult is 20*s*. per week and to a married couple 30*s*. Dependent young persons over the age of 16, but under 20 years of age are eligible for a grant of 7*s*. 6*d*. per week and dependent children under 16 years of age 5*s*. per week.

Unemployed able-bodied persons under 65 are eligible for benefit conditionally upon regular registration at the Employment Exchange, but if they refuse suitable employment their allowance may be stopped.

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During 1950, 408 families applied for assistance, and the number increased to 446 in 1951. Out of the total of 854 applications assistance was given in 445 cases, whilst 409 applications were refused after investigation had disclosed that the means of the applicant or his family were not such as to justify a grant from public funds. The average number of families receiving assistance in any one week was 340 in 1950 and 427 in 1951. The total amounts disbursed under the scheme during the years 1950 and 1951 were approximately £14,400 and £15,500 respectively, under the following headings : Old Age £7,900 and £8,700 ; Unemployment £800 and £800 ; Incapacity for work due to sickness or injury not otherwise compensated £2,400 and £2,500 ; Widows with young children £2,300 and £2,400 ; Other miscellaneous causes £1,000 and £1,100.

As an alternative to monetary grants assistance in kind was given to 401 persons in 1950 and to 372 in 1951. These were provided with essential clothing or shoes either free or at charges reduced according to the circumstances of the recipient. A total expenditure of approximately £840 was so incurred.

During 1950 some 252 persons found by the Medical Officer to be under-nourished were supplied with extra food in the form of eggs and milk, at a cost of approximately £320. The majority of such persons were school children and from 1st January, 1951, these were provided with extra milk during school hours instead of being issued with eggs and milk through the Department of Labour and Welfare. Thirty-one adults found by the Medical Officer to be in need of extra nourishment were supplied by the Department with eggs and milk during 1951 at a cost of approximately £40.

In addition to eligibility for financial assistance under the general scheme, persons requiring hospital treatment for tuberculosis, involving loss of earning capacity for a long period, continued to be eligible for discretionary allowances on proof of need, to enable them to meet commitments such as children's school fees and rent for which the assistance granted under the general scheme would not be adequate. This arrangement was designed to encourage persons who might otherwise fail to come forward for treatment, owing to the loss of earning power which would be involved, to apply for treatment in the early stages of the disease. It has achieved this object. The weekly average number of families thus assisted was 14 in 1950 and 16 in 1951, and the total expenditure on grants was approximately £1,050 during 1950 and £1,350 during 1951. The increased expenditure in the latter year was mainly due to the incidence of tuberculosis among heads of families having greater financial liabilities rather than to an increase in the number of sufferers from this disease.

From 1st January, 1950, charges for the issue of spectacles hitherto borne by the Labour and Welfare Department vote was transferred to the Medical Department, but the investigation of claims and the decision whether spectacles should be supplied free or at a reduced price continued to devolve upon the former Department.

The ophthalmic examination of blind persons was continued and

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during the two years under review 17 persons were certified and registered as blind within the meaning of the United Kingdom Act. The number of persons so registered at the end of 1951 was 136 as compared with 119 in 1949.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued its activities and all blind persons were visited in their homes on at least one occasion during the period under review. The Society had considered launching a local appeal for funds simultaneously with those launched in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth territories, under the auspices of the British Empire Society for the Blind, on Empire Day, 1951, but decided to defer making their appeal as it would have coincided with the appeal by the Gibraltar Disaster Appeal Fund Committee, presided over by the Governor, on behalf of victims of the explosion of the ammunition ship *Bedenham*, which occurred on 27th April, 1951. This appeal realised some £11,600 and the Welfare Officers of the Labour and Welfare Department assisted the Committee by investigating the family circumstances of those who suffered injury as a result of the explosion and by disbursing the sums of money awarded to the injured and to the dependants of those who were killed.

Under the Census Ordinance, 1951 (No. 9 of 1951), the Director of Labour and Welfare was appointed Census Commissioner to take a census for the Colony. The census was taken on 3rd July, 1951. This will enable accurate statistics to be obtained on the distribution of the population by age groups, for the first time since the war. These data are essential to the drafting of legislation providing for statutory old age pensions on a contributory basis to supplement the present administrative scheme for the grant to aged persons of assistance from public funds.

During 1951 the hostel for aged women known as Beriro's Home, which is administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare, was renovated both externally and internally, and the amenities of the living rooms and dormitories were considerably improved by additions to furniture and equipment. Similar improvements were also carried out at the transit centre known as Little Sisters of the Poor, also administered by the Department, where a number of elderly men and women are accommodated in dormitories.

The Social Welfare Committee met on seven occasions during 1950 and 1951. Members of the Committee also paid visits of inspection to the Beriro's Home hostel and The Little Sisters of the Poor transit centre. The Welfare Officer continued to maintain close liaison with the representatives of voluntary charitable organisations.

In 1951 the Lady Welfare Officer attended a two months' training course in the United Kingdom, being attached to offices of the Assistance Board, Family Welfare Association and to Police Courts for probation work.

Details of the probation system and of measures to combat juvenile delinquency will be found in Chapter 9.

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RESETTLEMENT

The main tasks confronting the Resettlement Board at the beginning of 1950 were :

(a) to find housing to permit the repatriation of those evacuees still remaining in the United Kingdom who had opted to return to Gibraltar before the closing date of the Repatriation Scheme on 31st December, 1949 ;

(b) to re-house as many as possible of those families living in temporary quarters in transit centres and requisitioned properties, in order that the properties so occupied could be restored to their former uses ;

(c) to select tenants for the new permanent flats and for other vacated accommodation from applicants for re-accommodation who qualified under the points priority system ; and

(d) to dispose of claims for loss of or damage to evacuees' furniture and luggage which had been held in or transferred to the custody of the Board.

At the end of 1949 some 60 evacuated persons still remained in the United Kingdom who had opted to be repatriated but whom it had not been possible to bring back in 1949 owing to the lack of housing. The Resettlement Board therefore undertook to repatriate these families as a matter of priority as soon as they could be housed in transit centres.

To achieve this object it was decided to give preference in allocating quarters vacated by families moving into new permanent flats to persons living in transit centres. This made it possible to repatriate 28 evacuees during 1950 and the final party of 33 persons returned in February, 1951. This completed the repatriation programme which commenced in 1944.

Between July and November, 1940, 16,700 persons were evacuated and the numbers repatriated have been as follows :

1944–5	12,499
1946–7	1,496
1948–9	1,318
1950–1	61
Total .	15,374

Early in 1951 the Board decided to review all applications for re-accommodation then before it with a view to establishing new priority categories for accommodation. Out of a total of approximately 2,100 applications which had been received since the points priority system was introduced there were 1,475 applications outstanding on the 31st March, 1951.

During the two years under review the Board accommodated 1,750 persons in 349 flats completed under the permanent housing schemes. In addition 940 persons were accommodated in 124 tenements or other premises vacated by persons moving into newly built flats. Thus in

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all 473 families consisting of 2,690 persons (which is equivalent to approximately 12 per cent of the indigenous civil population) who had previously been overcrowded were satisfactorily rehoused during this period.

On 31st December, 1951, the number of applications remaining to be dealt with was 1,197 ; 230 of these were applicants with less than 30 sq. ft. of living space per person in the accommodation they then occupied and were deemed to be grossly overcrowded. There were 161 other applicants with less than 50 sq. ft. of living space per person but more than 30 sq. ft. These were deemed to be overcrowded, though not grossly. The remaining 806 applicants had more than 50 sq. ft. of living space per person in the premises they then occupied and were deemed not to be overcrowded. Thus the position at the end of 1951 was that there were 391 applicants for re-accommodation who were overcrowded in the accommodation they then occupied.

It was estimated that to re-accommodate these overcrowded applicants some 230 tenements would be required over and above those under construction or planned at the end of 1951. Apart from this there were some 290 families living in Nissen huts and 86 families living in other properties which were not designed for permanent residential purposes, who ought to be rehoused. It was estimated that the cost of providing dwellings for these families would be approximately £1½ million.

The Resettlement Board held five meetings in 1950 and six in 1951, whilst the Standing Accommodation Committee of the Board held 62 meetings in 1950 and 49 in 1951. Towards the end of the latter year it became increasingly apparent that the main tasks for which the Resettlement Board had been constituted had been wholly or substantially completed. All persons evacuated who wished to return had been brought home ; their resettlement, as distinct from the continuing process of their rehousing, had been completed ; the 471 flats constructed under contract, which formed the major part of the post-war permanent housing scheme, were completed and occupied by tenants selected by the Standing Accommodation Committee with the approval of the Board ; and 111 flats built by the Lands and Works Department by direct labour had also been completed and occupied. It seemed therefore an appropriate time to review the need to retain the Repatriation and Resettlement Ordinance, 1946.

While it was not possible to repeal the Ordinance in its entirety, those sections of the Ordinance dealing with the more detailed aspects of repatriation and resettlement were repealed on 31st December, 1951. As a result of this it was decided to dissolve the Standing Accommodation Committee and to transfer responsibility for the future selection of tenants of Government tenements to a small official committee. In selecting such tenants from amongst outstanding applications for re-accommodation submitted to the Board the new Committee will continue to be guided by the existing scheme of priorities laid down by the Board for the guidance of the former Standing Accommodation Committee.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

1950

Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted during the year of which the following were the most important :

Ordinance No. 4 replaces certain provisions of, and amends the Pensions Ordinance on the lines of recent United Kingdom legislation.

Ordinance No. 5 makes provision for the control and administration of certain public utility undertakings.

Ordinance No. 7 consolidates with amendments certain enactments relating to public health and brings legislation into line with that in the United Kingdom.

Ordinance No. 11 confers upon consular officers of countries with whom consular conventions have been concluded by Her Majesty certain powers relating to the administration of estates etc., and restricts the power of constables and other persons to enter consular offices.

Ordinance No. 13 amends and brings up to date the law relating to education.

Ordinance No. 15 makes provision for the registration of persons entitled to vote at Legislative Council and City Council elections and regulates the procedure at such elections.

Ordinance No. 17 amends the Merchant Shipping Ordinance in regard to pilotage.

Ordinance No. 18 makes fresh provision for the registration of civilians.

Ordinance No. 19 regulates the employment of aliens in British ships.

Ordinance No. 21 provides for the notification of accidents and occupational diseases.

1951

Nineteen Ordinances were enacted during the year of which the following were the most important :

Ordinance No. 8 amends the Mental Treatment Ordinance in the light of recent United Kingdom legislation.

Ordinance No. 9 makes provision for the taking of a census and for obtaining certain statistical information.

Ordinance No. 10 makes provision for the bringing of civil proceedings by or against the Crown on the lines of the Crown Proceedings Act.

Ordinance No. 15 provides for compulsory third-party insurance in respect of the use of motor cars.

Ordinance No. 16 amends the law relating to certain matrimonial causes on the lines of recent United Kingdom legislation.

Ordinance No. 18 modernises the law relating to wireless telegraphy.

Ordinance No. 19 brings the law relating to the adoption of children into line with recent United Kingdom legislation.

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Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Judiciary in Gibraltar is composed of the Chief Justice and a Bench of Justices of the Peace which consists of a Stipendiary Magistrate and a number of unpaid Justices.

The local Bar, of which the Attorney-General is *ex officio* the titular head, has grown considerably in recent years, seven new members having been enrolled since 1st January, 1947, three of them in 1950 or 1951, resulting in a net increase of four active practitioners. The number of barristers in practice is now 12, of whom two were appointed King's Counsel in 1951. In addition the law was amended in 1950 to the effect that persons enrolled as solicitors of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar may act also as barristers ; this affects only one person at present practising in the Colony.

The courts of law consist of the Supreme Court and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. As regards the former, it has combined civil and criminal jurisdiction such as is exercised in England by all the Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and the County Courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it is the tribunal for all appeals from the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and from a number of bodies and persons in whom quasi-judicial powers are vested by law for special purposes. The Supreme Court thus has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council in the usual manner. The Chief Justice also exercises the jurisdiction in lunacy. Finally the Supreme Court has the Morocco jurisdiction (confined, since 1937, to the Spanish Zone) which includes, broadly speaking, an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Consular Court for Morocco, and civil appeals from that court, in cases where a British subject or a British-protected person is involved as defendant.

At the Criminal Sessions, which are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial at first instance of persons charged by way of indictment, the Chief Justice sits with a jury of seven, or, in capital cases, of 12. For civil cases he sits either alone or with a jury of seven, according to circumstances.

Though for nearly all purposes the Grand Jury was abolished in England in 1933, it has been retained in Gibraltar in accordance with local opinion, for all indictments. It consists of 40 persons, vacancies being filled according to local statutory law by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List. Thirty Grand Jurors are summoned for each Criminal Session, from whom 23 are chosen by ballot in open court to consider the bills of indictment.

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VISIT OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
CEREMONIAL PARADE BEFORE THE INAUGURATION OF
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1950.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE, GOVERNOR'S MEADOW.
THE ROCK HOTEL BEHIND.

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GIBRALTAR CANNERIES.
HAULING IN THE CATCH.

THE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.
A DRAW IN PROGRESS.

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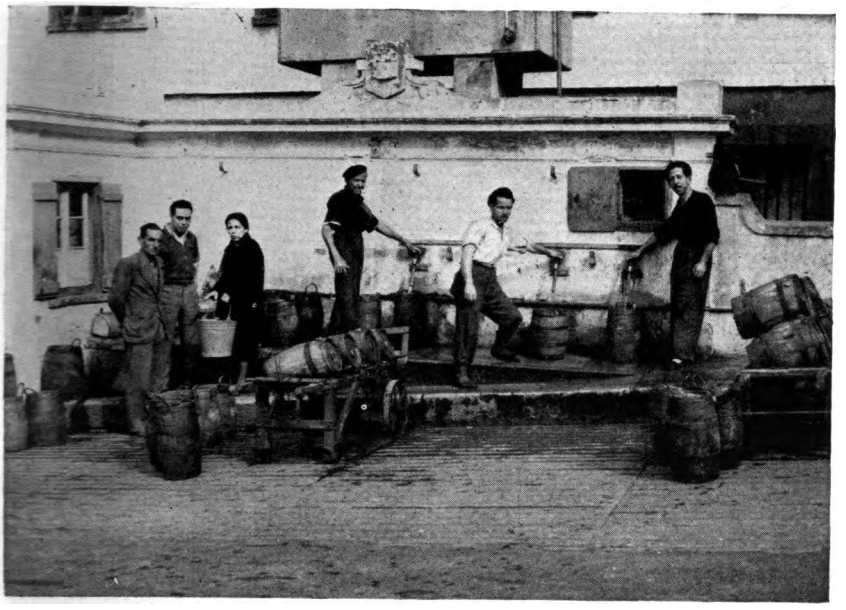
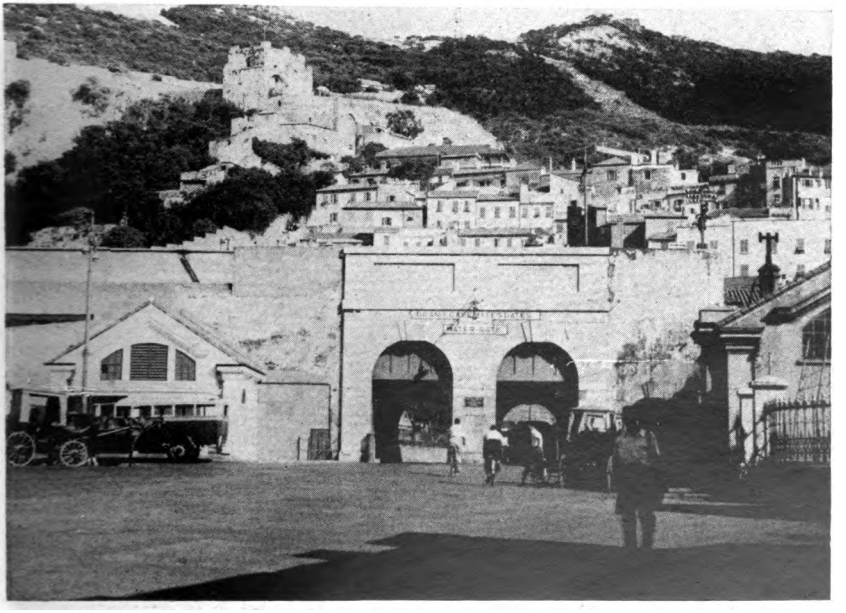


WATER CARRIERS.



GRAND CASEMATES GATES.
THE MOORISH CASTLE IN THE BACKGROUND.

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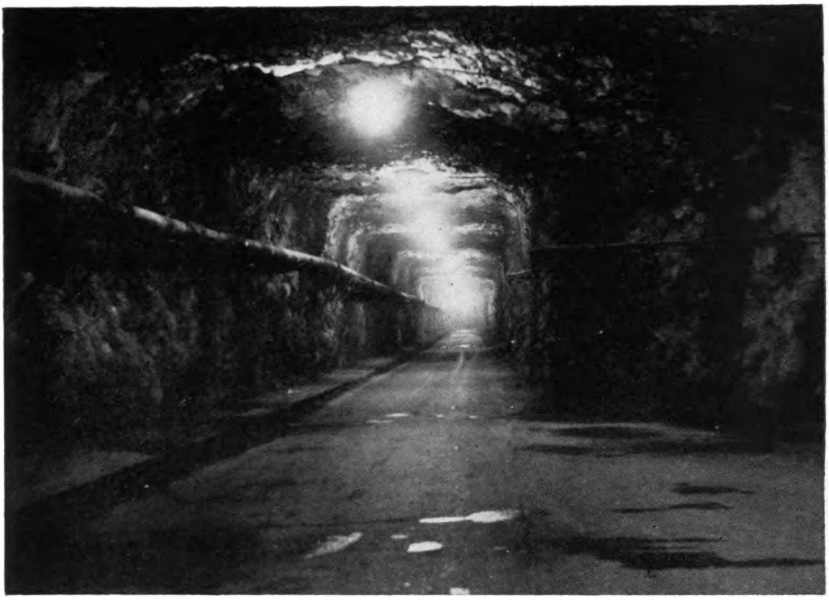
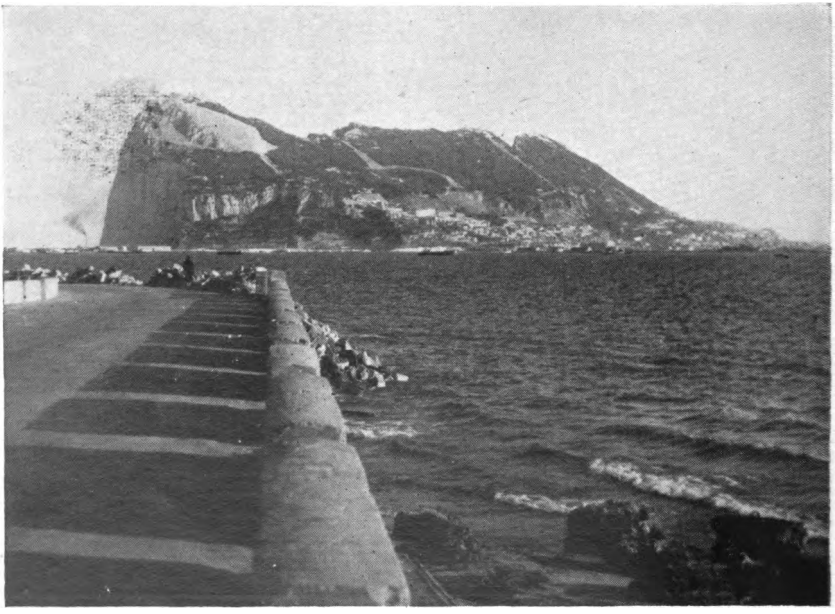


WILLIAMS WAY.
A PUBLIC HIGHWAY THROUGH THE ROCK.



THE ROCK.
A VIEW FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN.

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The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are held by the Stipendiary Magistrate or, when the need arises, by two or more other Justices of the Peace. Of the 21 Justices (22 throughout 1950) other than the Stipendiary, 17 are active. These courts have a jurisdiction in criminal, matrimonial, civil debt recovery, and adoption cases similar to that of their English counterparts. They are also petty debt courts for claims up to £5.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly English law itself, namely the English Statutes as at 31st December, 1883 in so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of Gibraltar, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to this Colony, and the Common Law to date ; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of local Ordinances, together with subsidiary legislation in the form of Rules, Notices and so on. On 1st October, 1951, the latest revision of the entire body of local substantive law, entrusted to the Attorney-General as Commissioner, took effect. During 1950 and 1951 a body of up-to-date legislation was passed which dealt with a wide range of topics including the application to Gibraltar of most of the modern English arrangements relating to proceedings by or against the Crown.

The procedural law is to a small extent to be found in the Ordinances but mostly in Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Governor. The grant to Gibraltar of a new Constitution in November, 1950, involved the making of Rules relating to registration appeals.

The work of the courts during 1950 and 1951 may be summarised as follows.

In the Supreme Court, proceedings in chambers, as compared with those in 1949, fell off somewhat in 1950 but increased in 1951. Criminal work in open court followed the same trend ; in each of the past two years eight persons were tried on indictment as against 13 in 1949, but criminal appeals rose from four in 1949 to six in 1950 and to 11 in 1951. Included in 1951 was an unusual case in the Morocco jurisdiction ; the court was transferred to Tetuan for the hearing of a charge against a British subject of attempted smuggling of a large quantity of cigarettes and coffee by sea into the Spanish Zone ; the result was an acquittal. Civil proceedings in open court showed a very substantial increase ; in 1949 33 civil actions came to trial and 27 other proceedings were heard ; the corresponding figures for 1950 were 47 and 39 and those for 1951 were 59 and 68.

The total volume of civil business in the Supreme Court is reflected in the following figures : The number of civil proceedings commenced in all jurisdictions was 159 in 1949, 254 in 1950 and 421 in 1951. The high level of court fees paid in 1949 dropped by about 14 per cent in 1950 but was slightly exceeded in 1951.

In the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction there had been a notable decrease in the aggregate figures of cases between 1946 (1,299 cases) and 1948 (1,006 cases), but in 1949 the aggregate figure began to rise again (1,056 cases) and has risen steeply since then (1,256 cases in 1950,

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and 1,570 in 1951). This recent rise is very largely accounted for by the increase in traffic offences, the recovery of civil debts, and offences against the Public Health Ordinance ; recently there were also a number of cases of malicious injury to property (11 in 1950 and 13 in 1951), and an increase in offences against the person (49 in 1949, 52 in 1950, and 68 in 1951) ; but larcenies and kindred offences remained at much the same level (109 in 1949, 118 in 1950 and 112 in 1951). Juvenile court cases remained very few though there was a definite increase from five in 1949 to nine in 1950 and 10 in 1951.

The system of free legal aid for needy persons involved in criminal proceedings, which was established on a broad basis in 1947, has continued to work smoothly and with marked benefit to the administration of justice. A certificate for legal aid is granted by an examining Justice or by a court ; it may be granted in respect of any criminal cause or matter at any stage except where the accused person is charged only with an offence punishable on summary conviction alone and where the maximum penalty is a fine (or imprisonment in default) ; and, even where the charge falls within that exception, if there has been a conviction and the defendant desires to appeal and either the court which convicted him or the Chief Justice is satisfied that by reason of exceptional circumstances it is desirable in the interests of justice that the intending appellant should have free legal aid, a certificate for the appeal may be granted. The number of certificates granted in 1950 and 1951 was 35 and 41 respectively, as against 60 in 1948 and 46 in 1949.

The improved system of probation introduced in November, 1946, continued to show good results. In all but a very few cases a definite improvement appears to have taken place. On the whole, employment has been found for probationers who have left school, though inevitably there are very difficult cases from time to time. In 1950 10 new probation orders were made, and nine in 1951 ; the number of offenders on probation at the end of 1950 and 1951 was 24 and 19 respectively, as against 21 at the end of 1949. No female has yet been the subject of an order. Probation work has again mainly concerned boys and young men under 20. Generally speaking the co-operation of parents has been of marked value.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year, inaugurated in Gibraltar in 1946, took place in each year as usual at the Supreme Court on the first day of Michaelmas Sittings, the Judiciary, the Legal Profession and the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

Strength

During the period of two years the establishment was reduced by nine, and from September, 1951, was two officers and 216 other ranks. During this time, eight members of the force resigned, one was discharged, five were transferred to other Government Departments, 12 retired on pension, one retired on medical grounds and 24 recruits were engaged.

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The strength of the Special Constabulary remained the same as in 1949, i.e. two officers and 79 other ranks.

Distribution

For the purpose of duties, this force is divided into three Divisions : "A" Division covering the town area ; "B" Division covering the water-front, i.e. Waterport and H.M. Dockyard, and "C" Division covering the Headquarters Administration, Criminal Investigation Department, Immigration, Permits and Registration, Traffic, Transport and the Police Training School.

Instruction

The following courses were held at the Police Training School :

(a) Nine courses, of six weeks to three months each for serving constables and recruits.
(b) Two refresher courses of four weeks for constables and one of one week's duration for sergeants.
(c) One traffic course of two weeks was held in 1951 for 10 constables engaged on mobile patrols.
(d) The Riot Squad attended a refresher course in 1950 and in 1951.
(e) One continuous refresher course of four hours per week attended by all probationary constables between the time of leaving the School on completion of their recruits' training and undergoing their final examination before being confirmed in their appointments. The average number of those attending was six.

A total of 142 other ranks passed through the School during the two years.

Two hundred and eighty-eight first aid awards were gained during the two years. Thirty-four police officers hold life saving awards.

United Kingdom Courses

(a) Two Chief Inspectors attended a six months' course for Gazetted Police Officers at Hendon College ; one of these officers has since been promoted Deputy Commissioner of Police.
(b) One station sergeant attended a six months' course at the Police College, Ryton on Dunsmore in 1950 and has since been promoted to Inspector of Training at the Police School.
(c) The Detective Inspector attended a course in 1951 at the School of Forensic Science, Nottingham.
(d) Two police constables completed a six weeks' course on finger-prints and photography at New Scotland Yard.
(e) One sergeant attended a four weeks' civil defence course in Gloucestershire.

Voluntary evening classes for men intending to sit for promotion examinations were held for three months in each year.

Twenty-one English-born police officers attended classes in Spanish.

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Fortnightly lectures were held throughout the two years for the purpose of acquainting sergeants and constables with amendments to local law, Police Standing Orders, etc.

The Commissioner held a monthly meeting for senior ranks above the rank of inspector to discuss police matters in general.

Crime

All offences reported or known to the Police are shewn under the heading "Crime" in Appendices IVA and IVB.

The total number of 1,633 known offences in 1951 shows an increase of 399 on the figure of 1,234 for 1950 due largely to increase in traffic offences. Offences against property decreased in 1951 by 47 as compared with 1950 figures.

There was no case of homicide or serious crime.

There was a decrease of six cases in offences against the person in 1950 compared with 1949 and an increase of one case in 1951 compared with 1950.

One hundred and thirty-seven persons were finger-printed during the two years and many of the prints were exchanged with Scotland Yard, and with the New York, Belfast and Singapore Police.

Six hundred and seventy-two photographs were taken by the C.I.D. Photography Section in 1951.

Communications

In 1951 a new patrol car was purchased for use of the Inspector in charge of the Reliefs. This, together with a police van, a staff car, three launches, six motor cycles, and a new telephone exchange installed in 1950 with direct lines to six Police telephone-boxes in various parts of the town, increased the efficiency of Police communications.

Wireless tests were carried out in 1951. Two "walkie-talkie" sets have been ordered.

Traffic

A Traffic Board was set up in 1951 and held its first monthly meeting in October, 1951. The Board, with the Commissioner of Police as chairman and representatives of the City Council, Chamber of Commerce and each of the Services, was formed to advise on traffic matters.

In 1951 the Police Traffic Department was increased to one sergeant and two constables whose duties include special traffic patrols and maintenance of records and statistics of traffic accidents, public service vehicles and drivers, etc.

Comparative figures of traffic accidents known to the Police during the past three years are shown in Appendix VI.

Welfare

The two Police Clubs continue to function with increased indoor and outdoor amenities, including football, cricket, athletic and aquatic sports, all of which were well attended.

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A Police Welfare Fund was formed in 1951 for the relief of any member who was in financial difficulties.

Awards

One George Medal and two Colonial Police Medals for Gallantry were awarded to three police constables for bravery in connection with the *Bedenham* explosion.

During the two years, 25 police officers and ex-police officers were awarded the Colonial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, and 17 received bars to the medal.

On 20th March, 1951, three members of the Force received the Royal Humane Life-Saving Certificates for helping in saving life in April, 1950.

General

The Governor carried out an inspection of the Force on 29th November, 1950, and presented Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Gibraltar from 22nd to 24th November, 1950 and inaugurated the Legislative Council. The Force assisted in lining the streets and carried out the necessary traffic arrangements.

The Police Working Committee, composed of the Commissioner of Police as chairman and the three Services Assistant Provost Marshals, held one meeting in each month during 1950 and 1951. The co-operation of all Police services was thus maintained throughout the years.

The two St. John Ambulance Divisions continued to function on a voluntary basis with satisfactory results. The present membership is 65, an increase of three since 1950.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle.

There are 28 cells of approved pattern each approximately 13ft. × 9ft. × 9ft. All cells open direct to the fresh air, are lighted by a 40 watt electric bulb and have means of communication to the main prison centre. The cells are distributed among four separate yards, each yard having its own lavatory, wash and bath-room. The sanitary arrangements are modern and are kept in good working order.

The number of prison receptions during 1950 and 1951 were 65 and 59 respectively. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices VII and VIII.

All convicted prisoners between the ages of 16 and 60 are required to work, provided that they are certified as fit to do so by the prison surgeon. Labour is performed outside the prison and is vigorous and varied.

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Unconvicted prisoners are given every opportunity to consult with their lawyers and to settle their affairs. They are allowed to write letters for this purpose. They are not required to work and are permitted to take exercise as recommended by the prison surgeon.

When female prisoners are received, they are supervised by female prison officers and are segregated from males. The work provided for female prisoners is usually of a domestic nature, such as repairs to prison clothing and bedding and such other tasks as may be available. No females were received during the two years.

Convicted prisoners can earn a partial remission for good conduct of not more than one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

During the years, the prison was visited regularly by members of the Prison Board (appointed in 1949), prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

The prison possesses a library of 3,000 books of all descriptions, which have been voluntarily contributed by members of the public and by welfare authorities.

There were no executions during the two years under review, nor was there any case of serious indiscipline among the prisoners. There were no escapes.

There is no After-care Association in the Colony. In the case of Gibraltarians and "statutory aliens", ex-prisoners are found employment and rehabilitated by the Welfare Officer. Merchant seamen are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall and also from wells.

The rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The hardness of the wellwater does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to the desired degree of hardness, viz. 10 degrees, by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended

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water after being Chloraminated (i.e. treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine and no water is supplied until it has been declared fit for consumption.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of the summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea.

Over 403 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1950, and more than 356 million gallons in 1951.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council supplied 6,520,483 Board of Trade units during 1950 and 7,499,058 units during 1951.

The rates of charges during 1950 and 1951 were as follows :

	1950	1951
(a) *Flat Rates*		
Lighting	6½*d.* per B. of T. unit	7¾*d.* per B. of T. unit
Power	3½*d.* per B. of T. unit	4¾*d.* per B. of T. unit
(b) *Inclusive Tariff*		
Primary rate	6½*d.* per B. of T. unit	7¾*d.* per B. of T. unit
Secondary rate	2*d.* per B. of T. unit	2*d.* per B. of T. unit
Tertiary rate	——	1½*d.* per B. of T. unit
(c) *Industrial Tariff*		
Primary rate	£12 p.a. per k.v.a. of maximum demand	£12 p.a. per k.v.a. of maximum demand
Secondary rate	1*d.* per B. of T. unit for all units consumed	1¼*d.* per B. of T. unit for all units consumed

The Council are continuing the implementation of their scheme for developing their electricity undertaking and modernising the distribution system to make it capable in every way of dealing with present-day standards of electrical requirements.

GAS SUPPLY

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The demand for gas supplies continued to increase and the quantity

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of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the gasworks during 1951 amounted to 121,376,700 cubic feet compared with 116,535,800 cubic feet in 1950 and 106,436,000 cubic feet in 1949. The charge for the supply of gas continued at 13*s.* 4*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

Scientific control at the gasworks has been maintained and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed, mainly by the use of recording instruments.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six tons of coke were sold by the City Council in 1950 and 1,649 tons in 1951.

Tar is also dehydrated at the gasworks, some being sold and the remainder used for making tar macadam.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The automatic telephone system is owned by the City Council.

The exchange has been working to full capacity for the last six years and a subsidiary private automatic exchange, and a manually operated subsidiary exchange working in conjunction with the automatic service, have been installed permitting the total number of subscribers to the Council's telephone service to be increased. There are, however, large numbers of prospective subscribers still on the waiting list.

To alleviate the congestion, a number of internal and external extensions have been connected to existing lines during the past six years. In order, however, to relieve the strain on the system, it was necessary to restrict the addition of further extensions during 1951.

To meet public demand, two public calling offices were put into service during 1951.

A scheme for the construction of a new telephone exchange and the installation of new and modern automatic telephone plant has been approved by the Council but its implementation is being delayed by financial difficulties.

Towards the end of 1951 certain defective items of the automatic exchange equipment were renewed. The marked improvement resulting from the renewals was reflected in a decrease in the number of ineffective calls. The total number of calls, effective and ineffective, made during the two years was 4,916,273 and 4,795,524 in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

The renewals of equipment mentioned made it possible, by means of constant supervision and attention, to maintain a reasonably satisfactory service in spite of the overloading of the worn-out equipment.

PUBLIC WORKS

The programme of Public Works Extraordinary during 1950 and 1951 continued to be concerned mainly with housing. Satisfactory progress was made with the schemes intended to cope with the housing problem. The scarcity of building sites since 1949 has forced new construction to be concentrated in multi-storeyed blocks of flats to the exclusion of less permanent dwellings.

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During the two years under review the Permanent Housing Scheme at Governor's Meadow providing 471 flats and known as "Scheme A" was completed and another 111 families were accommodated under another scheme ("Scheme B") planned to provide 151 flats for poorer people. The cost of these two schemes was apportioned as follows :

"Scheme A"	£
General Revenue balances	600,000
Loan Funds	1,400,000
Colonial Development and Welfare interest-free loan	250,000
Total	£2,250,000

"Scheme B"	£
General Revenue balances	177,900
Loan Funds	14,100
Colonial Development and Welfare free grant	100,000
Total	£292,000

"Scheme A" was executed by contract, "Scheme B" is being carried out directly by the Department of Lands and Works. At the end of 1951, 40 flats in two blocks of 20 each were under construction ; these with the 111 flats already constructed under "Scheme B" will complete this programme of 151 dwellings.

A further 36 flats in two blocks were planned at the end of 1951, as the first instalment of a third scheme "C" ; these two blocks are estimated to cost £85,900, which it is proposed to meet from loan funds.

Thus the total cost of new permanent housing constructed or planned by the Colonial Government under the three post-war schemes was £2,627,000. Of this, £350,000 was provided by H.M. Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, £100,000 by free grant and the remainder by interest-free loan.

The total number of flats built by Government since the end of the war, including certain blocks not included in the schemes mentioned, is as follows :

Permanent	
New blocks	612 flats
By repair	11 ,,
By conversion of existing buildings	215 ,,
	838 ,,
Temporary	
Total number of dwellings	436

There are encouraging signs that private enterprise is now becoming increasingly willing to invest in building works ; this is evidenced by

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the number of proposals approved for additions or improvements to existing accommodation as well as the construction of new buildings.

The rest of the Public Works Extraordinary programme was concerned with deferred repairs to Crown properties and improvements and repairs to such public buildings as hospitals, schools and Government Offices. Widespread damage was occasioned by the explosion of the ammunition ship *Bedenham* in April, 1951, and materials and labour had to be diverted to repair the damage done. Repairs were nearly completed by the end of 1951.

BROADCASTING

There is no wireless broadcasting system in Gibraltar, and those desiring to obtain British programmes listen to the Overseas Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation. There is a wired broadcasting service, operated by the military authorities for military personnel, which also relays programmes from the B.B.C.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The total arrivals of vessels of all kinds during 1950 and 1951 was 4,823 and 5,633 respectively ; the net tonnage entered was 8,210,806 and 9,318,891. The majority of these vessels called for oil or coal bunkers or repairs.

The following passenger services were in operation :

Orient Line to and from the United Kingdom	monthly
Union Castle Line to and from the United Kingdom	monthly
Italia Line, New York/Naples/Genoa	fortnightly
American Export Line, New York/Palermo/Naples/ Piraeus/Haifa	monthly
Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia/Southampton/Port Said/ Bombay/Karachi	monthly

Approximately one cargo vessel a week arrived from the United Kingdom.

A passenger and carferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line Steamer *Gibel Tarik* except for a short period in winter while the vessel was drydocked and refitting.

A daily passenger ferry service was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

Local home trade vessels on the Register numbered 59 in 1950 and 60 in 1951.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District

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and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 2,656 vehicles were licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1951. This total is made up as follows :

Private cars	1,924
Taxis and private hire cars	137
Buses	74
Lorries	347
Motor cycles	174

AIR

There is no civil airfield in the Colony, but restricted use of the R.A.F. aerodrome at North Front by civil aircraft is permitted, subject to termination if military considerations so require.

British European Airways were operating four services a week to and from the United Kingdom, via Bordeaux and Madrid, at the beginning of 1950. The number of services was increased to six a week in April, 1950 and later to seven a week in October, 1950. With the introduction of the winter schedule for 1951–52 the number of services was reduced to five a week from 1st October, 1951. Viking aircraft were employed on these services.

Gibraltar Airways continued their daily service to and from Tangier throughout the two-year period, the number of flights varying between four and five according to the season. The aircraft employed on this service were de Havilland 89 Rapides.

In June, 1950, a bi-weekly service to Malaga and Seville was inaugurated by Gibraltar Airways, and in October, 1950, another new service was commenced between Gibraltar and Tetuan, Spanish Morocco. However, both these services were suspended in April, 1951.

A total of 23,680 passengers and 188,268 kilos of freight were set down and 22,379 passengers and 3,154 kilos of freight were picked up by schedule and chartered aircraft, including aircraft in transit, during the period under review.

Following the precedent set in 1949 air displays were held by the R.A.F. in September, 1950 and 1951, to commemorate the Battle of Britain. A number of the most modern aircraft, including Vampires and (in 1951) Meteors, were flown out from the United Kingdom to take part in the displays.

POSTS

The overland daily surface-mail service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France was maintained without interruption throughout 1950 and 1951. Despatches from the United Kingdom were mainly composed of correspondence other than letters and small packets, which were despatched by air. Surface mails were transmitted to the U.S.A. and Italy by ships of the Italia Line and American Export Line ; such despatches averaged two per

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month in 1950 and six per month in 1951. Direct despatches were also made to India at six-weekly intervals during 1951 by ships of the Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia.

The air services mentioned in the preceding section of this Chapter were fully utilised for the carriage of air mail to and from the United Kingdom and Tangier.

Parcel mails were conveyed by sea at somewhat irregular intervals. Despatches to and from the United Kingdom averaged five and three per month respectively in 1950, and four and six per month in 1951. An air parcels service to and from the United Kingdom was maintained throughout the period.

To commemorate the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1950, a special issue of postage stamps was placed on sale on 1st August of that year, for a period of six months. The issue comprised a set of four stamps, the values being 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.*

Chapter 12: Cultural Activities

Cultural activities continued to centre on the Calpe Institute, directed by the British Council Representative. The administration of the Institute is now conducted through an Executive Committee while an Advisory Committee of twelve Group Leaders meet each month. The activities included art classes, camera club, drama group, recorded music, string quartet, tea dances, keep-fit group, table tennis, fencing, indoor games, hockey and tennis.

From 1st July, 1951, the Calpe Institute became financially self-supporting with funds raised locally, while the British Council continued to provide materials such as music, gramophone records, films, film-strips, exhibitions, newspapers, periodicals, library books, etc.

The Gibraltar Festival was celebrated in June, 1950, with music provided by the 1st Battalion The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's) and the 1st Regiment of The Foreign Legion. Concerts were given by the Madrid Symphony Orchestra conducted by Clarence Raybould with Irene Kohler, pianoforte solist, and Joseph Szigeti, violin soloist. La Agrupacion "Aires de Montanya" from Mallorca gave a programme of Spanish songs and dances. Sports events included football, water-polo and swimming matches between teams from Gibraltar, Spain and Spanish Morocco.

Three British Council exhibitions, which were greatly appreciated, were an Exhibition of Magazines and Periodicals staged in February, 1951, and an Exhibition of English Sporting Prints of the 18th and 19th centuries, both of which attracted over 1,000 people to the Institute during each fortnight, while for three weeks in June, 1951, a Children's Theatre Exhibition was seen by nearly 3,000 children and their teachers, thanks to the co-operation of the Director of Education.

Among eminent lecturers who visited the Institute were Professor

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Starkie, C.B.E., British Council Representative in Spain, and Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, F.B.A., the well known historian.

The outstanding events were the excellent productions by the Drama Group of the plays "Quiet Wedding" by Esther McCracken, and "George and Margaret" by Gerald Savory.

A full programme of live and recorded music was given at regular intervals, and documentary films were used to illustrate lectures both to members of the Institute and to the schools.

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PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7′ N. and longitude 5° 21′ W., stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ½ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

The town which has a resident civilian population of about 23,000 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish sea port of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is a suburb divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period range from 45° F. to 65° F. respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing.

The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer vary from 55° F. to 85° F. respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

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Chapter 2 : History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo ; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had early seized the heights above and around Algeciras, and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the building of Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless, and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott, and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914–18 and 1939–45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second world war was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940 ; some

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16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Their repatriation was begun in 1944 and almost completed by the end of 1949. The repatriation scheme has now ended.

Providing improved housing for the repatriates and others has been one of the chief preoccupations of the Government since the end of the war. The Government have built 838 modern flats and provided 436 temporary dwellings. The total cost of the housing, either already built or definitely planned, is £2,627,000, of which Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided a free grant of £100,000 and an interest-free loan of £250,000 ; the remainder has been from revenue balances and a loan of £1½ million raised by the Gibraltar Government.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council 1950, dated 3rd February, 1950, by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950, and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950, had also legislative powers but is now President of the newly-established Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four *ex-officio* members, viz. the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of three unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities, is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time ; but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them, and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions

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upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950, consists of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, namely the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and five elected unofficial members. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council ; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do ; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The first elections for the Legislative Council were held on 8th November, 1950 ; nine candidates were nominated for the five elective seats. About 7,200 votes were polled out of a total electorate of some 13,500 ; the proportion of registered electors who voted was thus about 53 per cent. Of the two persons subsequently nominated by the Governor one was an unofficial and both were Gibraltarians. The first nominations to the Executive Council under the new Letters

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Patent were announced on 12th December, 1950 ; all three persons nominated were Gibraltarian members of the Legislative Council.

The new Legislative Council held its first business meeting on 16th December, 1950.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 13 members. The Chief Medical Officer is an *ex-officio* member. Five councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the others being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected, and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having the voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for instance for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences. But hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

An election for the seven elective seats on the City Council was held on 6th December, 1950 ; 4,142 persons exercised their right to vote.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Welfare, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed justices of the peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary, who held periodical press conferences and issued a number of press communiques on matters of general interest.

A considerable amount of publicity material including articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information was distributed throughout the Colony. Documentary films, also supplied by the Central Office of Information, were widely exhibited by arrangement with the local cinema proprietors. Film strips were distributed to schools.

The Photographic Publicity Scheme inaugurated at the beginning of 1947 which provided for the exhibition of photographs showing progress in various activities of the Government, has continued to prove useful during the years under review. Showcases placed at the Colonial Secretariat, the Department of Education and the General

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Post Office, have been used to display photographs not only of local activities, but others supplied by the Central Office of Information, the main theme of which has been the projection of Britain to the Colonies.

Contact has been maintained with journalists visiting the Colony and facilities have been afforded to enable them to obtain the information they required.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 172 inspections in 1950 and 175 inspections in 1951 ; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops and market stalls, etc.

There were six prosecutions in 1950 and 11 in 1951 for possession of unjust weights. All cases but one resulted in conviction.

Chapter 5: Newspapers

Newspapers in 1950 and 1951 were as follows :

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily) . .	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly) . . .	English and Spanish

Chapter 6: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C. *An Introduction to the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar*, 1704–1934. New York, 1934. Pp. viii + 112. Bibliography pp. 18–94.

CONN, S. *Gibraltar in British Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century*. London, 1942. Pp. xii + 317. Bibliography and guides, pp. 285–300.

DRINKWATER, COL. J. *A History of the Siege of Gibraltar*, 1779–1783. New Edition. London, 1905. Pp. 392. This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar.

ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M. *An Ornament to the Almeida*. The history of the Gibraltar City Hall. Grosvenor Press, Portsmouth.

FRERE, SIR B. H. T. *Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood*. Gibraltar, 1910. Pp. 166.

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GARRAT, G. T. *Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.* London, 1939. Pp. 339. A book which has particular interest in the light of the final result of the war of 1939–45 in its Mediterranean aspect.

HOWES, DR. H. W. *The Story of Gibraltar.* London, 1946. Pp. 93. A concise history demonstrating the imperial, strategic and European importance of the Rock, and intended for "those leaving the secondary schools of Gibraltar with an account of their own place".

HOWES, DR. H. W. *The Gibraltarian.* The origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704. Colombo, City Press, 1951.

KENYON, MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. *Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton.* Edited and revised by Lieut. Col. H. A. Sanson. London, 1938. Pp. xx + 136. Works consulted pp. xiii–xviii. Primarily a description of the military defences of Gibraltar at various periods in its history.

Gibraltar Directory and Guidebook. Gibraltar, 1948. Pp. 178 + 72 of advertisements. A valuable collection of local information together with much historical data.

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION OF GIBRALTAR IN 1951

(Based on Census taken on 3rd July, 1951)

	Men	*Women*	*Children under 15* *Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Gibraltarians . . .	6,369	7,996	1,979	1,828	18,172
Statutory Aliens . .	1,053	905	623	605	3,186
Other Aliens . . .	374	1,051	34	31	1,490
	7,796	9,952	2,636	2,464	22,848

Total Civil Population . . . 22,848*

Aliens Residing in Gibraltar on 3rd July, 1951

Spanish 1,419 ; *Portuguese* 17 ; *U.S.A.* 11 ; *Italian* 8 ; *Dutch* 3 ; *Norwegians* 1 ; *Stateless* 8 ; *South American States* 3 ; *Moroccans* 7 ; *German* 3 ; *French* 8 ; *Greeks* 1 ; *Chinese* 1 ; *Total* 1,490

Comparative Civil Population for the Period 1949–1951

	British Subjects					*Aliens*					
	Adults		*Children*			*Adults*		*Children*			
Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Grand Total*
1949 . .	7,441	8,835	3,018	2,914	22,208	1,008	1,308	30	31	2,377	24,585
1950 . .	7,411	9,007	3,127	2,925	22,470	963	1,392	31	30	2,416	24,886
1951 . .	7,422	8,901	2,602	2,433	21,358	374	1,051	34	31	1,490	22,848

(The figures for 1949 and 1950 are based on Identification Card records whilst those for 1951 are based on Census Returns)

Comparative Table of Average Number of Workers Entering and Leaving Daily

1949	9,300
1950	8,550
1951	7,866

* There were also 384 persons classed as "transients" fortuitously present in Gibraltar on census night. These have been disregarded for the purpose of compiling the vital statistics of the Colony.

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APPENDIX IIa

IMPORTS 1950

I. *Foodstuffs (including Soap)*

	Approx. quantity Tons	*Approx. value £*
Cheese	155	40,000
Coffee	2,745	825,000
Cooking Oil	335	49,500
Flour	5,550	235,700
Jam and Marmalade	200	16,800
Margarine	196	31,500
Meat (frozen)	1,165	114,000
Milk (tinned)	750	101,200
Offal (frozen)	50	4,300
Potatoes	3,200	80,000
Rice	110	6,600
Soap	380	29,500
Squashes	100	5,200
Sugar	1,372	61,700
Miscellaneous items under 100 tons	3,000	185,000
Fresh fish	350	35,000
Fresh vegetables and fruits	6,000	180,000
	25,658	£2,001,000

II. *Manufactured Goods*

Cement	5,200	29,400
Clothing and household linen	3,377	632,500
Constructional material	4,306	172,200
Footwear	391	52,600
Paper	223	33,500
Marine stores	91	46,700
Matches	60	4,300
Motor cars and lorries	448	268,400
Paint	125	25,700
Radio sets	52	13,000
Capital equipment	383	191,500
Miscellaneous, including ironmongery, electrical equipment and stores, glassware, crockery, linoleum, leather, furniture, medical supplies, tyres, bicycles, books, magazines, travel requisites, precious stones, etc., etc.	3,120	623,800
	17,776	£2,093,600

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III. *Fuels*	*Approx. quantity Tons*	*Approx. value £*
Petrol	4,470	137,300
Coal and charcoal	208,120	932,100
Kerosene	371	6,000
	212,961	£1,075,400

IV. *Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco*

	Gallons	*Tons*	*Value £*
Wine	71,671	—	97,353
Malt	364,599	—	164,069
Rum	587	—	1,408
Gin	6,534	—	6,875
Whisky (British)	14,991	—	24,985
Whisky (Canadian)	5,172	—	8,620
Whisky (U.S.A.)	50	—	83
Brandy	2,297	—	6,776
Cordials	817	—	2,893
Perfumery	408	—	10,408
Alcohol	3,600	—	1,620
Manufactured Tobacco	—	3·61	4,578
Unmanufactured Tobacco	—	1,528·49	213,989
Cigars	—	1·12	3,679
Cigarettes	—	302·03	325,597
	470,726	1,835·25	£872,933

Summary

I. Foodstuffs		25,658	2,001,000
II. Manufactured Goods		17,776	2,093,600
III. Fuels		212,961	1,075,400
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco	470,726	1,835·25	872,933
	470,726	258,230·25	£6,042,933

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APPENDIX IIb

IMPORTS 1951

I. *Foodstuffs (including Soap)*

	Approx. quantity Tons	*Approx. value £*
Cheese	112	38,000
Coffee	2,528	933,800
Cooking oil	330	51,200
Flour	4,650	207,700
Jam and marmalade	200	17,500
Margarine	238	35,200
Meat (frozen)	1,239	141,700
Milk (tinned)	1,275	156,000
Offal (frozen)	55	5,500
Potatoes	3,750	60,000
Rice	80	6,100
Soap	400	31,300
Squashes	100	6,000
Sugar	1,394	97,600
Miscellaneous items under 100 tons	3,500	210,000
Fresh fish	350	35,000
Fresh vegetable and fruits	6,000	200,000
	26,201	£2,232,600

II. *Manufactured Goods*

Cement	2,200	16,700
Clothing and household linen	3,525	783,400
Constructional material	3,955	130,300
Footwear	395	52,900
Paper	450	62,900
Marine stores	92	45,900
Matches	60	4,300
Motor cars and lorries	555	379,300
Paint	125	27,000
Radio sets	75	19,200
Capital equipment	140	66,100
Miscellaneous, including ironmongery, electrical equipment and stores, glassware, crockery, linoleum, leather, furniture, medical supplies, tyres, bicycles, books, magazine, travel requisites, precious stones, etc. etc.	3,100	601,600
	14,672	£2,189,600

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III. *Fuels*

	Approx. quantity Tons	*Approx. value £*
Petrol	5,200	114,600
Coal and charcoal	179,500	1,256,500
Kerosene	400	10,000
	185,100	£1,381,100

IV. *Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco*

	Gallons	*Tons*	*Value £*
Wine	68,740	—	95,400
Malt	388,282	—	174,700
Rum	2,461	—	5,900
Gin	9,278	—	9,700
Whisky (British)	19,874	—	33,100
Whisky (U.S.A.)	670	—	1,100
Whisky (Canadian)	11,812	—	19,700
Brandy	1,846	—	5,400
Cordials	1,066	—	3,800
Perfumery	520	—	11,500
Alcohol	4,760	—	2,100
Manufactured Tobacco		5·00	6,400
Unmanufactured Tobacco		1,935·00	270,900
Cigars		1·17	3,800
Cigarettes		269·26	283,100
	509,309	2,210·43	£926,600

Summary

I. Foodstuffs		26,201	2,232,600
II. Manufactured Goods		14,672	2,189,600
III. Fuels		185,100	1,381,100
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco	509,309	2,210	926,600
	509,309	228,183	£6,729,900

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APPENDIX III

RE-EXPORTS, 1950 AND 1951

(Dutiable Goods only)

		Quantity		*Value*	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				£	£
Wine	gall.	45,271	36,560	61,493	42,661
Malt	„	1,440	15,588	648	7,015
Rum	„	852	1,291	2,044	3,098
Gin	„	3,998	6,048	6,663	6,325
Whisky :					
(British)	„	8,624	13,013	14,373	21,688
(Canadian)	„	4,212	11,137	7,020	18,562
(U.S.A.)	„	36	68	60	113
Brandy	„	650	867	1,917	2,558
Cordials	„	346	828	1,225	2,932
Gasoline	„	28,840	35,455	3,485	4,652
Fuel oil	tons	242,367	402,435	1,211,830	3,200,000
Manufactured tobacco	„	1.82	1.62	2,304	2,056
Chopped, pressed and packed tobacco	„	19.3	287	15,133	209,748
Cigars	„	.01	.06	299	1,794
Cigarettes	„	216.25	160.5	248,416	174,882
			TOTAL	£1,576,910	£3,698,084

Figures shown have been compiled from records of export licences issued during the year, and from ships' manifests. No other statistics of exports are kept in Gibraltar.

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APPENDIX IVa

CRIME AND OTHER OFFENCES 1950

Crime and other offences	*Crime and other offences reported or known to the Police*			*Persons proceeded against. Numbers*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
Homicide . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person . .	13	1	12	10	10	—	8	2
Praedial Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property .	417	279	138	95	94	1	91	4
Other Crimes and offences .	804	152	652	509	490	19	148	361
TOTAL .	1,234	**432	802	614	594	20	247	367

** Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with, and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX IVb

CRIME AND OTHER OFFENCES, 1951

Crime and other offences	*Crime and other offences reported or known to the Police*			*Persons proceeded against. Numbers*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
Homicide . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person . .	14	1	13	13	13	—	11	2
Praedial Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property .	370	250	120	75	74	1	74	1
Other crimes .	1,249	239	1,010	837	812	25	131	706
TOTAL .	1,633	**490	1,143	925	899	26	216	709

** Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with, and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CRIME

	Crime and other offences reported or known to the Police			*Persons proceeded against*				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
1949 . .	1,400	**416	984	929	900	29	220	709
1950 . .	1,234	**432	802	614	594	20	247	367
1951 . .	1,633	**490	1,143	925	899	26	216	709

** Includes cases handed over to Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with, and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police, and undetected cases.

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APPENDIX VI

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1949	—	3	86	89
1950	2	—	71	73
1951	2	6	90	98

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APPENDIX VII

PRISON STATISTICS 1950 AND 1951

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for for imprisonment				*Length of sentences of those sentenced to imprisonment*						*Previous Convictions*								
	Total number of persons committed during year	*For Debt*	*For safe custody subsequently discharged including lunatics*	*For imprisonment*	*18 months and over*	*12 months and less than 18 months*	*6 months and less than 12 months*	*3 months and less than 6 months*	*1 month and less than 3 months*	*Under 1 month*	*Once*	*Twice*	*Thrice*	*More than 3*	*Daily average in Prison*	*Daily average Sick*	*Admitted to Hospital*	*Deaths (excluding executions)*	*Executions*
1950 Men	63	3	14	46	—	1	4	10	18	13	6	3	—	8	10·47	·09	6	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles —Boys	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	·21	—	—	—	—
—Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	65	3	14	48	—	1	4	10	20	13	7	4	—	8	10·68	·09	6	—	—
1951 Men	59	2	17	40	—	3	4	7	13	13	4	1	—	4	8·94	0·82	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	59	2	17	40	—	3	4	7	13	13	4	1	—	4	8·94	0·82	—	—	—

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APPENDIX VIII

PRISON STATISTICS

Population, Religions, Ages, Nationalities

(a)

	In custody on 1st January	*Receptions during year*	*Discharges during year*	*In custody on 31st December*
1950	9	65	63	11
1951	11	59	63	7

(b) DAILY AVERAGES

	Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
1950	10·68	1·03	9·65	—
1951	8·94	1·21	7·73	—

(c) RELIGIONS

	Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scotland and other Presbyterians*	*Methodists*	TOTAL
1950	56	8	1	—	65
1951	55	4	—	—	59

(d) AGE GROUPS

	Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	TOTAL
1950	2	9	11	35	8	65
1951	—	8	15	32	4	59

(e) NATIONALITIES

	1950	1951
British (Gibraltarian) . .	23	13
British (U.K.) . . .	6	14
Spanish	26	31
French	2	—
Eirean	5	—
Polish	2	—
Norwegian	1	—
U.S.A.	—	1
	—	—
TOTAL . .	65	59
	—	—

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEARS

1952 and 1953

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PART I

General Review

GENERAL Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., succeeded General Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.C.B., M.C., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar on 9th May, 1952.

The people of Gibraltar took full advantage of the opportunity to reaffirm their loyalty and devotion to the Crown during the Coronation festivities which were held in June, 1953, amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Elections to the Legislative Council and the City Council were held in September and December, 1953 respectively. Details are given in Part III, Chapter 3.

Further measures were taken in 1952 and 1953 to strengthen the fiscal system and to raise further capital to finance the Government housing schemes. A loan of £250,000 bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was raised by the Government during the period under review while the trades tax, which was introduced in 1950, was replaced by income tax which came into effect on 1st April, 1953. Details of the new tax will be found in Part II, Chapter 3. The Government Lottery continued to be well patronised.

Trade continued at a good level. The value of imports rose in 1952 and increased still further in 1953. The number of passenger ships calling at the port increased with consequent benefit to the tourist trade. The recently revived Tourist Bureau is now firmly established and is showing good results. There has, however, been a considerable decline in the overall amount of shipping coming to Gibraltar largely, though not entirely, due to the fact that fewer ships are calling for bunkers. The Port Development Committee has been reconstituted with a view to making recommendations on how the decline can be arrested and for improving conditions in the port generally.

The rationing of essential foodstuffs was maintained, except in the case of meat which was de-rationed in April, 1953. The rationing of petrol was discontinued on 1st January, 1953.

There was a mild epidemic of poliomyelitis in 1952 and an unusual number of cases of undulant fever in 1953 ; otherwise the health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during the two years. Towards the end of 1953 a clinic was opened where indigent out-patients could be examined and treated by the District Medical Officer assisted by a District Nurse. A third Infant Welfare Clinic was opened in 1952 and, like the other two, is well attended. Pulmonary tuberculosis is still a problem but appears to be under control.

Unemployment among British subjects remained negligible. Her Majesty's Dockyard continued to be the largest employer of labour the bulk of which is engaged in ship repairing and ancillary services. The total labour force of the Colony amounted at the end of 1953 to 20,280 persons of whom some 13,500 were Spaniards. Details of labour

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legislation enacted during 1952 and 1953 will be found in Part II, Chapter 2. Further labour and social legislation has been drafted. A Labour Advisory Board to advise the Government on labour and social matters was set up in 1952.

Two strikes, both among alien workmen, occurred during the period. Otherwise labour relations remained good.

The cost-of-living index, based on a datum of 100 in July, 1939, rose from 226 in January, 1952, to 231 in September in that year. The index dropped to 223 in December, 1952 and remained substantially the same throughout 1953.

The task of providing new dwellings was energetically pursued. Three blocks comprising 78 flats were completed during the period and two further blocks were begun. In addition a number of buildings were converted either for permanent or temporary housing purposes. The total number of permanent flats built since the war is 916.

There was little crime during 1952 and 1953. The bulk of the cases reported to the Police were for traffic offences. Revenue offences, however, showed a considerable increase in 1953 over those in 1952. One murder was committed ; the persons concerned were Spaniards : one was arrested and convicted in Gibraltar and seven others were arrested in Spain where they were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Two large distillation units were installed by the City Council in 1953 to meet the increasing demand for potable water, especially in times of drought. The Council also completed in 1953 a scheme for developing the electricity supply.

The educational policy during 1952-53 was one of consolidation. The General Certificate of Education Examination superseded the School Leaving Certificate in the summer of 1952 and the results achieved in the past two years have been most satisfactory.

The percentage of trained teachers is increasing, as six students are now sent yearly to training colleges in the United Kingdom instead of three as in the past.

A new school was opened in September, 1953, to cater primarily for the children of Service parents stationed in the Colony.

British European Airways operated seven flights a week to and from the United Kingdom via Bordeaux and Madrid during the period. Gibraltar Airways ran a daily service to and from Tangier, the number of flights varying between four and five, according to demand.

The Calpe Institute, of which the British Council representative in Gibraltar is the Director, continued to be the focus of cultural activities in the Colony. Art exhibitions, plays and concerts have been held, and the Flower Show held in June, 1953, at the Institute—the first of its kind ever to be held in Gibraltar—has led to the formation of the Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society which promises to become a permanent and popular institution.

Dr. J. d'A. Waechter, Ph.D., F.S.A., continued during 1952 and 1953 the work he had begun in 1948 on the excavation of Gorham's Cave. Material of considerable scientific value has been found.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000 ; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000 ; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of some Spanish political refugees. In 1940 the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,374 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

Under the Immigrants and Aliens Order only persons with a right of residence, consisting (1) of persons born in Gibraltar before 29th June, 1900, or born in Gibraltar after that date if the father was also born in Gibraltar and (2) of the wives and minor children of such persons, are allowed to reside without permit in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside.

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night. The average daily number of persons so entering was 8,500 and 8,649 in 1952 and 1953 respectively, against 7,866 in 1951. In addition, a daily average of 300 persons entered the Colony as casual visitors during 1952 and 1953, compared with 206 in 1951.

The number of births among the civilian population was 551 in 1952 and 525 in 1953 compared with 544 in 1951. The corresponding birth rates were 23(40 in 1952 and 21(34 in 1953 (for infant and maternal mortality see p. 26).

The number of deaths among the civilian population was 226 in 1952 and 228 in 1953 compared with 285 in 1951 ; the death rates per thousand of the total population being 9·60 in 1952 and 9·27 in 1953, compared with 12·47 in 1951.

The estimated population at the end of 1952 was 24,085 and at the end of 1953 it was 24,736.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

Occupations

Approximately 40 per cent of the labour force is employed by official employers, the largest being Her Majesty's Dockyard where the bulk of civilian labour is engaged in ship repairing and its ancillary services. The civilian labour employed by the War Department is engaged in maintenance and repair work.

The Lands and Works Department of the Colonial Government employs a substantial labour force on new housing and maintenance work. The labour force employed by the City Council is engaged in the maintenance of municipal services and, during the past few years, in the scheme for the conversion of the electricity supply which was completed towards the end of 1953.

Employment in the building and civil engineering industries continued at a high level. The tunnelling project begun in 1951 and the initiation of a similar project during 1952 caused a considerable increase in the labour force engaged in civil engineering.

The fish and fruit canning industry provides seasonal employment for women mainly during the period March to September each year, and further development during 1953 brought increased demands for female labour.

Hotels, catering services, the retail distributive trades and domestic service are the main sources of private employment. Commercial enterprises provide employment for clerical workers in trading agencies and shipping offices.

Numbers Employed

Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance all persons seeking employment are required to register at the Central Employment Exchange with the exception of the following :

(*a*) British non-manual workers receiving more than £500 per annum ;

(*b*) members of the Armed Forces ;

(*c*) members of the Gibraltar Police Force.

During the period there was only a slight change in the total labour force employed in the Colony. The following table shows the number of persons registered for work at the end of 1952 and 1953 :

	1952	1953
Gibraltar Men	4,895	4,736
Gibraltar Women	1,205	1,245
Spanish Men	8,250	8,725
Spanish Women	4,961	4,842
United Kingdom Expatriated Men & Women	333	351
Other British Subjects	234	339
Other Aliens	22	42
	19,900	20,280

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WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wages

There were no significant wage movements during the two years and wages remained generally at the same level as at the end of 1951. The agreed unified rates of basic wages payable to industrial employees of the Colonial Government, the City Council and the three Service Departments remained unchanged. The minimum basic weekly wage of adult unskilled workers in official employment was 40*s*., skilled workmen received from 51*s*. to 72*s*. according to trade and charge hands from 57*s*. to 80*s*. These rates are augmented by an official cost-of-living allowance which was fixed throughout the period at 48*s*. per week for British workers, who are mainly resident in Gibraltar, and 24*s*. per week for aliens, who are mainly resident in Spain. The cost-of-living allowance for female workers is fixed at two-thirds of the rates payable to male workers.

From the first pay week in June, 1952, the cost-of-living allowances payable to male juvenile workers were adjusted in order that these should bear the same proportion to the adult rates as the basic weekly juvenile rates bear to the minimum adult basic rates.

By means of the Standing Wages Committee a close liaison was maintained between the Government, the Service Departments and the City Council in the co-ordination of wages and other conditions of employment of industrial grade workers.

From 1st April, 1952, all grades of salaried staff (including temporary staff) in the service of the Colonial Government received a new cost-of-living bonus on a sliding scale at the rate of 14 per cent on the first £480 of basic salary, of 9 per cent on the next £480 and 22 per cent thereafter. These rates are subject to a minimum bonus of £57 and £38 per annum to males and females respectively if over 19 years of age, and of £28 10*s*. 0*d*. if under that age.

During 1952 the Gibraltar Master Builders Association agreed to uniform rates for the operatives employed by its member firms.

An order was made on 16th April, 1953, under the Minimum Wage Ordinance fixing the minimum weekly wages for omnibus drivers at £4 8*s*. 0*d*. per 48-hour week and for omnibus conductors at £3 12*s*. 0*d*., with provision for overtime rates at 2*s*. 9*d*. and 2*s*. 3*d*. per hour respectively.

Under a collective agreement between the local branch of the Transport and General Workers Union and the Gibraltar Stevedoring Co. and the Cargo Labour Employers Association casual labourers employed in commercial stevedoring and engaged by the day on a time basis were paid 20*s*. per 8-hour day. The agreement also laid down fixed rates for piece work, overtime and obnoxious conditions allowance, and provides for the hearing of grievances and the exercise of discipline.

The rates payable to licensed porters for the movement of merchandise in the Government Stores and at the Waterport Wharf ranged from 1*d*. for cases weighing up to 24 lb. to 6*d*. for cases weighing up to 300 lb. for each handling operation. Heavier cases, bales, drums and bags were paid for on a tonnage basis at the rate of 5*s*. 6*d*. per ton

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weight or measurement. Negotiations were begun in 1953 to establish a new tariff of charges for licensed porters.

Following recommendations made by the Standing Wages Committee in February, 1953, new rates for tunnel workers employed by civil engineering contractors were accepted as follows :

Tunnel Miner	— 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 11¼*d.* per hour.
Tunnel Miner's Assistant	— 1*s.* 9*d.* per hour.
Tunnel Labourer	— 1*s.* 7¼*d.* per hour.
Other workers	— a lead of 5*s.*- 6*d.* per week on their normal wages if substantially employed within headings or chambers in which excavation work was in progress.

The wages paid to female domestics employed in institutions, hospitals, messes, etc., varied from 20*s.* per week for maids to 59*s.* per week for cooks in the larger establishments. Cooks in private employment were paid from £4 to £6 per month and housemaids from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per week. Charwomen and washerwomen were paid from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day with free meals.

Hours

Industrial grade employees of the Colonial Government, City Council and Service Departments worked the 44-hour five-day week which was introduced in 1947.

Few private employers have followed the official lead and a 47- to 50-hour week spread over 5½ to 6 days was usual in private industrial employment.

Under the provisions of the Shop Hours Ordinance the maximum hours of work of shop assistants were limited to 48 per week. Employees in hotels and catering establishments not within the scope of the Shop Hours Ordinance worked 48—56 hours per week while domestic servants worked 48—58 hours per week.

Rules made on 9th April, 1953, under the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance limited hours of work of omnibus drivers and conductors to 48 in any one week with a maximum overtime of 12 hours in any period of 14 days.

Overtime is paid at time-and-a-half rates on Saturdays and weekdays and double-time on Sundays and public holidays by official employers. A small but growing number of private employers follows this practice, although it is more usual for private employers to pay at time-and-a-quarter rates for weekdays and time-and-a-half on Sundays. In a few undertakings two to four hours overtime is required at ordinary time rates before overtime rates become operative. Systematic overtime is unusual.

Night work is usual in the baking trade. In addition to the usual continuous shifts worked in the electricity, water and other public services, there was one undertaking engaged on a civil engineering contract at the end of December, 1953, employing workers on a three-shift system of eight hours.

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The only women on regular night work are those working for the hospital services.

COST-OF-LIVING

Monthly computations of the cost-of-living index were made from current retail prices under the following headings : (i) food ; (ii) fuel and light ; (iii) clothing ; (iv) household sundries ; (v) rent. The index is based on a datum of 100 in July, 1939, and reflects the rise in the cost of living since that date experienced by an adult unskilled worker earning approximately 88*s.* per week at the end of December, 1951, and supporting a wife and three dependent children under 15 years of age.

During 1952 the index rose from 226 in January to 231 in September, and thereafter followed a downward trend, reaching 223 in December. Apart from a slight upward variation during the early months of the year the index showed little change during 1953, the figure at the end of December being 222.

The following table shows the monthly figures during the period under review :

Year	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1952	226	228	227	228	228	229	227	229	231	227	225	223
1953	223	224	225	225	226	222	221	220	222	220	221	222

Mid-year and end-year prices of principal foodstuffs during the period were as follows :

Item	*Unit of quantity*	*Price*			
		1952		*1953*	
		June	*Dec.*	*June*	*Dec.*
*Meat (Beef, mutton and corned beef)	per lb.	2*s.* 4·5*d.*	2*s.* 4·8*d.*	2*s.* 6·4*d.*	2*s.* 5·4*d.*
*Fats (Margarine, Lard)	per lb.	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 5·8*d.*	1*s.* 5·3*d.*
Cooking oil	per pint	2*s.* 0*d.*	2*s.* 0*d.*	2*s.* 0*d.*	2*s.* 2*d.*
Evaporated tinned Milk	per 16 oz. tin	1*s.* 5*d.*	1*s.* 5*d.*	1s1 3·5*d.*	1*s.* 3·5*d.*
Bread	per 14 oz. loaf	4·5*d.*	4·5*d.*	4·5*d.*	4·5*d.*
*Mixed Fresh Vegetables (including potatoes)	per lb.	2·9*d.*	2·7*d.*	3·2*d.*	2·6*d.*

* Indicates average price.

The Cost-of-Living Index Advisory Committee recommended, in January, 1952, that an index be established to be called " The Official Index of Retail Prices". As the basis for establishing the proposed index the Committee recommended that a budgetary survey be carried out at an early date covering 50 families selected from a representative

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cross section of the community and, in order to cover seasonal variations in prices, availability of goods, etc., that the survey be conducted over four periods each of one month at intervals over a period of approximately a full year.

The Committee's recommendations were accepted and budget surveys were undertaken in August and November, 1952 and in February and May, 1953. For various reasons including the difficulty of selecting appropriate families within a small community like Gibraltar, patent unreliability of data, undisclosed sources of income and absence from the Colony, the survey fell considerably short of the proposed 50 families. For these reasons only 17 of the completed schedules were regarded as suitable for retention as basic data. Of the families selected 11 were industrial and 6 non-industrial.

The Committee's final report is now receiving the attention of Government.

LABOUR AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Staff

At the end of 1953 the staff of the Department comprised the Director of Labour and Welfare, the Assistant Director, the Manager of the Central Employment Exchange, the Insurance Officer, the Welfare Officer, the Lady Welfare Officer, the Lady Employment Officer, 22 clerks and two messengers. In July, 1953, a local officer was selected for appointment as factory inspector designate, to take up the appointment on the enactment of a Factories Ordinance. It is also proposed that this officer should undertake duties as inspector for the purposes of enforcement of the Shop Hours Ordinance and Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Employment Exchange

During 1952 and 1953 the total number of placings made through the Employment Exchange was 16,416 compared to 16,200 during the preceding two years. Of this number 3,488 notified vacancies were filled by Gibraltarians and the remainder by aliens.

The number of British subjects registered as unemployed in any one week inclusive of men, women and juveniles averaged 66 in 1952 and 64 in 1953. The average unemployment among adult male British subjects was 0·57 per cent in 1952 and 0·54 per cent in 1953. Average unemployment amongst registered adult females was 1·45 per cent.

Tunnelling projects initiated in 1951 and 1952 gave rise to demands for skilled labour which could not be supplied locally ; and the employers concerned successfully trained suitable building trade workers in the use of pneumatic rock-drilling appliances. As a result of negotiations with the Spanish authorities conducted through the Labour and Welfare Department, a small number of experienced miners was obtained from the more distant parts of Spain.

Difficulty was experienced in satisfying certain demands for skilled workers, such as engine fitters, electrical fitters and other skilled engineering grades, both for Her Majesty's Dockyard and for civilian contractors to the Defence Departments.

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TRADE UNIONS

The Director of Labour and Welfare is the Registrar of Trade Unions. At the end of 1951 there were 13 registered trade unions. Two new trade unions, both staff associations, have been registered since then, making a total of 15 registered trade unions at the end of 1953. Particulars of registered trade unions are as follows :

Name of Union	*Membership Group*
Gibraltar Confederation of Labour	1,000-5,000
Transport and General Workers Union	250-1,000
Gibraltar Civil Service Association	250-1,000
Amalgamated Engineering Union	50-250
Gibraltar Dockyard Ex-Apprentices and Apprentices Union	50-250
Civil Service Clerical Association (Admiralty Branch) Gibraltar	50-250
Civil Service Clerical Association (War Department Branch) Gibraltar	50-250
Society of Technical Civil Servants (Gibraltar Branch)	50-250
Gibraltar City Council Staff Association	50-250
Association of Scientific Workers (Gibraltar Group)	50-250
Gibraltar Security Police Staff Association	50-250
Institute of Professional Civil Servants (Admiralty Supervising Technical Officers Branch)	under 50
Gibraltar Master Bakers Association	under 50
Gibraltar Master Builders Association	under 50
Civil Service Radio Officers Association (Gibraltar Branch)	under 50

The estimated total paid up membership of the workers' unions was 3,000, which is approximately 45 per cent of some 6,670 British subjects registered as in employment.

TRADE DISPUTES

On 25th June, 1952, 83 alien workmen employed by a firm of civil engineering contractors engaged on a tunnelling project staged a lightning strike. The men subsequently returned to work on being assured that their grievances would be investigated.

On 10th February, 1953, approximately 300 Spanish workers employed by another firm of civil engineering contractors ceased work, demanding improved working conditions after the introduction of a three eight-hour shift system instead of the two twelve-hour shift system on which they had hitherto been employed. They demanded an increase in wage rates and the introduction of special allowances arising from the hazards and conditions of their employment. On 10th March,

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1953, the men agreed to resume work in order that the negotiations which were in train at the time of the stoppage could be resumed. As a result of the subsequent negotiations the wage rates of tunnel workers were improved.

On 12th April, 1952, a Labour Advisory Board was established under the chairmanship of the Director of Labour and Welfare. The constitution provides for equal representation by employers and workpeople. The Board met for the first time on 30th April, 1952 and on five other occasions during 1952 and 1953.

The constitution of a Works Council for industrial workers in the Government Lands and Works Department was agreed to, and the Council will be established early in 1954.

The Standing Wages Committee, presided over by the Director of Labour and Welfare, met on 15 occasions during the two years and dealt with a number of minor claims.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following labour legislation was enacted during 1952 and 1953 :

(1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, 1952, with seven sets of Regulations made under the Ordinance, which came into operation on 7th July, 1952. The main framework of the Ordinance was taken from the United Kingdom National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and provides for the payment of compensation in the case of injury sustained during the course of and arising out of employment of an insured person from a fund maintained by equal contributions from employers and workers.

(2) The Trades Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance, 1953, which permits the Governor, in certain circumstances, to take steps to prevent or settle trade disputes.

(3) The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1953, which provides for the regulation and control of wages and conditions of employment by general standard orders through a Board known as the Regulation of Conditions of Employment Board and for the establishment of Wages Councils and Joint Industrial Councils.

(4) The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Rules 1953, which were made under the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance and regulate the hours of work of omnibus drivers and conductors.

(5) An Order, made under the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Cap. 81), which fixes minimum wages to be paid to omnibus drivers and conductors.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

A draft Factories Bill has been prepared and is now under consideration in the United Kingdom preparatory to enactment. A local

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officer who has been appointed as the factory inspector designate is at present undergoing training in the United Kingdom.

Welfare activities in industry are thus at present necessarily confined to advising employers on general matters relating to the well-being of workers and when necessary pressing for amenities.

Despite the absence of legislation on this subject the welfare standards of official employers, of contractors and of a number of the more progressive private employers are generally satisfactory in such matters as the provision of protective clothing, first aid, drinking water and washing facilities.

Industrial Injuries

The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, which came into operation on 7th July, 1952, is administered by the Director of Labour and Welfare ; the day to day administration is undertaken by an Insurance Officer appointed for the purpose.

The Insurance Scheme applies to any person over the age of 15, male or female, of whatever nationality, who is employed in Gibraltar under a contract of service or as an apprentice or learner under agreement.

Certain employments are not insurable under the Ordinance, e.g. service in the Armed Forces, employment in the Civil Service of Her Majesty otherwise than in the Government of Gibraltar, non-manual employment at a salary exceeding £500 a year, employment by close relations, etc.

Insured persons are required to pay contributions and are insured against personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment and against the prescribed occupational diseases. Men of 20 years and over pay 3*d.* a week ; women of 20 years and over 2*d.* a week ; male juveniles between 15 and 20 years 1½*d.* a week and female juveniles between 15 and 20 years 1*d.* a week. Their employers make an equal contribution.

Income from contributions during the period under review was as follows :

7th July, 1952 to 31st December, 1952—£9,980 10*s.* 0*d.*

1st January, 1953 to 31st December, 1953—£21,668 15*s.* 0*d.*

The standard of compliance has generally been good.

The Scheme provides for the payment of three types of benefit, i.e. injury benefit, disablement benefit and death benefit.

Injury benefit is payable to an insured person up to a maximum period of 182 days from the day of the accident if he is, as a result of the injury, incapable of work. Men who have attained the age of 20 years receive injury benefit at the rate of 35*s.* per week and other classes receive varying smaller amounts.

In addition to the above, dependants' allowances are payable to certain dependants of a beneficiary.

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The number of claims for injury benefit received and the amount of benefit paid are set out below :

	No. of Claims	*No. allowed*	*No. disallowed*	*Amount of Benefit*
Period 7th July—31st December, 1952 .	583	567	16	£2,519 2 0
Year 1953 . . .	1,136	1,070	66	£5,726 14 0

Disablement benefit is payable if as a result of the accident the insured person suffers loss of physical or mental faculty. This benefit is payable after the insured person is no longer eligible for injury benefit. The degree of disablement is expressed by means of a percentage. If such degree is between 1 per cent and 34 per cent the disablement benefit payable to British subjects is in the form of a gratuity varying between £10 and £175. If the degree is between 35 per cent and 100 per cent the benefit is paid in the form of a weekly pension varying between 12*s.* 3*d.* and 35*s.* for men over 20 years of age and 7*s.* 3*d.* and 21*s.* for women over 20 years of age. These rates of pensions are exclusive of any increases in respect of dependants. For administrative reasons, disablement benefit is paid to aliens, irrespective of degree of disablement, in the form of a gratuity varying between £10 and £500. The table below shows the number of disablement claims dealt with and the amount of benefit paid during the period under review.

	No. of Claims	*No. allowed*	*No. disallowed*	*Amount of Benefit*
Period 7th July—31st December, 1952 .	9	6	3	£196 16 0
Year 1953 . . .	42	35	7	£2,263 0 9

Death benefit is payable to certain dependants of a deceased insured person if his death results from the injury. The rate of benefit varies in accordance with the degree of relationship of the claimant to the deceased. The number of death claims and the amount of benefit paid are shown below.

	No. of Claims	*No. allowed*	*No. disallowed*	*Amount Paid*
Period 7th July—31st December, 1952 .	2	2	—	*£552
Year 1953 . . .	3	3	—	*£1,000

*In addition to the above amounts which were in the form of gratuities, a weekly pension of 5*s.* 3*d.* each is being paid to one child of each of three deceased persons.

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The Director of Labour and Welfare has power under the Ordinance to decide claims for injury benefit for periods not exceeding 182 days. All other claims for benefit are decided by the Employment Injuries Board on which are represented the interests of employers and insured persons.

For the purposes of the Ordinance there was established an Employment Injuries Insurance Fund into which is paid all income from contributions and out of which are paid all benefits and other expenses incurred. The cost of administering the scheme is paid from the general revenue of the Colony.

A scheme to provide a fairly comprehensive measure of social security has been accepted in principle by Government and it is the present aim to introduce enabling legislation in 1955.

Industrial Training

Conditions in the Colony are not such as to warrant the introduction of a scheme of vocational training for adults.

An excellently equipped physiotherapy department at the Colonial Hospital in charge of a qualified physiotherapist deals adequately with the physical rehabilitation of the disabled.

A successful and long-standing apprenticeship scheme which includes technical training at a special school has for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering workers for Her Majesty's Dockyard. There are less developed schemes in the War Department and in the Government Lands and Works Department. During the period under review the Labour and Welfare Department renewed its efforts to encourage the development of schemes similar to that in being in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The figures for the year 1953 may be subject to some variation as the accounts for the year had not been closed at the time of writing, but such adjustments as may be necessary will not affect the general picture of the finances of the Colony for that year. The main features during the years 1952 and 1953 continued to be as in recent years the heavy expenditure on housing and the raising of a further loan of £250,000 at 5 per cent to finance expenditure thereon ; the receipt of the final instalment of the free grant of £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards housing expenditure ; the introduction of income tax on 1st April, 1953, in replacement of the old trades tax ; and the ever-increasing popularity of the lottery.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the years 1952 and 1953 exceeded the original estimates by £75,717 and £108,940 respectively. These excesses were mainly due in 1952 to further large increases in customs receipts, principally

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from duty on unmanufactured tobacco, and in 1953 to the high yield of income tax introduced during the year, the heavy sales of postage stamps to tourist ships, the continued satisfactory returns from the duty on unmanufactured tobacco and finally the profits on the trading activities of the Controller of Civil Supplies for which no provision was made in the original estimates.

Expenditure, excluding loan funds, was £859,366 in 1952 and £914,261 in 1953 ; recurrent expenditure was £756,114 and £821,347 respectively. Expenditure from loan funds amounted to £82,125 in 1952 and £76,021 in 1953.

The following is a summary of revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the years 1952 and 1953 together with the corresponding figures for 1950 and 1951.

REVENUE

	1950 £	*1951* £	*1952* £	*1953* £
Customs	270,640	341,547	362,250	374,546
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	36,473	39,961	39,102	33,084
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, not otherwise classified	126,796	132,592	139,740	169,271
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services and re-imbursements in aid	90,510	96,428	106,975	113,597
Post Office and Telegraph	81,854	65,169	68,080	91,401
Rents of Government Property	56,790	67,573	75,101	75,279
Interest	22,788	25,632	24,450	31,254
Lottery	80,316	84,203	92,166	100,260
Miscellaneous Receipts	18,512	21,465	25,483	34,838
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	186	5,631	5,777	5,783
Colonial Development and Welfare	35,692	23,780	13,720	—
Land Sales	—	5,000	2,000	—
	£820,557	£908,981	£954,844	£1,029,313

EXPENDITURE

	1950 £	*1951* £	*1952* £	*1953* £
Social Services, including resettlement, rehousing and town planning	283,668	303,716	277,886	(a)286,226
Public works	108,274	122,626	135,177	155,794
Administration	33,324	36,445	38,765	40,010
Justice	91,782	102,296	111,120	123,869
Public Services (revenue earning)	94,768	90,082	97,945	102,777
Pensions	27,012	29,970	31,188	28,237
Miscellaneous	82,799	69,391	72,541	64,969
Supplies Control	7,442	8,026	8,314	8,449
Public Debt Charges	80,793	86,430	86,430	103,930
Loans to Local Bodies	127,000	—	—	—
Land Purchases	197	—	—	—
	£937,059	£848,982	£859,366	£914,261

(*a*) In addition, expenditure from loan funds on housing amounted to £254,009 in 1950, £101,209 in 1951, £82,125 in 1952 and £76,021 in 1953.

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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1952 and 31st December, 1953 respectively :

LIABILITIES

	1952 £	*1953* £
Loan Funds.	53,651	92,834
Suspense Account . . .	9,795	—
Deposits	64,420	79,334
Special Funds	2,013,524	2,164,536
General Revenue Balance . .	651,577	790,916
	£2,792,967	£3,127,620

ASSETS

	1952 £	*1953* £
Cash Balances	30,715	12,440
Joint Colonial Fund . . .	53,000	68,000
Drafts and Remittances . .	30,200	10,020
Investments	2,643,256	3,013,197
Advances	35,796	6,846
Suspense Account . . .	—	17,117
	£2,792,967	£3,127,620

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt at the end of each of the two years consisted of the following :

	1952 £	*1953* £
3% Debenture Loan 1967–72 . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000
5% Debenture Loan 1967–72 . . .	135,775	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970–75 . . .	400,000	400,000
Balance of interest-free loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds .	212,500	200,000
	£1,748,275	£1,850,000

In addition, there was an outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan of £108 10*s.* 0*d.* at the end of each of the years 1952 and 1953.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is generally indirect. There are no excise duties but income tax was introduced with effect from the year of assessment commencing 1st April, 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yield in 1952 and 1953 were :

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	1952 £	*1953* £
Customs	362,250	374,546
Estate Duties	13,646	5,443
Stamp Duties	6,863	6,633
Licences	11,570	12,284
Trades Tax	38,595	2,199
Income Tax	—	75,448
Fuel Oil Tax	11,176	8,091
Coffee Tax	57,050	57,867
	£501,150	£542,511

Income Tax

Income tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1953–54 were :

Earned income relief—one-fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance—£400. Wife £150.

Children—£75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£75 each in respect of not more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance &c.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed one-sixth of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7 per cent of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1953–54 was 2*s.* in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were :

For every pound of	*Rate in the £* *s.*	*d.*
First £500 of taxable income	0	6
Next £750 „ „ „	1	0
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	0
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	0
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder „ „ „	4	0

Non-residents who are not British subjects are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident ; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

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Customs Tariff

The free port tradition of the Colony continues to be reflected in the limited range of items subject to import duty, e.g. alcholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits, tobacco and coffee. Preferential rates are payable on imports of Commonwealth origin and alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty :

	Full Rate	*Preferential Rate*
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1 0	9
Motor Spirits, per gallon	6	6
Whisky in casks, per gallon	48 0	46 0
in bottles, per gallon	49 0	47 0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	30 0	21 0
in bottles, per gallon	32 0	22 0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60 0	48 6
in bottles, per gallon	62 0	49 6
Gin and other spirits or strong water		
in casks, per gallon	60 0	51 0
in bottles, per gallon	62 0	52 0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	66 0	50 0
Perfumed Spirits, per gallon	20 0	15 0
	or 25 per cent *ad valorem* if greater	or 20 per cent *ad valorem* if greater
Cigarettes, per lb.	1 6	1 0
	(plus 1*s.* 8*d.* per 100 cigarettes)	
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb.	6 0	5 4
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb.	8	7
Wines, per gallon		
(*a*) Still		
(i) in bottles	9 0	3 0
(ii) in casks or other containers	3 0	1 0
(*b*) Sparkling	15 0	5 0
Coffee		
(*a*) Raw, per lb.	2	2
(*b*) Processed, per lb.	3	3
(*c*) Soluble, per ¼lb. tin.	1	1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6*d.* a ton.

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto. The rates of duty are the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

Estate Duty

Estate duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 per cent of the value of an estate valued at between £100 and £3,000 to 10 per cent on an estate exceeding £50,000 in value. Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £500 a fixed duty of 20*s.* may be paid instead. Estates valued at less than £100 are exempt.

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FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1952 and 1953.

	1952	*1953* (Estimated)
REVENUE	£	£
General Rate Account	169,779	174,817
Housing	640	867
Sanitary Water Service	29,577	30,625
Potable Water Service	37,299	42,098
Gas Department	95,686	92,850
Electricity Department	124,332	148,138
Telephone Service	13,733	15,561
	471,046	504,956
EXPENDITURE		
General Rate Account	157,503	166,547
Housing	776	1,231
Sanitary Water Service	29,315	32,803
Potable Water Service	31,589	45,844
Gas Department	97,378	97,760
Electricity Department	124,128	145,231
Telephone Service	12,650	13,756
	£453,339	£503,172

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10*s*. denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation which stood at £946,515 on 31st December, 1951 fell to £941,515 on 31st December, 1952, and then rose to £981,515 on 31st December, 1953. The ban on the circulation of United Kingdom notes in the Colony, which was introduced during the war, is still maintained.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony :

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)
Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The Government Post Office and Savings Bank continued to be popular with the small investor and deposits stood at £1,035,120 at the end of 1952 and £1,037,914 at the end of 1953. Numbers of depositors at the end of each year were 12,088 and 12,365 respectively.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

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Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers :	Cost of telegram plus $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent of value
Mail Transfers :	Cost of postage plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of value
Demand drafts :	First £5 ..... 8*d.*
	£5—£10 ..... 1*s.*
	£10—£30 ..... 1*s.* 6*d.*
	Over £30 ..... $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of total imports was £7,522,931 in 1952, and £8,108,213 in 1953, compared to £6,042,933 in 1950 and £6,729,900 in 1951. The value of imports of manufactured goods is estimated at £3,206,195 for 1952 and at £3,439,403 for 1953, the corresponding figures for 1950 and 1951 being £2,093,600 and £2,189,600 respectively. Most of these imports come from the United Kingdom ; other sources include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

The value of imports of foodstuffs is estimated at £2,626,193 for 1952 and at £2,795,434 for 1953, the figures for 1950 and 1951 being £2,001,000 and £2,232,600 respectively. A few items of essential foodstuffs are still imported under quota, but many varieties of foodstuffs of sterling area origin are now free from quota restrictions and imports from the sterling area have consequently increased. The principal sources of imports of foodstuffs are the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish come from Spain and shell eggs from Spain, Morocco and Holland.

The total value of imports of wines, spirits, malt, tobacco and perfumery is estimated at £1,001,668 for 1952 and £1,303,206 for 1953, compared to £872,933 in 1950 and £926,600 in 1951.

Owing to a deterioration in the balance of payments position of the sterling area at the beginning of 1952, the Open General Licence for imports was revoked. Specific licensing was introduced in March, 1952 and maintained throughout 1953 for all commodities originating outside the sterling area.

The quantities and values of imports will be found in Appendices IIIa—IIIe.

EXPORTS

Exports of domestic produce from Gibraltar are negligible in value. The bulk of exports consist of re-exports of imported goods and are taken out by Spanish workers, of whom about 10,000 enter and leave daily, by the crews of naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists. There are also appreciable " invisible exports " such as provision of services for ships and the Armed Forces. The value of re-exports of dutiable goods only will be found in Appendix IV.

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GENERAL

Rationing of essential foodstuffs received through the Ministry of Food under a quota system was continued. Rationing of petrol was discontinued as from 1st January, 1953, and rationing of meat was abolished on 23rd April, 1953.

Details of the volume of shipping passing through the port will be found in Chapter 11. There has been an improvement in the number of passenger ships calling and consequently there was a marked increase in tourist traffic during the period under review.

Trade with Spain continued on traditional lines at a high level.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and to the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

The canning of fish and fruit, begun in 1950, the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee are the only local industries.

The fish canned, both for export and for local consumption, are sardines and mackerel, caught with purse seines from April to November, and tunny, caught with stake nets from July to November. The nets are laid on the east side of the Rock to a distance of about one mile from the shore.

The United Kingdom imports most of the mackerel and Italy most of the tunny, while sardines are sold mainly for local consumption and to ships calling at Gibraltar.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Department of Education is administered by a Director of Education and an Administrative Assistant. There is also a female Education Officer who is responsible for the organisation and general supervision of children in infant schools.

Education policy is laid down in the Education Ordinance enacted in July, 1950, which followed, as far as possible, the policy embodied in the United Kingdom Education Act of 1944, except where local conditions have made modifications necessary.

In the implementation of the Education Ordinance the Director is assisted by a Board of Education, an advisory body of twelve people representing various religious denominations, members of the Services and other professions.

The Government is fully responsible for the education of all the children in the Colony between the ages of five and 15 years. There are 22 schools conducted by the Department of Education ; of these, two are secondary grammar, two secondary modern, one technical and 17 primary. In addition there are two private preparatory schools—

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one for girls and one co-educational—and several nursery schools which cater for the education of children under five years of age. There are no universities or teacher-training colleges.

The average age of entry to schools is five years and the leaving age is 15.

The total expenditure on education was £65,561 in 1952 and £73,668 in 1953. This is approximately 8 per cent of the gross expenditure of the Colony.

Out of the total expenditure for 1952 £2,134 was spent on the maintenance of school buildings and £2,553 on welfare services for school children. In 1953 the expenditure on these items was £794 and £1,179 respectively.

The Victoria Mackintosh Trust, the only voluntary educational organisation, contributed £2,761 in 1952 for the provision of scholarships ; this sum was increased to £3,466 in 1953.

The numbers of school children and teachers in Government schools were as follows :

Secondary Schools		*No. of Pupils*		*No. of Teachers*	
		1952	*1953*	*1952*	*1953*
Gibraltar Grammar School	(Boys)	253	242	9	
Loreto High School	(Girls)	233	220	11	
Technical and Dockyard	(Boys)	135	101	8	
Sacred Heart Modern School	(Boys)	357	325	11	
Line Wall Modern	(Girls)	379	343	12	
Line Wall Commercial	(Girls)	29	30	2	
		1,386	1,261		

Primary Schools, Junior		*No. of Pupils*		*No. of Teachers*	
		1952	*1953*	*1952*	*1953*
St. Mary's	(Girls)	203	200	7	
St. Joseph's	(Girls)	136	227	8	
St. Joseph's	(Boys)	134	171	6	
Castle Road	(Boys)	237	306	9	
St. Christopher's	(mixed)	151	173	6	
Glacis	(mixed)	72	101	4	
		933	1,178		

Primary Schools, Infant		*No. of Pupils*		*No. of Teachers*	
		1952	*1953*	*1952*	*1953*
St. Mary's	(Mixed)	313	240	11	
St. Bernard's	(Mixed)	78	82	3	
St. Joseph's	(Mixed)	123	106	5	
St. George's	(Mixed)	96	127	5	
Catalan Bay	(Mixed)	17	18	1	
Europa	(Mixed)	83	33	1	
Glacis	(Mixed)	72	101	3	
Governor's Meadow	(Mixed)	123	110	5	
St. Teresa's	(Mixed)	68	72	2	
		973	889		

All age School				
Hebrew	79	89	3	

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The total number of children in Government schools at the end of 1952 and 1953 was as follows :

	1952	*1953*
Secondary . . .	1,386	1,261
Primary . . .	1,985	2,156
	3,371	3,417

In addition there are two private preparatory schools which are open to Government inspection. These are Loreto Convent Primary School with 305 pupils (girls) and a staff of 13 and Brympton Preparatory School with 180 pupils (mixed) and a staff of six. There are six private nursery schools which are also open to the inspection of the Director of Education.

A considerable number of young men and women are following courses of higher studies at universities and other similar institutions in the United Kingdom. These come under two categories : private students who, although sponsored by the Government, are financially independent and therefore free to choose their course and place of study, and those who are in receipt of Government scholarships or grants.

During 1952–53 there were approximately 55 young people pursuing higher courses of study in the United Kingdom. The professions most favoured by the men are medicine, law and engineering in all its branches ; among the women the preference is for nursing, including radiography and physiotherapy, and teaching.

The Government awards one scholarship each year for a university course and six teacher-training scholarships. There is also a Victoria Mackintosh Scholarship Fund, a private organisation, which awards one or two full scholarships per year as well as several grants. During 1952–53 no student was sent from Gibraltar under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

There are at present, and have been during 1952–53, 12 students in teacher-training colleges in England, who will obtain the Ministry of Education Teacher Training Certificate at the end of their courses. Of these 12, seven girls are at Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, and four men at St. Mary's, Strawberry Hill. Both these institutions are Roman Catholic training centres. There is also a girl at St. Gabriel's College, Camberwell.

The rate of training which the Government is sponsoring provides for six fully trained teachers to enter the schools each year. Trained teachers comprise 30 per cent of all teachers in the service.

There has been no change in the conditions of service or salaries of teachers during the past two years, but these are being considered by a Salaries Revision Commission which is revising all Government salaries at present.

In the field of further education the Department has organised evening classes for adults in commercial subjects, for which there is a considerable demand. There are also tutorial classes in the English and Spanish languages.

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The local branch of the British Council, the Calpe Institute, continues to be the centre of many educational activities, especially for adolescents. Details will be found in Chapter 14.

There are several good libraries which are easily accessible to young people. The Gibraltar Garrison Library, which is open to civilian members, is the biggest and best equipped, and has among its members a considerable number of teachers. The Calpe Institute and the Gibraltar Lending Library are both popular among young Gibraltarians. Both the Grammar School (Boys) and Loreto High School (Girls) have built up libraries during the past few years. These libraries and reading rooms are very much frequented by both pupils and ex-pupils of the schools. The increasing demand for reading material shown by young school-leavers is most gratifying and every effort is being made to make good books available to them.

During 1953 the Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture was formed. This Society, whose aim is to foster and encourage a love of music, has been organising concerts in which leading figures of international repute have taken part. A generous allocation of free tickets for all concerts conducted under the auspices of the Society has been given to the older children attending secondary schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services and for the sanitary supervision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1952 and 1953. The principal epidemiological event in 1952 was the occurrence of an unusual number of cases of poliomyelitis (11), a relatively uncommon disease in Gibraltar. It was feared that a widespread outbreak might develop but fortunately this did not happen. There was also an extensive epidemic of mumps, and chicken-pox and whooping cough were prevalent.

Sixteen cases of undulant fever were reported in 1953. This is an unusually high number but no deaths were recorded. Investigations revealed that the persons affected had either drunk goat's milk in Spain or had eaten goat's milk cheese brought by them into Gibraltar from Spain.

Fifty-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1952 and 56 in 1953. There were seven deaths in 1952 and nine in 1953. Notifications in 1950 were 19 with six deaths and in 1951 22 with six deaths. There were 224 notifications of mumps, which appeared in epidemic form in 1952, and which easily headed the list of notifiable infectious diseases, whilst chicken-pox and whooping cough were also prevalent. The prevalence of these latter two diseases continued into the early months of 1953, and accounted for further notifications. Twenty-two cases of enteric fever were notified during 1952 and 17 in 1953, compared with nine in 1951. No deaths occurred during 1952 and 1953. Only

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one case of major infectious disease occurred during 1952 and 1953 (a case of small-pox landed from a ship in April, 1953).

There were 23 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1952 and 13 in 1953, giving an infant mortality rate of 41·74 and 24·76 per 1,000 live births respectively. Corresponding figures for 1950 and 1951 were 11 and 15 deaths with rates of 23·46 and 27·57 per 1,000 live births. There was no maternal mortality in 1953 and only one death in 1952.

The Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 157 beds, is the only general hospital. It contains a maternity block and a segregation block. A clinic for out-patients is held every morning. There are up-to-date departments of radiography and physiotherapy connected with the hospital as well as a number of clinics such as antenatal, orthopaedic, dental, ophthalmic and children's.

Towards the end of 1953 a clinic was started for the examination and treatment of indigent out-patients by the district medical officer, assisted by a district nurse. It is hoped by this means to relieve to some extent the congestion in the general out-patient department of the Colonial Hospital.

The King George V Hospital has accommodation for 64 patients. The hospital is mainly used for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which is still a problem in Gibraltar but appears to be under control. Contacts are investigated and chest radiography is used to a considerable extent. The scheme for chest screening of domestic servants prior to employment in Gibraltar, which was started in 1952, was continued during 1953. A specialist in chest surgery continued to make regular visits to Gibraltar to operate on those patients requiring surgical treatment.

The Mental Hospital can now accommodate 42 patients. Electric-shock and insulin therapy are carried out by one of the Government medical officers. A Spanish psychiatrist visited the hospital twice each year and reported on all the patients.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital was used once during 1953 for the reception of a patient suffering from smallpox. A caretaker is employed to maintain this hospital which can be brought into service without delay.

In addition to the Infant Welfare Centres already in existence at the Central and South Districts, a third centre was opened at the North District during 1952, for the benefit of mothers residing in that area and Catalan Bay. The clinics continued to be well attended and the advice of doctors and health visitors was greatly appreciated. In consequence of the re-arrangement of paediatric services made in September, 1952, all sick children now attend the special clinic held at the Colonial Hospital three times a week and no longer attend the Child Welfare Clinics which were previously held.

The School Medical Service, run by a medical officer and health visitors, has contributed greatly to the detection of diseases in its early stages. Excellent liaison exists between this Service and the Colonial Hospital. Compulsory vaccination is carried out in infancy and again at the age of 12.

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The Board of Health—a committee representing the medical interests in the Colony—met regularly during 1952 and 1953.

The City Council is responsible for public health, hygiene and sanitation.

Sewage disposal is carried out by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

In 1952 pamphlets were distributed, dustbins supplied and advice given—especially to catering establishments—in an intensive campaign against flies which has resulted in a remarkably low prevalence.

Adherence to the principles laid down in 1926 has ensured the adequate control of mosquitoes. A campaign, organised in conjunction with the Services sanitary staff, was conducted with satisfactory results. The species found in Gibraltar are the *Aedes argenteus*, *Culex pipiens* and *Theobaldia longereolatus*.

Measures were taken in 1952 and 1953 to consolidate the good work performed in 1945 and 1946 in the destruction of rats. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and of instructing householders in the methods of keeping the rat population at a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

	Government	*Local Authority*	*Private*
Doctors	6	2	13
Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	21	—	2
Male Charge Nurses	4	—	—
District Nurse	1	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapists	1	—	1
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included under Nursing Sisters)	20	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	8
Partially-trained nurses	80	—	2
Sanitary Inspectors and Trainees	—	9	—
Lab. Technicians and Trainees	—	5	—
Pharmacists	3	—	20

Expenditure on Public Health, 1952 and 1953.

		Recurrent	*Capital*
Government	1952	£115,167	—
	1953	£129,176	—
Local Authority	1952	£13,342	£721
	1953	£14,930	£2

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HOUSING

Houses in Gibraltar are for the most part solidly constructed of stone and bricks. Four hundred and sixty-two families are, however, housed in temporary buildings, mostly Nissen huts. Since the end of the war 916 permanent units have been constructed by the Government with accommodation varying from two to four bedrooms together with kitchen and bathroom. This steady construction programme has eased the problem of overcrowding to a large extent and the end of 1953 foresaw the early completion of another 49 flats. The rents of all post-war Government housing are subsidised and vary from £2 6*s*. 0*d*. to £8 6*s*. 0*d*. per month.

Private enterprise complemented the Government housing scheme by catering for the more well-to-do tenants. In the main private builders improved and enlarged existing accommodation and reconstructed existing buildings. During 1952–53 some 46 flats were constructed on bombed sites or on the site of dilapidated buildings and work on a large block of 50 flats was begun in 1953. These figures do not include additional accommodation made available as the result of re-arrangement of existing houses or the construction of additional storeys.

There are no extensive slums in Gibraltar ; the Government continued its programme of rehabilitating Crown properties which suffered from enforced neglect during the war.

Standards of sanitation and construction etc. for buildings are laid down by the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 104 of the Laws of Gibraltar). The Ordinance is administered by the City Council, working through the Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Public Assistance Scheme, administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare, which provides for the grant of financial assistance to persons rendered destitute through old age, unemployment, sickness or injury not otherwise compensated, and indigenous women with young children, has continued in operation.

The scale of benefit provides for a total maximum grant of 64*s*. per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 15*s*. per week. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult is 24*s*. per week, and to a married couple 36*s*. Dependent young persons under 20 years of age (up to a maximum of four) are eligible for the following grants : first dependant 9*s*. 6*d*. per week, second 8*s*. per week, third 6*s*. 6*d*. per week, fourth 4*s*. per week.

Unemployed able-bodied persons under 65 are eligible for benefit if they register regularly at the Employment Exchange, but the benefit may be terminated if they refuse suitable employment.

During 1952, 656 families applied for assistance, the number increasing to 848 in 1953. Out of a total of 1,504 applications received, financial assistance was approved in 914 cases, and refused in 590.

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The average number of families in receipt of assistance in any one week was 374 in 1952 and 458 in 1953. The yearly totals disbursed under the scheme for all purposes during 1952 and 1953 were approximately £21,426 and £31,086. Cash assistance was given as follows :

Reason	*1952* £	*1953* £
Old Age	11,719	20,444
Unemployment	1,239	1,722
Incapacity through sickness or injury not otherwise compensated. .	3,434	2,589
Indigent women with young children	3,027	4,620
Other miscellaneous causes . .	355	292

Beginning on 6th November, 1952, payment of public assistance by means of an order book valid for 13 weeks was made through the Post Offices to those recipients whose family circumstances were unlikely to change.

As an alternative to monetary grants assistance in kind was given to 505 persons in 1952 and to 664 in 1953. Essential clothing and shoes either free or at charges reduced according to the circumstances of the recipient were provided. The total expenditure incurred by grants of assistance in kind totalled £1,350.

Adult persons found by the Medical Officer of Health to be suffering from dietary deficiency were supplied with extra nourishment in the form of eggs and milk at a cost of approximately £733.

In addition to their eligibility for financial assistance under the general scheme, persons requiring hospital treatment for tuberculosis, which involves loss of earning capacity for a substantial period, continued to be eligible for discretional allowances, on proof of need, to enable them to meet commitments, such as children's school fees and rent for which the scale of assistance granted under the general scheme would not be adequate. The weekly average number of families who were thus assisted was 13 in 1952 and 15 in 1953 and the total expenditure on grants to such persons was approximately £1,020 during 1952 and £925 during 1953.

The ophthalmic examination of blind persons was continued and during the two years 32 persons were certified and registered as blind within the meaning of the United Kingdom Act. The number of persons so registered at the end of 1953 was 135 compared with 136 in 1951.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued its activities and most blind persons were visited in their homes at regular intervals.

A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme was introduced in September, 1953, to assist persons by granting financial assistance on proof of need, either in cash or kind, when discharged from prison. Since the introduction of the scheme financial assistance has been granted to eight discharged prisoners, who were also assisted in finding employment. The Welfare Officer has maintained contact with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the United Kingdom for the benefit of prisoners requiring aid on deportation.

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The Social Welfare Committee met on six occasions during 1952 and 1953. Members of the Committee also paid visits of inspection to " Beriro's Home " and " The Little Sisters of the Poor " Centres.

On 13th March, 1952, a Sub-Committee of the Social Welfare Committee was appointed to advise on matters relating to public assistance. The Committee's recommendations, which were largely accepted by Government, resulted in an increase in the scale of allowances and the appointment of an Appeals Advisory Sub-Committee to deal with appeals against the decision of the Welfare Officer. The Appeals Advisory Sub-Committee, composed of three unofficial members of the Social Welfare Committee, had its first meeting on 19th November, 1952, and subsequently met on three other occasions during that year, and on 22 occasions during 1953. The Sub-Committee has dealt with 104 appeals of which 65 were allowed and 39 disallowed.

Youth Organisations

There are adequate facilities to meet the differing tastes and particular needs of young people and adolescents. Although most of the organisations which exist are best described as sports clubs, mainly interested in providing outdoor and indoor recreational facilities, there are others sponsored by religious bodies which provide for the spiritual needs of their members in addition to the normal social and recreational activities.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are well represented. Lack of accommodation is a severe handicap to the full development of their activities. The combined strength of the two movements is between 450 to 500, including Sea Scouts, Air Cadets, Cubs and Brownies.

Probation

Most juvenile offenders in Gibraltar are effectively dealt with by the system of probation. Thus, while only three juveniles have been sent to prison during the last seven years, 57 have been placed on probation during the same period.

When juveniles are placed on probation they are visited at their homes by the Probation Officer at least once a month. Parents are in most cases co-operative but, where the court is of opinion that a change of domestic environment is necessary, efforts are made to secure suitable boarding accommodation with a fit person. Three juveniles have been boarded out during the past seven years. The treatment proved successful with two of them, but the third did not make any progress and was sent voluntarily to the United Kingdom under the auspices of the Church Army.

The Probation Officer submits quarterly progress reports to the Chief Justice and to the Stipendiary Magistrate. Employment is found for the large majority of probationers of suitable age and employers co-operate by reporting periodically on their progress.

Regular school attendance is made a condition in the probation order of probationers of school age ; the Director of Education is asked to ensure such attendance and head teachers in Government schools also submit monthly reports on those under their charge.

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Juvenile delinquency in Gibraltar, with an average of 12 court cases a year, is not high, bearing in mind the lack of playing space for young people between 14 and 17 years of age.

Chapter 8: Legislation.

1952

Twenty Ordinances were passed during 1952, the most important of which were :

Ordinance No. 9, which provides for the payment of increased amounts on maintenance orders.

Ordinance No. 10, which makes provision for insurance against personal injury arising out of employment or occupational diseases.

Ordinance No. 11, which provides for the imposition of a tax upon incomes.

Ordinance No. 19, which makes provision for the prohibition of claims in tort in certain circumstances where one member of the armed forces is killed or injured by a fellow member of such forces.

1953

Twenty-three Ordinances were enacted during 1953, the most important of which were :

Ordinance No. 2, which secures that precautions shall be taken with a view to the protection of persons and property from injury or damage in the event of hostile attack from land, sea or the air.

Ordinance No. 5, which makes provision for the City Council to make their own pension schemes subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Ordinance No. 10, which regulates the carrying on of assurance or insurance business and for purposes incidental thereto.

Ordinance No. 11, which reduces the number of grand jurors except in capital cases, and increases the numbers of common jurors.

Ordinance No. 13, which vests the Public Markets in the City Council and provides for the control of markets, slaughter-houses, hawkers and pedlars and other matters connected therewith.

Ordinance No. 16, which makes provision for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Ordinance No. 17, which makes provision for the appointment of Commissioners for Oaths and matters relating thereto.

Ordinance No. 19, which makes provision for the regulation and control of wages and conditions of employment of employees in certain circumstances and the establishment of Joint Industrial Councils.

Ordinance No. 20, which makes provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Ordinance No. 23, which makes provision for the Supplements to the Laws of Gibraltar to be printed in such a manner that each chapter is contained in a separate booklet.

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Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Judiciary in Gibraltar is composed of the Chief Justice, the Stipendiary Magistrate and a Bench of Justices of the Peace at present numbering 24.

The Legal Department of the Colonial Government is headed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Gibraltar, whose functions and powers correspond to those of the Attorney-General, the Queen's Proctor and the Procurator-General in England.

The local Bar has grown considerably in recent years, 10 new members having been enrolled since 1st January, 1948, three of them in 1952 or 1953. The number of barristers in practice is now 16, two of whom are Queen's Counsel. In addition, solicitors enrolled at the Supreme Court of Gibraltar may act also as barristers ; this applies at present to only one person practising in the Colony.

The courts of law consist of the Supreme Court and courts of summary jurisdiction, or Magistrates' Courts as they are now generally called.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. As regards the former, its principal field consists of a combined civil and criminal jurisdiction such as is exercised in England by all the Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and the County Courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it is the tribunal for all appeals from the Magistrates' Courts and from a number of bodies and persons in whom quasi-judicial powers are vested by law for special purposes. The Supreme Court thus has unlimited jurisdiction both civil and criminal, subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council in the usual manner. The Chief Justice also exercises the jurisdiction in lunacy. Finally, the Supreme Court has the Morocco jurisdiction (confined, since 1937, to the Spanish Zone) which includes, broadly speaking, an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Consular Court for Morocco, and civil appeals from that court, in cases where a British subject or a British-protected person is involved as defendant.

The General Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial at first instance of persons charged by way of indictment. For appellate or civil proceedings of all kinds the sittings are arranged as circumstances require. The civil side constitutes by far the greatest portion of business in open court. For criminal trials the Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine or, in capital cases, of twelve. For civil cases he sits either alone or with a jury of nine, the system of special and common juries being very similar to that which obtains in England. The statutory number of nine persons for a jury was substituted for seven by an Ordinance of July, 1953.

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Though the Grand Jury has been abolished in England, it has been retained in Gibraltar, in accordance with local opinion in relation to all bills of indictment. Until July, 1953, it consisted of 40 persons but is now being reduced to 32, since the above-mentioned Ordinance reduced the statutory number required to sit at any one time. Under the new law from 12 to 23 grand jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from 8 to 15 in any other case, with requisite minimum votes of 12 and 8 respectively to "find a true bill." Appointment as a grand juror is, by law, by selection by the Chief Justice from the special jurors' list. Grand jurors to the number of 22 (or 30 if there is a capital charge) are now summoned for each Criminal Session, of whom 15 (or 23 for a capital case) are chosen by ballot in open court. All grand jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case in connection with which they do not happen to be summoned for grand jury duty.

The Magistrates' Courts are held by the Stipendiary Magistrate or, when the need arises, by two or more Justices of the Peace. Matters relating to the appointment, jurisdiction and functions of the Stipendiary and Justices are now provided for by the Justices of the Peace Ordinance, 1953. The former, sitting alone, has all the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction or of an examining justice as the case may be, whereas any other such court must consist of two or more Justices. The new Ordinance also applies to Gibraltar the modern English system whereby the Roll of Justices is divided into two parts containing respectively the active members of the Bench and those Justices who are excluded from sitting. Among the latter are Justices who are practising barristers or solicitors. Of the 24 names now on the roll 20 are in the active list. A further modern development is the disappearance of all *ex officio* Justices except the Chairman of the City Council (though the present Chairman happens to be a Justice in his own right).

The Magistrates' Courts' jurisdiction and procedure in criminal, matrimonial, "civil debt" recovery and adoption cases are very similar to those of their English counterparts. They also deal at present with claims up to £5 in certain limited classes of civil actions in contract or in tort. The work of these courts is done by the lay Justices for an average of about 3½ months in each year. The Bench of Justices is also the licensing authority, but sitting as such they do not constitute a court.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly English law itself, namely the English Statutes as at 31st December, 1883, in so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of Gibraltar, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common Law to date ; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of local Ordinances, together with subsidiary legislation in the form of Rules, Notices and so on. During 1953 substantial progress was made towards the modernisation and re-codification of the local statutory law relating to the jurisdiction, powers and procedure of the courts and the organisation of the legal profession ; a great deal of the

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Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952 and the Criminal Justice Act, 1948 is to be adopted for that purpose. A considerable body of other legislation was completed and passed in 1952 and 1953 bringing the law of Gibraltar into line with modern English thought in many respects.

The practice on the civil side of the Supreme Court is that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or (in the " summary jurisdiction ") that of the county courts, subject in each instance to modifications made by local Rules of Court. The criminal practice in the Supreme Court is almost identical with that of the Assize Courts in England. The appellate and Morocco jurisdictions have special procedural codes. The practice in the Magistrates' Courts is closely modelled on that of the corresponding courts in England.

The work of the courts during 1952 and 1953 may be summarised as follows.

In the Supreme Court, proceedings in chambers showed a substantial increase over those of the two preceding years. There were 18 trials on indictment, including a trial for murder which is rare in Gibraltar. Criminal appeals (8 in number) were well below average, but civil proceedings in open court greatly exceeded in number, range and duration those of previous years (60 in 1949, 86 in 1950, 127 in 1951, 197 in 1952 and 189 in 1953). The number of civil proceedings commenced in all jurisdictions also showed a considerable average increase, the figures being 159 in 1949, 254 in 1950, 421 in 1951, 698 in 1952 and 604 in 1953 ; the recent increase of " High Court " civil proceedings commenced was particularly marked, the average for 1952–53 being 68 per annum as opposed to an average of 41 per annum for 1949–51—a 66 per cent rise.

The total volume of proceedings heard in the Magistrates' Courts in 1952–53 was maintained at about the same high level as had been reached in 1951. Offences under the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance formed, as in 1951, by far the largest single numerical item, about 45 per cent of the whole. Cases of malicious injury to property were fewer than before ; and there was a very marked drop in 1953 of offences against the person. There was however, a steep rise in revenue cases—87 in 1953 as against 27 in 1952. The year 1953 also saw a considerably increased volume of " civil debts " recovery cases. Juvenile court cases have risen steadily in the last 5 years, though they are still relatively few : 5 in 1949, 9 in 1950, 10 in 1951, 14 in 1952 and 22 in 1953. The total number of persons dealt with in cases of all kinds heard during 1952 was 1,337, and in 1953 1,310 ; a further 237 and 353 cases respectively, almost all of which were " civil debts " or claims under £5, never reached a hearing.

The numbers of persons discharged and convicted by the courts are given in Appendix V.

The system of free legal aid for indigent accused persons, which was established on a broad basis in 1947, has continued to work smoothly and beneficially. The number of certificates granted in the past five years remains at a fairly steady figure, the average being 37 per annum.

The improved system of probation introduced in November, 1946, also continued to show satisfactory results on the whole. There are

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always the difficult exceptions, but there have been a number of definite successes also which have more than justified the work done. The number of probation orders has recently decreased, possibly because of the measures adopted in past years ; 6 orders were made in 1949, 10 in 1950, 9 in 1951, 9 in 1952 and 4 in 1953. The corresponding numbers of offenders on probation at the end of each year were 21, 24, 19, 18 and 14 respectively. No female has ever yet been ordered on probation in Gibraltar. One of the principal cures for juvenile delinquency being regular school attendance, special care has been taken to enforce the attendance of probationers.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year, inaugurated in Gibraltar in 1946, took place as usual at the Supreme Court on the first day of Michaelmas Sittings, the Judiciary, officers of the court, the legal profession and the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

Two Police Forces operate in Gibraltar : the Gibraltar Police Force, which is responsible for maintaining order in the City and non-military areas of Gibraltar, H.M. Dockyard and the Harbour, and the Gibraltar Security Police, which controls the Upper Rock and Army installations.

Strength

During the period under review the Gibraltar Police Force had a strength of nine officers and 222 other ranks.

The Gibraltar Security Police consisted of two officers and 87 other ranks.

Training

Only the Gibraltar Police Force receives comprehensive training. Recruits receive three months' instruction and then serve a probationary period of one year. Refresher courses for regular members of the Force are held in between the recruits' courses.

Evening lectures in law and Spanish are held throughout the year.

During the two years under review one sergeant and two constables have attended training courses in the United Kingdom.

Crime

Tables showing all reported offences for 1952 and 1953 will be found at Appendices VIa and b.

The total number of crimes reported during 1952 was 1,523 compared with 1,308 in 1953. There was a slight increase in the number of larcenies reported, the decrease being chiefly in traffic cases.

There was one murder during the two years. One Spaniard was apprehended by the Gibraltar Police and convicted, and seven accomplices, also Spanish, were apprehended by the Spanish Police and convicted by the Spanish Courts.

Traffic

The congestion of motor traffic in Gibraltar has become a serious problem. In an area of 2¼ sq. miles there are approximately 4,000

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vehicles operating. Three hundred and thirty-nine traffic accidents occurred in 1952 and 335 in 1953. Two persons were killed in 1952 and three in 1953.

A comparative table of the number of persons involved in traffic accidents which were reported to the Police during 1951–53 will be found at Appendix VII.

Immigration and Permit Department

The Police are responsible for the control of immigration and the registration of the civilian population. In addition to dealing with the heavy tourist traffic this department also controls some 9,000 workers and visitors entering and leaving the Colony daily across the Spanish frontier.

Transport

Police transport consists of a van, two cars and seven motor cycles. Normally three police launches operate in Gibraltar Harbour. Those at present in use are being replaced by larger and more suitable craft.

Wireless Communication

Two automatic stations are in the course of construction on the upper extremities of the Rock to facilitate the use of a police radio system in all parts of the Colony.

Welfare and Sports

The Force has two good recreational clubs. Football and cricket teams participate in the local competitions. A police athletic meeting is held annually but activities are restricted by the lack of a sports ground or gymnasium.

The Police Small Bore Rifle Club has been revived and will be entering the colonial competitions in future.

A widows and orphans fund, which is in a very sound position, is run by members of the Force. A welfare fund assists members of the Force during periods of financial embarrassment. This fund also pays medical expenses for members and their wives.

St. John Ambulance

All members of the Force are required to pass St. John Ambulance examinations and in addition two voluntary divisions are maintained within the Force.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a principal officer and eight prison officers.

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THE GOVERNOR (SIR KENNETH ANDERSON) READING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

CEREMONY OF THE KEYS PERFORMED BY THE ROYAL MARINES FROM H.M.S. VANGUARD: THE GOVERNOR RECEIVING THE KEYS

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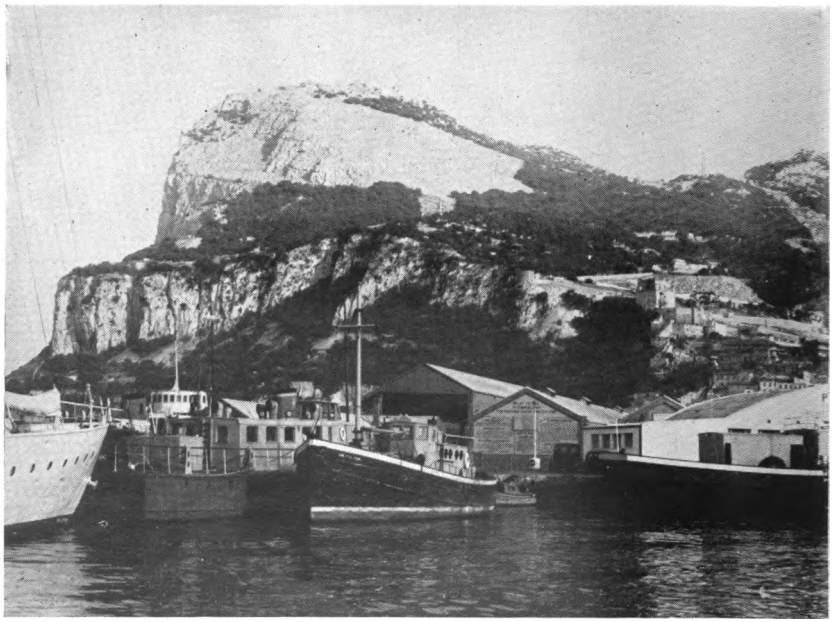
H.M. DOCKYARD AND ADMIRALTY HARBOUR



COMMERCIAL WHARF WITH THE ROCK IN THE BACKGROUND

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MAIN STREET

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

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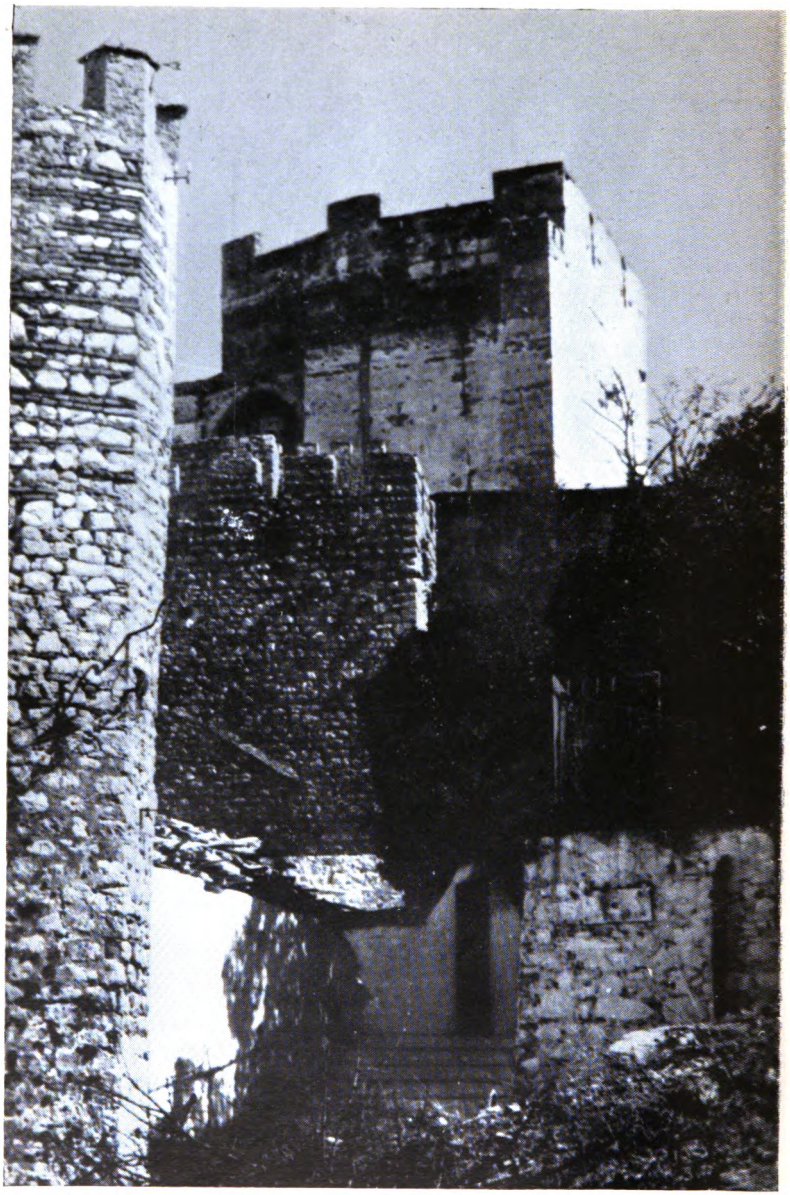

MOORISH CASTLE WHICH DATES BACK TO THE 7TH CENTURY

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The number of prisoners received during 1952 and 1953 were 84 and 73 respectively. The daily average in prison during the two years was 10·54 and 14·48 respectively. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices VIII and IX.

Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. Four prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1952 and 1953.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Sixteen breaches of prison discipline, one of them serious, were dealt with during the two years under review. There was an escape from a working party outside the prison in 1952 but the prisoner was recaptured after 9 hours. Three of the offences were dealt with by the Prison Board and the others by the Superintendent.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 16 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are put on to work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cement block-making, cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners must under Prison Rules be placed on the wage-earning scheme after completing three months of their sentence. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2*s*. a week and from this they can spend 1*s*. on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the two years under review 11 prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital and were returned to prison on being cured of their ailments. In addition 62 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith where regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine regarding their education. However it has been possible to arrange two classes each week, one in simple arithmetic and one in English for Spanish-speaking prisoners. When sufficient English

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prisoners are in custody to warrant it arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

During 1953 a scheme of after-care was devised in the Colony. It applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from the Consul in Gibraltar. Even then assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4*s*. a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind for the purchase of necessary clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of 12 months.

In addition to the above British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Society of which the Colony has now become a member.

Merchant seamen are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall and also from wells. The rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a base exchange water softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being chloraminated (i.e. treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

With a view to meeting the ever-increasing demands for potable water, particularly in times of drought, two large vapour compression distillation units were installed by the City Council during 1953, in chambers excavated in the Rock. The water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine and no water is supplied until it has been declared fit for consumption. A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunication system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea.

Over 416 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1952 and over 466 million gallons in 1953.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 4*d.* per 100 gallons.

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the Council supplied 9,900,000 Board of Trade units during 1952 and nearly 13,000,000 units during 1953.

The rates of charges were as follows :

(*a*) *Flat Rates.*

Lighting	$7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per B. of T. unit.
Power	$4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per B. of T. unit.

(*b*) *Inclusive Tariff.*

Primary Rate	$7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per B. of T. unit.
Secondary Rate	$2d.$ per B. of T. unit.
Tertiary Rate	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per B. of T. unit.

(*c*) *Industrial Tariff.*

Primary Rate	£3 per quarter per kVA. of maximum demand.
Secondary Rate	$1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per Board of Trade unit for all units consumed.

With the completion during 1953 of the scheme for developing the electricity supply, the City Council electricity undertaking is now fully equipped with modern machinery and is already meeting a demand for power greatly in excess of that visualised at the inception of the development scheme.

GAS SUPPLY

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the gasworks was over 123 million cubic feet during 1952 and nearly 122 million cubic feet during 1953. The charge for the supply of gas continued at 13*s.* 4*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

Scientific control at the gasworks has been maintained, and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed.

Coke sold amounted to 1,733 tons during 1952 and to 1,656 tons during 1953.

Tar is dehydrated at the gasworks for road works and other purposes.

During 1952 and 1953 improvements were effected to the plant and to an important distribution main in the City.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Government's policy is to provide new dwellings in order to improve housing standards. During the two years under review three blocks were built comprising 78 flats with two to four bedrooms each. These houses are meant for the lower income group families and are let at rents within their reach. In addition a number of Nissen huts were converted into 26 tenements. During 1953 two further blocks were commenced and were scheduled for completion early in 1954. These blocks will provide 41 flats. Also started was a block of eight flats for prison warders.

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The total number of flats built by Government since the end of the war is now :

Permanent		
Under Housing Scheme		690 flats
By Repair		11 „
By conversion of existing buildings		
(i) Temporary	173	
(ii) Permanent	42	
	——	215 flats
		916 „
Temporary		
Total number of units		462 „

The rest of the public works programme included the reconditioning of air raid shelters, improvements to hospitals, schools and public buildings. Construction of a new Police and Revenue Office at the entrance to Waterport Wharf was commenced late in 1953. Two new schools were opened during this period after existing buildings had been adapted.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The total arrivals of vessels of all kinds in 1952 and 1953 was 6,039 and 4,813 respectively. The net tonnage (commercial) entered was 10,137,189 and 9,059,011 respectively. The majority of these vessels called for bunkers or repairs.

The following passenger services were in operation :

Orient Line to and from United Kingdom/Australia	monthly
Union Castle Line to and from United Kingdom/ East Africa	monthly
Italia Line to and from Italy/New York	weekly
American Export Line to and from Italy/New York	fortnightly
Polish Ocean Line to and from Gdynia and Southampton/India	two ships monthly November to March
British India Line to United Kingdom only	monthly

There is no regular cargo service but approximately one cargo vessel a week arrived from the United Kingdom.

A passenger and car-ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line Steamer *Gibel Tarik* until November, 1953, when the vessel was withdrawn.

A daily passenger ferry service was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

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Local home trade vessels on the register numbered 66 in 1952 and 67 in 1953.

Inward passengers totalled 5,907 in 1952 and 8,085 in 1953 while the numbers of outgoing passengers were 6,750 and 8,367 respectively.

The Port Department is administered by the Captain of the Port who is in charge of all matters connected with shipping and the commercial harbour. The staff of the department consists of the Captain of the Port, the Assistant Captain of the Port, clerks, boarding officers and boat crews. A continuous day and night service for the entering and clearing of vessels is provided.

A decline in the number of ships calling at Gibraltar led to the appointment, late in 1953, of a Port Development Committee. The recommendations of the committee are now being considered by the Government.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 3,080 vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1953. This total is made up as follows :

Private cars	2,239
Taxis and private hire cars	132
Buses	75
Lorries	427
Motor Cycles	207

AIR

There is no civil airfield in the Colony, but restricted use of the R.A.F. aerodrome at North Front by civil aircraft is permitted, subject to termination if military considerations so require.

British European Airways were operating seven services a week to and from the United Kingdom, via Bordeaux and Madrid, during 1952–53. Viking aircraft were employed on these services.

Gibraltar Airways continued their daily service to and from Tangier, the number of flights varying between four and five according to demand. The aircraft employed on this service were de Havilland 89 Rapides until October, 1953, after which time twice daily services were operated with Douglas D.C.3 Dakota aircraft.

The number of aircraft landing and taking off was 2,043 in 1952 and 1,700 in 1953. Passengers and freight set down and picked up by scheduled and chartered aircraft, including aircraft in transit, were as follows :

	Passengers		*Freight*	
Year	*Set Down*	*Picked Up*	*Set Down*	*Picked Up*
			kilos	*kilos*
1952	17,974	17,055	127,555	41,021
1953	14,780	14,216	113,418	16,755

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POSTS

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout 1952–53 without interruption, except from 10th to 27th August, 1953 inclusive when, in consequence of strikes in France, despatches were routed by sea direct or via Italy.

Mail despatches, five times a month, to and from the United States of America and Italy were regularly maintained by steamers of the Italia Lines and American Export Lines. Direct despatches, restricted to parcel post, were also made to India, six times in 1952 and four times in 1953 by steamers of Polish Ocean Lines.

A direct daily air mail service to and from the United Kingdom, Madrid and Bordeaux by aircraft of B.E.A. continued uninterrupted throughout 1952–53, as did a direct daily air mail service to and from Tangier.

Parcel mails were conveyed by sea at irregular intervals. Despatches to and from the United Kingdom averaged four and six per month respectively in 1952, and four and five per month in 1953. An air parcels service to and from the United Kingdom was available throughout 1952–53.

Telegraph services in Gibraltar are operated by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The automatic telephone system is owned by the City Council.

The exchange has continued to work to full capacity, together with the subsidiary private automatic exchange and the manually operated subsidiary exchange which were installed to increase its scope.

There are 991 telephones connected to the exchange and there is a large number of prospective subscribers on the waiting list.

In order to meet the demand for telephones, the Council have adopted a scheme for the extension of the present telephone exchange equipment, which will increase the capacity of the exchange by some 500 lines. This extension is expected to be completed by the end of 1954. Work on the expansion of the cable network in preparation for the increase in working lines was started during the latter part of 1953.

During 1953 the majority of subscribers' lines were fitted with protective devices at the subscriber's end to ensure that subscribers and their premises are protected against injury or damage should a high tension electricity supply line come into accidental contact with the telephone line.

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Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1952 and 1953 :

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English

BROADCASTING

There has been no regular broadcasting organisation since Radio Gibraltar was closed down in July, 1945. Broadcasts are arranged by the Government on special occasions. A small wired broadcasting service is operated by the military ; it relays B.B.C. programmes and local " live " broadcasts. The service is under the control of the Chief Signal Officer who is assisted by a staff of five civilians, three of whom are employed on the technical side and two in the programme section. There are approximately 560 subscribers.

FILMS

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangement with the British Council representative, to the schools. There are three commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust and the others by Entertainments Ltd., a private company.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly in the issue of press communiqués on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony.

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Chapter 13: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be trained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock. A young man is at present on an officers' training course in the United Kingdom with a view to joining the local permanent staff of the Gibraltar Defence Force.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

One officer and seven other ranks of the Gibraltar Defence Force took part in the Royal Procession in London on the occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen.

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Chapter 14: General

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Cultural activities continued to centre on the Calpe Institute under the direction of the British Council Representative. The Institute is now financed from local sources, but the British Council in London provides material such as music, gramophone records, films, film-strips, exhibitions, newspapers, periodicals, library books etc.

Activities include art classes, a camera club, a drama group, Concerts of recorded music, a String Quartet, an Orchestra, Tea Dances, a "Keep Fit" group, fencing, table tennis, indoor games, hockey, tennis, a philatelic society, a cage bird society and an aeromodellers' club. The Football Referees' Association hold weekly meetings and the recently formed Federation of Drama Groups has made the Institute its main meeting place.

A central film library containing some two hundred documentary films has been set up at the Institute. The films are used to illustrate talks and lectures and regular showings have been given to the schools on educational subjects. At the time of the Coronation specially produced films were shown to the public and to the 3,000 schoolchildren of Gibraltar.

There is the closest possible co-operation between the Department of Education and the Calpe Institute and a ten-weeks' course on modern educational methods was attended by the teachers. The Teachers' Library is now housed at the Institute and the facilities of the Institute have been used in the training of young teachers.

The Gibraltar Drama Festival organised by the Royal Army Educational Corps is now an annual event in which some eight to ten drama groups produce one-act plays and complete for trophies presented locally.

Monthly meetings are arranged by the French Consul of Gibraltar of 'Les Amis de la Culture Française' attended by over a hundred members. A small library of French books has been set up as a separate section of the Calpe Institute Library.

As a result of the successful Coronation Flower Show held at the Calpe Institute—the first of its kind in Gibraltar—the Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society has now been formed. A number of lectures have been arranged for the members of this Society and it is hoped to make the Flower Show an annual event in Gibraltar.

To commemorate the issue of fourteen new Queen Elizabeth II postage stamps the first Gibraltar Philatelic Exhibition was held. A notable feature of this exhibition was the display of the original designs of these stamps prepared by an artist of Gibraltar. During the exhibition over six thousand people came to see the display which included in one section examples of every stamp ever issued in Gibraltar.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

The excavation of Gorham's Cave, by Dr. J. d'A. Waechter, Ph.D., F.S.A., which was begun in 1948, is now nearing completion, and the results have been very satisfactory. The deposit, which is some 50 ft. thick, has produced Punic and Roman at the top, late Stone Age below this and middle Stone Age at the base. The cave as far as archaeological material is concerned is not rich compared with other European sites, but in spite of this a considerable quantity of stone tools and bones have been obtained. Perhaps the most important result has been the geological aspect, as it has been possible to date the various deposits with considerable accuracy ; this will prove of immense assistance to the study of the prehistory of Spain and the western Mediterranean.

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PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7'N. and longitude 5° 21'W., stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ½ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

The town which has a resident civilian population of about 23,000 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish sea port of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 45°F. and 65°F. respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the " Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F. to 85°F. respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

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Chapter 2: History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo ; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had early seized the heights above and around Algeciras, and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the building of Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second world war was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940 ; some

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16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and is now completed.

Providing improved housing for the repatriates and others has been one of the chief preoccupations of the Government since the end of the war. The Government have built 916 modern flats and provided 462 temporary dwellings. The total cost of the permanent housing, either already built or definitely planned, is £2,856,377 of which Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided a free grant of £100,000 and interest-free loan of £250,000 ; the remainder has been from revenue balances and a loan of £1½ million raised by the Gibraltar Government.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council 1950, dated 3rd February, 1950, by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950, and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950, had also legislative powers but is now President of the newly-established Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four *ex officio* members, viz. the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of three unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time ; but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State

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The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950, consists of the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, namely the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and five elected unofficial members. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council ; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The second election for the Legislative Council was held on 16th September, 1953 ; seven candidates were nominated for the five elective seats. About 7,000 votes were polled out of a total electorate of some 13,000 ; the proportion of registered electors who voted was thus about 54 per cent. Of the five elected members three were members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and two were independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were announced on 26th September, 1953 ; all three persons nominated were elected members

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of the Legislative Council. The members of Executive Council and Legislative Council are given at Appendix X.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 13 members. The Chief Medical Officer is an *ex officio* member. Five councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the others being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected, and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for instance for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences. But hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

An election for the seven elective seats on the City Council was held on 2nd December, 1953 ; 6,530 persons exercised their right to vote, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 50 per cent. Five of the elected members belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and the other two were independents.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Welfare, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 185 inspections in 1952 and 144 in 1953 ; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls etc.

There were eight prosecutions in 1952 and eight in 1953 for possession of unjust weights. All cases but one resulted in conviction, and in three other cases cautions were issued.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

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Gibraltar Directory and Guidebook. Gibraltar, 1953.

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1953

	Adults		*Children under 15*		
	Men	*Women*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Gibraltarians . . .	6,268	7,521	2,354	2,272	18,415
Statutory Aliens . . .	1,028	1,532	838	816	4,214
Other Aliens . . .	719	1,361	16	11	2,107
	8,015	10,414	3,208	3,099	24,736

ALIENS RESIDING IN GIBRALTAR ON 21ST DECEMBER, 1953

Spanish 1,988 ; Portugese 53 ; Swiss 4 ; French 33 ; Italians 12 ; Moroccans 4 ; Stateless 4 ; U.S.A. Citizens 1 ; Argentinians 3 ; Belgians 1 ; Germans 3 ; Brazilians 1 ; Total 2,107.

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD 1951–53 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					*Aliens*					
	Adults		*Children*		*Total*	*Adults*		*Children*		*Total*	*Grand Total*
Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*		*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*		
1951 . .	15,486		5,985		21,471	1,492		65		1,557	23,028
1952 . .	6,918	8,838	3,122	2,910	21,788	848	1,413	27	9	2,297	24,085
1953 . .	7,296	9,053	3,192	3,088	22,629	719	1,361	16	11	2,107	24,736

Comparative Table of Average Number of Workers Entering and Leaving Daily

1951 : 7,866 1952 : 8,500 1953 : 8,649

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income	*Earned Income Relief*	*TAX PAYABLE*					
		Single person	*Married No children*	*Married 1 child*	*Married 2 children*	*Married 3 children*	*Married 4 children*
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	6	—	—	—	—	—
1,000	200	10 0 0	6 5 0	4 7 6	2 10 0	12 6	—
1,500	300	27 11 0	20 1 0	16 6 0	12 11 0	10 13 0	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 0 0	90 0 0	82 10 0	75 0 0	67 10 0	60 0 0
3,000	300	155 0 0	140 0 0	132 10 0	125 0 0	117 10 0	110 0 0
4,000	300	295 0 0	272 10 0	261 5 0	250 0 0	238 15 0	227 10 0
5,000	300	465 0 0	438 15 0	425 12 6	412 10 0	399 7 6	386 5 0
10,000	300	1,460 0 0	1,430 0 0	1,415 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,385 0 0	1,370 0 0

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APPENDIX IIIa

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS AND SOAP

Commodity	*1950*		*1951*		*1952*		*1953*	
	Quantity Tons (Approx.)	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*
		£		£		£		£
Cheese	155	40,000	112	38,000	140	31,787	150	34,691
Coffee	2,745	825,000	2,528	933,800	3,000	915,117	3,200	1,133,511
Cooking Oil	335	49,500	330	51,200	355	66,093	260	46,840
Flour	5,550	235,700	4,650	207,700	3,014	135,117	3,250	139,240
Jam & Marmalade	200	16,800	200	17,500	177	14,547	250	20,047
Margarine	196	31,500	238	35,200	217	32,619	258	38,726
Meat (frozen)	1,165	114,000	1,239	141,700	966	153,106	839	135,888
Milk (tinned)	750	101,200	1,275	156,000	755	102,063	1,150	155,262
Offal (frozen)	50	4,300	55	5,500	60	10,082	49	7,531
Potatoes	3,200	80,000	3,750	60,000	1,600	25,441	2,550	40,908
Rice	110	6,600	80	6,100	40	3,539	—	—
Soap	380	29,500	400	31,300	339	36,123	197	21,136
Squashes	100	5,200	100	6,000	100	6,236	112	7,075
Sugar	1,372	61,700	1,394	97,600	1,320	65,192	1,783	89,162
Miscellaneous items under 100 tons	3,000	185,000	3,500	210,000	12,600	794,131	11,300	713,917
Fresh Fish	350	35,000	350	35,000	350	35,000	315	31,500
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit	6,000	180,000	6,000	200,000	6,000	200,000	5,400	180,000
	25,658	**2,001,000**	**26,201**	**2,232,600**	**31,033**	**2,626,193**	**31,063**	**2,795,434**

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APPENDIX IIIb

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

Goods	*1950*		*1951*		*1952*		*1953*	
	Quantity Tons (Approx.)	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*
		£		£		£		£
Cement	5,200	29,400	2,200	16,700	1,400	18,134	1,000	8,539
Clothing and Household Linen	3,377	632,500	3,525	783,400	3,375	775,520	2,975	675,648
Constructional Material	4,306	172,200	3,955	130,300	3,750	113,890	750	27,050
Footwear	391	52,600	395	52,900	450	64,049	500	72,692
Paper	223	33,500	450	62,900	500	72,514	335	48,562
Marine Stores	91	46,700	92	45,900	100	49,632	20	11,597
Matches	60	4,300	60	4,300	65	4,863	62	4,225
Motor Cars and Lorries	448	268,400	555	379,300	590	365,758	270	196,833
Paint	125	25,700	125	27,000	125	28,445	150	31,812
Radio Sets	52	13,000	75	19,200	200	37,020	130	22,539
Capital Equipment	383	191,500	140	66,100	130	43,634	180	60,461
Miscellaneous, including ironmongery, electrical equipment and stores, glassware, crockery, linoleum, leather, furniture, medical supplies, tyres, bicycles, books, magazines, travel requisities, precious stones, etc., etc.	3,120	623,800	3,100	601,600	8,000	1,632,736	11,225	2,279,445
	17,776	2,093,600	14,672	2,189,600	18,685	3,206,195	17,597	3,439,403

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APPENDIX IIIc

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS OF FUELS

Fuel	*1950*		*1951*		*1952*		*1953*	
	Quantity Tons (Approx.)	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*	*Quantity Tons (Approx.)*	*Approx. Value*
		£		£		£		£
Petrol . . .	4,470	137,300	5,200	114,600	5,825	128,375	5,174	106,067
Coal and Charcoal .	208,120	932,100	179,500	1,256,500	78,865	551,000	48,274	458,603
Kerosene . . .	371	6,000	400	10,000	386	9,500	244	5,500
	212,961	1,075,400	185,100	1,381,100	85,076	688,875	53,692	570,170

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APPENDIX IIId

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT AND TOBACCO

Description	1950			1951			1952			1953		
	Galls. (Approx.)	Tons (Approx.)	Value (Approx.)	Galls. (Approx.)	Tons (Approx.)	Value (Approx.)	Galls. (Approx.)	Tons (Approx.)	Value (Approx.)	Galls. (Approx.)	Tons (Approx.)	Value (Approx.)
			£			£			£			£
Wine	71,671	—	97,353	68,740	—	95,400	63,595	—	86,383	66,428	—	102,963
Malt	364,599	—	164,069	388,282	—	174,700	349,461	—	157,257	348,341	—	156,753
Rum	587	—	1,408	2,461	—	5,900	1,993	—	4,783	359	—	521
Gin	6,534	—	6,875	9,278	—	9,700	10,790	—	11,285	9,675	—	14,271
Whisky (British)	14,991	—	24,985	19,874	—	33,100	21,372	—	35,620	23,170	—	50,395
Whisky (Canadian)	5,172	—	8,620	11,812	—	19,700	8,900	—	14,833	9,436	—	22,056
Whisky (U.S.A.)	50	—	83	670	—	1,100	400	—	667	1,200	—	5,100
Brandy	2,297	—	6,776	1,846	—	5,400	2,023	—	5,968	3,169	—	8,307
Cordials	817	—	2,893	1,066	—	3,800	2,072	—	7,338	1,662	—	4,405
Perfumery	408	—	10,408	520	—	11,500	391	—	8,645	414	—	13,618
Alcohol	3,600	—	1,620	4,760	—	2,100	4,696	—	2,072	5,525	—	2,438
Manufactured Tobacco	—	3·61	4,578	—	5·00	6,400	—	3·67	4,927	—	2·85	3,622
Unmanufactured Tobacco	—	1,528·49	213,989	—	1,935·00	270,900	—	2,061·22	461,714	—	2,654·23	594,546
Cigars	—	1·12	3,679	—	1·17	3,800	—	2·42	7,949	—	2·07	6,799
Cigarettes	—	302·03	325,597	—	269·26	283,100	—	167·24	192,227	—	278·97	317,412
	470,726	1,835·25	872,933	509,309	2,210·43	926,600	465,693	2,234·55	1,001,668	469,379	2,938·12	1,303,206

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APPENDIX IIIe

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	1950			*1951*			*1952*			*1953*		
Description	*Galls.*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Galls.*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Galls.*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Galls.*	*Tons*	*Value*
			£			£			£			£
I Foodstuffs . .	—	25,658	2,001,000	—	26,201	2,232,600	—	31,033	2,626,193	—	31,063	2,795,434
II Manufactured Goods	—	17,776	2,093,600	—	14,672	2,189,600	—	18,685	3,206,195	—	17,597	3,439,403
III Fuels . . .	—	212,961	1,075,400	—	185,100	1,381,100	—	85,076	688,875	—	53,692	570,170
IV Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . .	470,726	1,835·25	872,933	509,309	2,210·43	926,600	465,693	2,234·55	1,001,668	469,379	2,938·12	1,303,206
	470,726	258,230·25	6,042,933	509,309	228,183·43	6,729,900	465,693	137,028·55	7,522,931	469,379	105,290·12	8,108,213

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS
(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1950			1951			1952			1953		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£			£
Wine	45,271	—	61,493	36,560	—	42,661	46,394	—	113,665	22,554	—	55,257
Malt	1,440	—	648	15,588	—	7,015	969	—	436	687	—	309
Rum	852	—	2,044	1,291	—	3,098	817	—	1,716	821	—	1,724
Gin	3,998	—	6,663	6,048	—	6,325	10,440	—	22,185	6,484	—	13,778
Whisky (British)	8,624	—	14,373	13,013	—	21,688	15,756	—	47,268	17,042	—	51,126
Whisky (Canadian)	4,212	—	7,020	11,137	—	18,562	8,558	—	31,328	14,058	—	51,462
Whisky (U.S.A.)	36	—	60	68	—	113	840	—	5,100	640	—	3,886
Brandy	650	—	1,917	867	—	2,558	715	—	4,862	816	—	5,548
Cordials	346	—	1,225	828	—	2,932	960	—	2,544	1,216	—	3,222
Petroleum Products	—	242,463	1,215,315	—	402,552	3,204,652	—	447,115	3,579,521	—	323,684	2,590,995
Manufactured Tobacco	—	1·82	2,304	—	1·62	2,056	—	1·33	3,283	—	1·09	2,682
Chopped Pressed and Packed Tobacco	—	19·3	15,133	—	287	209,748	—	372·82	90,472	—	260·50	61,049
Cigars	—	·01	299	—	·06	1,794	—	·40	377	—	·30	291
Cigarettes U.K.	—	216·25	248,416	—	160·05	174,882	—	17·4	25,192	—	13·9	20,091
Cigarettes U.S.A.							—	66·8	106,822	—	131·8	210,847
			1,576,910			3,698,084			4,034,771			3,072,267

Figures have been compiled from records of export licences issued during the year and from ships' manifests. No other statistics of exports are kept in Gibraltar.

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Appendix V

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS

	1952		1953	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Discharges	365	—	388	—
Convictions	949	17	898	11

Types of Punishment	*Fines*	*Cautions*	*Bound Over*	*Whipped*	*Special Orders*	**Imprisoned*	*Death*
1952	661	31	37	2	164	71	—
1953	696	13	23	—	101	75	1 (commuted to life imprisonment)

*Details of lengths of prison sentences will be found in Appendix VIII.

Discrepancies between the figures for convicted persons and those received into prison are explained by the fact that some prisoners were received into prison at the end of the year and were not convicted till the beginning of the following year.

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Appendix VIa

CRIMES REPORTED TO OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1952

	Crimes reported or known to the Police			*Persons proceeded against*				
				Number			*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*		
Homicide	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the person	32	4	28	25	25	—	21	4
Offences against property other than praedial larceny	473	306	167	109	107	2	109	—
Other crimes	1,015	165	850	737	708	29	111	626
TOTALS	1,523	477*	1,046	872	841	31	241	631

*Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with, and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN 1952

	Total	*M.*	*F.*	*Not tried (Nolle Prosequi, etc.)*	*Found Insane before Trial*	*Acquitted*	*Convicted*			
							Sentences			
							Total	*Imprisonment*	*Fine*	*Bound over or otherwise disposed of*
Manslaughter	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the person other than attempted murder, rape and unnatural crime	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Offences against property other than with violence to the person	15	15	—	1	1	2	11	11	—	—
Other crimes	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

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Appendix VIa (cont.)

PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES IN 1952

	Number			Discharged		Committed for Trial	Convicted Summarily				
								Sentences			
	Total	M.	F.	For want of Prosecution	On the merits of the case		Total	Imprisonment	Whipping	Fine	Bound over or otherwise disposed of
Homicide	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	74	49	25	28	12	—	34	14	—	10	10
Malicious injury to property	8	8	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	1	3
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property)	115	111	4	8	16	22	69	17	2	20	30
Other crimes	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road & other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony	224	214	10	139	2	—	83	—	—	39	44
Miscellaneous minor offences	905	836	69	52	98	—	755	28	—	583	144
Emergency Legislation	9	9	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	7	—
TOTALS	1,337	1,228	109	228	132	24	953	60	2	660	231

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Appendix VIb

CRIMES REPORTED TO OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1953

	Crimes reported or known to the Police			*Persons proceeded against*				
				Number				
	Total	*Not brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Brought before a Magisterial Court*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Apprehended*	*Summoned*
Homicide	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the person	22	6	16	13	13	—	12	1
Offences against property other than praedial larceny . .	505	354	151	114	112	2	112	2
Other crimes	779	107	672	553	524	29	107	446
TOTALS	1,308	468*	840	681	650	31	232	449

*Includes cases handed over to the Naval, Military and R.A.F. authorities to be dealt with, and trivial cases dealt with by the Commissioner of Police.

PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN 1953

	Total	*M.*	*F.*	*Not tried (Nolle Prosequi, etc.)*	*Acquitted*	*Convicted*		
						Sentences		
						Total	*Death*	*Imprisonment*
Murder other than of wife, concubine or child	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Offences against property other than with violence to the person . . .	7	7	—	1	1	5	—	5

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Appendix VIb (cont.)

PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES IN 1953

	Number			*Discharged*		*Committed for Trial*	*Convicted Summarily*				
								Sentences			
	Total	*M.*	*F.*	*For want of Prosecution*	*On the merits of the case*		*Total*	*Imprisonment*	*Whipping*	*Fine*	*Bound over or otherwise disposed of*
Homicide	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	35	25	10	11	12	—	12	6	—	2	4
Malicious injury to property	9	8	1	1	1	—	7	1	—	4	2
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property)	113	112	1	4	19	19	71	31	—	28	12
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony	280	257	23	242	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Miscellaneous minor offences	844	777	67	13	80	1	750	29	—	643	78
Emergency Legislation	28	28	—	—	3	—	25	3	—	19	3
TOTALS	1,310	1,208	102	271	115	21	903	70	—	696	137

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APPENDIX VII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1951	2	6	90	98
1952	2	4	96	102
1953	3	7	86	96

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APPENDIX VIII.

PRISON STATISTICS, 1952 AND 1953

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for for imprisonment				Length of sentences of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions								
	Total number of persons committed during year	*For debt*	*For safe custody subsequently discharged including lunatics*	*For imprisonment*	*18 months and over*	*12 months and less than 18 months*	*6 months and less than 12 months*	*3 months and less than 6 months*	*1 month and less than 3 months*	*Under 1 month*	*Once*	*Twice*	*Thrice*	*More than 3*	*Daily average in Prison*	*Daily average Sick*	*Admitted to Hospital*	*Deaths (excluding executions)*	*Executions*
1952 Men. . .	81	1	16	64	—	—	12	9	12	31	9	—	—	5	10·14	0·51	4	—	—
Women . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	0·31	—	—	—	—
Juveniles —Boys	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0·09	—	—	—	—
—Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	84	1	16	67	—	—	12	10	14	31	9	—	1	5	10·54	0·51	4	—	—
1953 Men. . .	72	—	2	70	8	7	4	7	29	15	9	3	1	11	14·45	0·36	6	—	—
Women . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0·03	—	—	—	—
Juveniles . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	73	—	2	71	8	7	4	7	29	16	9	3	1	11	14·48	0·36	6	—	—

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APPENDIX IX

PRISON STATISTICS

(*a*) POPULATION.

	In custody on 1st January	*Receptions during year*	*Discharges during year*	*In custody on 31st December*
1952	7	84	83	8
1953	8	73	66	15

(*b*) DAILY AVERAGES.

	Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
1952	10·54	0·42	9·81	0·31
1953	14·48	0·37	14·08	0·03

(*c*) RELIGIONS

	Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scot. and Presbyterian*	*Methodist*	*Lutheran*	*Jewish*	*Total*
1952	58	15	1	2	8	—	84
1953	68	4	—	—	—	1	73

(*d*) AGE GROUPS

	Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	*Total*
1952	1	12	33	32	6	84
1953	—	11	21	35	6	73

(*e*) NATIONALITIES

	1952	*1953*
British (Gibraltarian)	21	22
British (U.K.)	18	6
Spanish	34	45
Ukrainian	1	—
Polish	1	—
Eirean	1	—
Portuguese	1	—
Finnish	7	—
TOTAL	84	73

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APPENDIX X

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President :	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members :	The Deputy Fortress Commander.
	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates Esq.)
	The Attorney-General (D. W. Conroy Esq., Q.C.).
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward Esq., O.B.E.).
Unofficial Members :	J. A. Hassan Esq., J.P.
	H. J. Coelho Esq.
	S. P. Triay Esq., Q.C.
Clerk of the Council :	E. H. Davis Esq.

Legislative Council

President :	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members :	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates Esq.).
	The Attorney-General (D. W. Conroy Esq., Q.C.).
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward Esq., O.B.E.).
Elected Members :	J. A. Hassan Esq., J.P.
	A. R. Isola Esq., Q.C., J.P.
	S. P. Triay Esq., Q.C.
	A. J. Risso Esq.
	A. W. Serfaty Esq.
Nominated Members :	H. J. Coelho Esq.
	J. G. Perryman Esq.
Clerk of the Council :	E. H. Davis Esq.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEARS

1954 and 1955

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PART I

General Review

Royal Visits

The most important event during the period under review was the visit to Gibraltar of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 10th and 11th May, 1954. The wonderful reception given to the Royal Visitors by the people of Gibraltar was a fitting conclusion to the demonstrations of loyalty with which Her Majesty was acclaimed throughout the Royal Tour of 1954. Her Majesty's visit and her statement in replying to an address of welcome that "We shall go forward in the future in partnership and in amity for the good Government and sure safe-keeping of the Colony and Fortress of Gibraltar" had a tremendous impact on the morale of the people of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar had further opportunities of showing its loyalty to the Crown and its tremendous respect and affection for the Royal Family in September, 1954 and in March, 1955 when visits were paid by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh respectively.

Governorship

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman, K.C.B., C.B.E., succeeded General Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar in May, 1955.

External Affairs

The years 1954 and 1955 saw a serious and sustained recrudescence of the long standing claim by the Spanish Government against the British posesion of Gibraltar. The Spanish Consulate at Gibraltar was closed; severe restrictions were placed on the entry of Spanish visitors and to a lesser extent of Spanish labour into Gibraltar; some facilities of long standing for residents of Gibraltar entering Spain were revoked; and the Spanish Press and radio were at times particularly virulent. Abortive attempts were also made to stop or restrict supplies of materials and foodstuffs normally imported from Spain. In all, it was a determined attempt, which still continues, designed to harm the economy of the Rock in the belief that this would weaken the loyalty of its inhabitants. In consequence of these measures, an all party delegation paid a visit in November, 1954 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As a result of that visit, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had given an assurance of full support for the people of Gibraltar.

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Local Politics

A Bye-Election to the Legislative Council was rendered necessary in October, 1954 by the death of one of the Elected Members, the late Mr. S. P. Triay, an independent. In a three cornered contest, the seat was gained by a member of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (who already held three of the five seats).

Following on this Bye-Election a new political party has made its appearance, the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party.

In September, 1955, the five Elected Members resigned their seats as a protest against the use of the Governor's reserved powers in introducing new revenue measures and the refusal of the Secretary of State to intervene. This gave rise to a visit by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who while fully endorsing the Governor's action in using his reserved powers agreed that Standing Finance Committee should in future be given more say in revenue matters. At the ensuing Bye-Election, the five members who had resigned their seats were returned unopposed.

Municipality

Late in 1955, the title of Chairman, City Council was changed to Mayor.

Trade

During the second half of 1954, trade suffered a rather sharp decline from the exceptionally high level subsisting during the previous twelve months. This continued until the latter part of 1955 when an improvement became noticeable. The results for 1955 saw an improvement of over 10% on the 1954 level.

Labour

During the years 1954-1955, unemployment among British Subjects remained negligible. The Official Employers, i.e. H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the Royal Air Force, the Colonial Government and the City Council continued to be the largest employers of labour, over 40% of the total labour force being on their books.

The years 1954-1955 saw the enactment of a large volume of labour and social legislation, details of which will be found in Part II, Chapter 2. The most important feature was the introduction of a comprehensive scheme of Social Insurance.

The Labour Advisory Board continued to advise the Government on labour and social matters. An Official Employers Apprenticeship Board was formed during 1955.

Whilst there was only one trade dispute during 1954, there was a noticeable increase in the incidence of strikes during 1955 when, for the first time for many years, there was evidence of the concerted action in support of wage claims among alien workers in a number of industries. In the main, the workers concerned were Spanish.

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Wage Claim

As a result of a wage claim submitted late in 1954 by the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour, it was decided to invite Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., of Durham University and a Member of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, to visit Gibraltar and recommend an appropriate rate of wages for unskilled workers. Professor Jack's Report was submitted in 1955 and substantial increases were granted with effect from the first week in November.

Salaries Revision

A Salaries Revision Commission appointed in 1954 submitted a Report in June of that year but owing to the financial position of the Colony it was not possible to implement the recommendations made before the end of 1955.

Cost of Living

The cost of living was relatively stable during 1954-1955 and there were indications of a marked upward trend during the last few weeks of 1955. A new Index of Retail Prices based upon the price levels in January, 1954, was introduced during this period.

Housing

The task of providing new dwellings to relieve overcrowding was energetically pursued. 74 flats were completed during the period and the total number of permanent dwellings built since the war was brought up to 990. A five year plan to build over 300 flats between 1956-60 has been approved. A third of the cost is being met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Tourism

Great efforts are being made to develop Gibraltar as a tourist centre and the number of visitors passing through the Colony continues to increase. This in spite of the fact that American Export Lines have decided to divert their calls to the neighbouring Spanish port of Algeciras as from 1956.

Port Development

A Port Development Scheme is planned which it is hoped will improve the facilities of the port. H.M. Government have promised to make available £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for this purpose.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of some Spanish political refugees. In 1940 the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,374 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

Under the Immigrants and Aliens Order only persons with a right of residence, consisting (1) of persons born in Gibraltar before 29th June, 1900, or born in Gibraltar after that date if the father was also born in Gibraltar and (2) of the wives and minor children of such persons, are allowed to reside without permit in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside.

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

The number of births was 566 in 1954 and 561 in 1955 compared with 525 in 1953. The corresponding birth rates were 22.71 in 1954 and 22.59 in 1955 (for infant and maternal mortality see page 33).

The number of deaths was 235 in 1954 and 224 in 1955 compared with 228 in 1953; the death rates per thousand of the total population being 9.42 in 1954 and 9.02 in 1955 compared with 9.21 in 1953.

The estimated population at the end of 1954 was 24,921 and at the end of 1955 it was 24,829.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organizations

EMPLOYMENT

Labour Force

The working population resident within the Colony is considerably less than that demanded by employers and there is, consequently, a large flow of non-resident workers from neighbouring Spanish territory. The movement of frontier workers between Spain and Gibraltar differs from that between most countries in that it is almost entirely one way.

The total number of workers in insurable employment at the end of 1955 was approximately 18,015 as compared with 19,198 at the end of 1954 and 19,838 in 1953. The figures shown are derived from the annual exchange of insurance cards. Because of the delayed exchange of a considerable number of insurance cards the correct figures for 1955 will not be available until later in 1956, but it is clear that there has been a decrease in the insured population.

The insured labour force during the period under review was composed as follows:

	Dec. 1953	*Dec.* 1954	*Dec.* 1955
British Men . . .	5,088	5,051	4,972
British Women . . .	1,372	1,359	1,139
Alien Men* . . .	8,719	8,290	8,027
Alien Women* . . .	4,659	4,498	3,877
Total . . .	19,838	19,198	18,015

*With the exception of living-in domestic servants these are almost entirely daily entrants from Spain.

The main reasons for the decreases shown in 1954 and 1955 are that a number of persons have gone out of insurance because of wage increases, whilst restrictions have also been imposed by the Spanish authorities on the entry of workers into Gibraltar.

Occupations

The official employers, i.e. H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the R.A.F., the Colonial Government and the City Council continued to employ over 40% of the labour force. Their employees are engaged in a wide variety of occupations including those connected with the repair and maintenance of ships and ancillary trades, vehicle maintenance, building and civil engineering, and the maintenance of municipal services.

The tunnelling project begun in 1951 was nearing completion at the end of 1955, and there was a consequent reduction in the number of workers engaged in the civil engineering industry. It was possible

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to absorb the majority of workers who became redundant into employment in housing and other projects which commenced at about the same time.

There was a general reduction in the number of workers employed in industry not connected with the Imperial or local Government departments. This was most marked in the case of women, particularly those employed in private domestic service. The retail distributive trades, hotels, catering services and private domestic service together with the building industry and shipping services continued to be the main sources of private employment.

Because of difficulties in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit for canning there has been a negligible demand for labour in the canning industry which is comparatively new to Gibraltar. In consequence the relatively large number of women who were previously employed on seasonal work in this industry fell by over 300 to 26 at the end of 1955.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wages

Wages and other conditions of service among the five official employers are coordinated through the medium of the Official Employers Consultative Committee (formerly the Standing Wages Committee) on which each of the employing departments is represented. An agreed uniform basic wage structure for their employees has continued to be operated by the official employers, the basic rates of which remained substantially unchanged until November, 1955.

The minimum basic weekly wage of adult unskilled workers in official employment up to this date was 40/-, skilled workmen received from 51/- to 72/- according to trades and chargehands from 57/- to 80/-. These rates were augmented by an official Cost of Living allowance which was fixed throughout the period at 48/- per week for British subjects and 24/- per week for aliens, the cost of living allowance for female workers being two thirds of the rates payable to male workers.

In October, 1954, the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour made a claim on the official employers for a £2 per week increase in wages for all industrial workers. After prolonged discussion in the Official Employers Consultative Committee, it was decided to invite Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., of Durham University, and a member of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, to visit Gibraltar and recommend an appropriate rate of wages for unskilled workers.

As a result of Professor Jack's report, substantial increases were granted as from the first week in November, 1955. These varied from 17/- per week in the case of unskilled labourers to 22/- per week in the case of skilled artisans. The opportunity was taken of increasing in some measure the differentials for skill between various grades which had been diminished through the effect of flat

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rate increases in the cost of living allowance. The gross minimum weekly wage payable to an unskilled British worker at the end of 1955 was 105/-.

Whilst the increased wage rates granted to workers in official employment led to a general increase in wages in some branches of private industry, there was nevertheless considerable pressure for similar increases in the larger centres of private industry, and a number of disputes arose. By the end of 1955, increases had been granted in the building industry and in shipping firms, while negotiations were taking place for revised wage scales in the baking industry, the road haulage industry, and in sections of the catering trades.

The wage rates of casually employed stevedores and coal transport workers at the docks, which are regulated by collective agreements between the employers and the Transport and General Workers Union, were increased in July, 1955 from 20/- to 23/- per 8 hours shift with proportionate increases to other stipulated rates. This is the only industry in which wages are fixed by permanent voluntary joint machinery of negotiation.

An Ordinance for the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment came into force on 1st May, 1954. It provides for the regulation of wages and conditions of employment by means of General Standard Orders or Wages Council Orders which are recommended by a Regulation of Conditions of Employment Board and Wages Councils respectively. The establishment of Joint Industrial Councils is also provided for and sections have been included to protect wages and contracts of service.

Clerical Grades

The Colonial Government General Clerical Service were remunerated throughout the period on a salary scale of £168; £216 x £12 to £300 x £15 to £480 + C.O.L.A. at the rate of 14% subject to a minimum of £57 and an allowance in aid of house rent of £36 per annum.

Similar rates and standards were applicable to clerical grades employed by the City Council.

In 1954, a Commissioner was appointed to examine and report on the salaries and other conditions relating to Government service. As a result of his report, a general revision of salaries and conditions of service took effect from 1st January, 1956.

In November, 1955, local clerks in the Service Departments, who are entered by local open competitive examination, were granted increases which brought their remuneration to:

Local Clerk Grade I — £410 x £15 to £500 p.a.
Local Clerk Grade II — 91/- x 4/- to 127/- x 5/- to 157/- p.w.

Cost of living allowances are payable, in addition to the above salary scales, at the rate of 14% on the first £480 of salary and 9% thereafter subject to an overriding minimum of £57 for adult males and £38 for adult females.

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Hours of Work

Industrial workers employed by the Colonial Government, City Council and Service Departments continued to work a 44 hour 5 day week. In private industry, a 47 to 50 hour week spread over 5½ to 6 days was normal.

The working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors are limited by the Vehicles and Traffic Rules (Cap. 134) to 48 in any one week with provision for overtime not exceeding an aggregate of 12 hours in any period of 14 days.

Maximum working hours of 48 per week are fixed for shop assistants by the Shop Hours Ordinance. An amending Ordinance enacted in 1954 but not yet brought into force will replace this statutory limitation of hours by providing for closing hours to be prescribed by Order. This, it is considered, will give more effective protection to shop assistants and will permit the working of overtime in wholesale and retail establishments.

Overtime

Overtime is paid at time and a half rates on weekdays (including Saturdays) and at double time on Sundays and public holidays by official employers. A small but growing number of private employers also follow this practice, but it is more usual for private employers to pay at time and a quarter rates for weekdays and time and a half on Sundays. In a few undertakings, two to four hours overtime must be worked at plain time rates before overtime rates become operative. Systematic overtime is unusual in the Colony.

Night Work

Night work is usual in the bread baking trade. There were two civil engineering undertakings who worked continuous rotary shifts on six days in the week during 1954 and the early part of 1955. The usual continuous shifts were worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women was in the hospital services.

Holidays

Eight and a half days per year are observed as public holidays for the purposes of employment by the official employers.

Employers in private industry are obliged by the Annual and Public Holidays General Standard Order to grant a minimum of six public holidays as from 1st January, 1956.

An additional public holiday was generally observed on May 10th, 1954, in connection with the visit of Her Majesty the Queen.

Industrial workers in official employment are also given one week's annual holiday with pay, and in 1954 this entitlement was increased in respect of workers with three or more years satisfactory service, by an additional week for those employed by the Colonial Government and the City Council and by three days for those employed by the Service Departments.

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Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours Ordinance to not less than seven consecutive days annual holiday with pay. A few of the more progressive private employers also grant their workers one week's paid holiday a year.

Industrial Training

Conditions in the Colony are not such as to warrant the introduction of vocational training schemes by Government for the purposes of resettlement. Employers, and particularly contractors arriving in the Colony with demands for special skills, are encouraged to train semi-skilled workers "on the job." This has been done successfully, on processes such as rock drilling, the installation of a patent wiring system and the operation of specialised civil engineering plant.

A well equipped physiotherapy department at the Colonial Hospital deals with the physical rehabilitation of the injured and disabled but there are no facilities for the industrial training of disabled persons.

Apprenticeship Schemes

A long standing and successful apprenticeship scheme which provides education in technical subjects at a special school has for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering workers for H.M. Dockyard.

The desire of all official employers to improve the standard of their skilled workers and to provide equal opportunities for young persons led to the formation of the Official Employers Apprenticeship Board during 1955.

COST-OF-LIVING

The cost of living was relatively stable throughout 1954 and 1955 but there were indications of a marked upward trend during the last few weeks of 1955.

On the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee, the official Cost of Living Index based upon a datum of 100—July 1939, was discontinued at the end of 1954 and replaced by a new Index of Retail Prices based upon price levels in January, 1954.

The old cost of living index reflected the rise in the cost of living since 1939 experienced by a family of man, wife and three fully dependent children the sole income of which was the minimum adult wage. It covered a total of 95 items in five groups i.e. foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, light and water, rent and sundries.

The new index is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6.5.0. per week which was found to be the average remuneration for Gibraltarian workers.

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It covers 261 items grouped as follows:

Group	*Proportion of total family expenditure at base date*
1. Foodstuffs	.589
2. Clothing	.083
3. Fuel, Light & Water	.058
4. Rent	.060
5. Household durable goods	.017
6. Miscellaneous Goods	.028
7. Services	.107
8. Drink & Tobacco	.058
	1.000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups, and separate indices for each group are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

For seven months in 1954 both the old and the new indices were compiled for purposes of comparison and the following tables show the index figures:

1954

	January	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I.R.P.	100 base date	98.97	98.28	98.16	97.82	99.04	101.68
C.O.L.I. (100 in July 1939)	224.82	222.19	222.73	220.37	219.81	220.04	221.28

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I.R.P. indices for 1955 were as follows:

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	Household durable goods	Miscellaneous Goods	Services	Drink & Tobacco	General I.R.P.
Group Weight	589	83	58	60	17	28	107	58	
Jan.	104.05	100.89	102.77	100	101.81	99.93	100.23	115.20	103.55
Feb.	103 17								
Mar.	106.88								
Apr.	101.31	101.08	102.77	100	102.03	99.93	103.76	115.20	102.33
May	100.05								
June	99.71								
July	102.05	102.12	102.77	100	101.70	99.96	103.76	115.20	102.86
Aug.	102 24								
Sept.	103.28								
Oct.	106.27	100.13	102.77	100	100.93	101.27	107.49	114.79	105.58
Nov.	105.53								
Dec.	108.61								

LABOUR & WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At the end of 1955, the staff of the Labour and Welfare Department comprised the Director of Labour and Welfare, the Manager of the Central Employment Exchange, the Insurance Officer, the Welfare Officer, the Lady Welfare Officer, the Factory Inspector, the Female Employment Officer, 22 clerks (males and females) and two messengers.

In addition an officer on loan from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance was attached to the Department to advice on the introduction of Social Insurance legislation.

From September to December, 1955, a local officer took part in a Colonial Officers Labour Course in the United Kingdom.

Employment Exchange

One Central Employment Exchange established under the Employment Exchanges and Registration Ordinance suffices to meet the

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needs of the Colony. This Exchange carries out the registration of employment which is required compulsorily by statute, seeks to maintain full employment for British subjects, controls the employment of aliens, deals with all matters concerning labour supply and with the registration and call up for compulsory military service in the Gibraltar Defence Force. Under the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1955, (which has not yet been brought into operation), existing legislation is to be repealed and replaced in order to terminate compulsory registration.

During 1954 and 1955, the total number of vacancies filled was 11,419 as compared with 16,416 during the preceding two years. The reasons for the marked decrease in the number of vacancies filled are partly that during 1952 and 1953 a number of large contracts were in their initial stages, and partly because there has been a greatly diminished turnover of labour. This is probably due to the effect of restrictions by the Spanish authorities on the entry of labour into Gibraltar.

Because of Government policy of providing priority of opportunities of employment to resident British subjects, unemployment among such persons is negligible. At the end of 1955 only 61 persons were registered as unemployed as compared with 64 at the end of the previous period. They consisted almost entirely of people handicapped by disability, age or lack of skill.

TRADE UNIONS

The Director of Labour & Welfare is the Registrar of Trade Unions. No new Unions emerged during the period under review, and at the end of 1955 there were 15 registered unions as follows:

	Membership
Gibraltar Confederation of Labour	1,000—5,000
Gibraltar Civil Service Association	250—1,000
Transport & General Workers Union (Gibraltar Branch)	250—1,000
Civil Service Clerical Association (War Department Branch)	50— 250
Civil Service Clerical Association (Admiralty Branch)	50— 250
Gibraltar Dockyard Ex-Apprentices and Apprentices Union	50— 250
Gibraltar City Council Staff Association	50— 250
Gibraltar Security Police Staff Association	50— 250
Amalgamated Engineering Union	Under 50
Association of Scientific Workers (Gibraltar Group)	Under 50
Institute of Professional Civil Servants (Admiralty Technical Officers Branch)	Under 50

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Society of Technical Civil Servants (Gibraltar Branch)	Under 50
Civil Service Radio Officers' Association (Gibraltar Branch)	Under 50
Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association	Under 50
Gibraltar Master Builders' Association	Under 50

The total membership of trade unions at the end of 1955 is not yet available. The reported figure on 31st December, 1954 was 3,538 which represented approximately 55% of the total of British subjects in insurable employment.

Joint Consultation

The constitution of the Labour Advisory Board, which was established in 1952 under the chairmanship of the Director of Labour and Welfare, provides for equal representation by employers and workers.

The Board met on five occasions during the period under review.

There is a Whitley Council for the Civil Service of Gibraltar, the constitution of which provides for the discussion of all aspects of the conditions of service of the salaried staff including temporary clerks.

Subsidiary departmental Whitley Councils are established in the Medical, Police and Port Departments.

There is also a Works Council covering industrial workers in the Colonial Government Lands & Works Department, the workers side of which includes elected representatives of both British and Spanish workers.

The clerical staffs of H.M. Dockyard, the War Department and the salaried staff of the City Council are also covered by Whitley Councils which are empowered to deal only with matters other than remuneration, and allied conditions of service.

Collective Agreements

There are only two collective agreements between employers and organised workers known to be in force. These cover conditions of service of workers employed on a casual basis in stevedoring and coal handling at the commercial wharves and are referred to in greater detail elsewhere.

TRADE DISPUTES

There was only one minor trade dispute involving a stoppage of work during 1954.

A notable increase in the incidence of strikes, however, occurred in 1955 when for the first time for many years there was evidence of concerted action in support of wage claims among alien workers in a number of industries.

There was a token strike of one hour on the 7th September called by the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour in support of a substantial wage claim against the official employers. The token strike was sup-

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ported by workers, including Spaniards, who were not associated to the Confederation, and resulted in what was in effect a total stoppage of work in official employment.

The settlement of this claim in November by a grant of wage increases varying between 17/- and 25/- per week, gave rise to pressure for increased wages in a number of private industries in which the labour force was predominantly Spanish.

In each case, the workers were members of one of the organised industrial groups of the "Sindicato de Trabajadores Españoles en Gibraltar" and except for the dispute in the building industry the procedure followed a somewhat similar pattern.

In the building industry, the adoption by a firm, which was almost completely engaged on a Government contract, of the revised official wage rates and the 5 day 44 hour week worked in official employment, led a number of employees in the private building industry in which a 5½ day 48 hour week was customary, to demand increased wage rates together with a 44 hour 5 day week. On three successive Saturday mornings Spanish workers failed to report for work, although prior claims had not been made on the employers. Following a lockout by the employers on December 12th, 1955, discussions commenced under the auspices of the Department of Labour and Welfare and agreement was quickly reached. The workers agreed to continue to work a 48 hour 5½ day week, and wage rates were negotiated at rates which, on an hourly basis, compared favourably with those paid in official employment.

A number of similar claims in other industries followed this settlement, the chief industries affected being tile manufacturing, baking, road transport, bars, night clubs and cafes.

Despite the lack of negotiating machinery and the unorthodox methods used of presenting claims it was possible to reach a settlement in each case.

All workers involved in these dispute were aliens and Gibraltar Trade Unions took no part in them. A factor making for difficulty in industrial relations is that Spanish workers have not yet joined local unions in any numbers and no recognised system has yet been evolved for dealing with this type of industrial dispute.

Early in 1954, members of the Transport and General Workers Union engaged in stevedoring staged an unofficial strike. This was contrary to their agreement with their employers and against the advice of union officials. The Director of Labour and Welfare suggested to the strike leaders that they should return to work and use the machinery provided for remedying their grievances. They agreed to do so and the Transport and General Workers Union was able to negotiate a revised agreement which appears to be working satisfactorily.

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LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following legislation was enacted or came into force during the years 1954-1955:

(i) The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance.
(ii) The Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, and the Shop Hours (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1954.
(iii) The Employment Injuries Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance 1954, and the Employment Injuries Insurance (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1954, together with consequential and other minor amendments to the various Regulations made under the principal Ordinance.
(iv) The Regulation of Conditions of Employment (Procedure) Regulations, 1954 and the Regulation of Conditions of Employment (Forms) Regulations, 1954.
(v) The Employment Exchanges & Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 1954.
(vi) The Control of Employment Ordinance, 1955.
(vii) The Social Insurance Ordinance, 1955 (together with seven sets of Regulations made thereunder).
(viii) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance, 1955 (together with three sets of Regulations made thereunder).
(ix) The Young Persons Ordinance, 1955.

SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE

Because of unforeseen delays the Factories Bill was not enacted before the end of 1955, but it is anticipated that it will become law during 1956.

A preliminary survey of industry carried out by the Factory Inspector has revealed that generally conditions in industry with regard to safety, health and welfare are not entirely satisfactory.

The enactment of the Ordinance will remedy existing conditions.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

During 1955, legislation to provide a more comprehensive system of Social Insurance was completed and on 3rd October, 1955, the Social Insurance, and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances came into operation.

The Social Insurance Ordinance is a contributory system of Social Insurance based on the United Kingdom National Insurance Act, 1946, but financed entirely from employers' and workers' contributions. It provides guardian's allowances, maternity benefit, widows' benefit, death grants and old age pensions. With certain exceptions, it covers the same class of persons who are insured under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance.

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The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance is financed entirely from the general revenues of the Colony. It is restricted to British subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar and provides supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, together with unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions. Because of the absence of any insurance fund, other than that of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, long qualifying periods must elapse before the payment of benefits. The earliest payments will be made in 1956 and the longest qualifying period is that for Old Age Pensions, payment of which will not commence until 1965.

The cost of administering both the new schemes will be borne by the general revenues of the Colony.

In general everyone over the age of 15 who is employed in Gibraltar at a rate of remuneration not exceeding £500 per annum is compulsorily insurable. In addition, provision has been made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors under the Social Insurance Scheme but not under the Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons are shown in the table below. The Post Office Authorities undertake responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps and the liability of stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer. A joint stamp is used for collecting contributions under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Class of Insured person	Weekly rate of contribution		
	to the E.I. Fund	to the S.I. Fund	Total
Employed contributors	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men aged 20-64	— 6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59	— 4	1 8	2 0
Male Persons aged 15-19	— 3	1 9	2 0
Female Persons aged 15-19	— 2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme are injury benefit, disablement benefit and death benefit.

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Injury benefit is payable to employed contributors incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease. It is paid up to a maximum of 182 days from the day of the accident or from the date of development of the disease. Men who have attained the age of 20 years receive injury benefit at the rate of 35/- per week and other classes receive varying smaller amounts. In addition, dependants' allowances are paid to certain dependants of a beneficiary.

The number of claims for injury benefit received and the amount of benefit paid are set out in the following table:

Year	No. of claims	No. allowed	No. disallowed	Amount of Benefit
1954	1,117	1,094	23	£ 6,627.19.0.
1955	1,194	1,179	13	7,238.19.9.

Most of the claims received were admitted. They consisted mainly of sprains, strains, cuts, lacerations and resultant sepsis, and were the result of falls and manual operations in which machinery was not involved.

During the period under review, there were nine claims to occupational diseases, eight of which were in respect of dermatitis.

Disablement Benefit

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease as medically assessed by comparison with a healthy person of the same age and sex, and without regard to his or her particular occupation. Disablement benefit takes the following form:

(a) If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive, the award is in the form of a gratuity varying between £10 and £175.

(b) If the degree of disablement is between 35% and 100% the disablement benefit is in the form of a weekly pension for the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 12/3d. and 35/- in the case of male adults and 7/3d. to 21/- in the case of female adults.

If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive the benefit in the form of a lump sum gratuity varying between £180 and £500.

The table below shows the number of disablement claims dealt with and the amount of benefit paid during the period under review:

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Year	No. of claims	No. allowed	No. disallowed	Amount of Benefit
1954	45	32	13	£ 2,098.14.6.
1955	81	59	22	3,557.13.3.

Death Benefit

Death benefit is payable to certain dependants of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or occupational disease. The rate of benefit varies according to the degree of relationship of the claimant to the deceased. The number of death claims and the amount of benefit paid are shown below:

Year	No. of claims	No. allowed	No. disallowed	Amount paid
1954	3	5*	—	£ 1,181.17.7.
1955	4	2	2	1,204. 8.8.

(*includes decisions on two claims in respect of deaths which occurred in 1953 and which were reversed in 1954).

As a result of amendments made to the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance during 1954, the Director of Labour and Welfare determines all questions and claims arising under the Ordinance, which were previously determined by the Employment Injuries Board. In consequence the Board, which represents the interests of employers and insured persons under the Chairmanship of the Attorney-General, became an appellate body only.

The cost of administering the Scheme is paid from the general revenues of the Colony.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Customs receipts which had been exceptionally buoyant during the first four months of 1954, declined rather suddenly and sharply in the months which followed and it was not until the latter part of 1955 that there was a change in the trend and an improvement set in. The deterioration in trade was of course reflected in the anticipated yield from income tax in 1955 and, in order to meet the declining revenue, it became necessary to increase in 1954 the existing rates of import duty and revise the rates of Estate Duties. This was followed towards the middle of 1955 by the introduction of new measures of taxa-

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tion in the form of an "ad valorem" duty on the import of a limited range of luxury goods. Expenditure on housing continued at the same high level as on previous years and a start was made on a five year programme of housing towards which assistance has been approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The popularity of the lottery continued unabated.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The original estimates of Revenue for the years 1954 and 1955 were exceeded by £19,386 and £25,175 respectively, due principally to a higher yield than had been anticipated in either year from income tax and in 1955 to the new import duties and to the abnormal parcel post traffic to North Africa.

Expenditure, excluding loan funds, was £1,046,709 in 1954 and £1,001,115 in 1955, made up as follows:

	1954	1955
Recurrent	£ 876,189	£ 890,493
Non-Recurrent	170,520	110,622
	£1,046,709	£1,001,115

Recurrent expenditure included £103,930 in 1954 and £103,930 in 1955 in respect of Public Debt Charges. Expenditure from Loan Funds amounted to £73,505 in 1954 and £19,328 in 1955.

The following is a summary of Revenue and Expenditure under the main heads for the years 1954 and 1955 together with the corresponding figures for 1953:

REVENUE

	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £
Customs	374,546	376,808	436,556
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	33,084	30,334	30,097
Licences, excise and internal revenue, not otherwise classified	169,271	183,490	124,879
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services and re-imbursements in aid	113,597	127,928	120,270
Post Office and Telegraph ...	91,401	86,538	90,039
Rents of Government Property	75,279	77,986	78,309
Interest	31,254	34,074	30,919

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Lottery	100,260	100,564	102,166
Miscellaneous Receipts	34,838	34,914	35,530
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	5,783	5,580	5,580
	£1,029,313	£1,058,216	£1,054,345

EXPENDITURE

	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £
Social Services (including resettlement, rehousing and Town Planning)	390,156	(*a*)476,141	(*a*)473,596
Public Works	155,794	172,473	126,369
Administration	45,515	45,297	46,051
Justice	123,869	128,686	127,742
Public Services (revenue earning)	105,721	100,443	108,700
Pensions	28,237	37,705	28,163
Miscellaneous	64,969	85,964	90,494
	£ 914,261	£1,046,709	£1,001,115

(*a*) In addition, expenditure from loan funds on housing amounted to £73,505 in 1954 and £19,328 in 1955.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1954 and 31st December, 1955 respectively:

LIABILITIES

	1954 £	1955 £
Loan Funds	19,328	—
Deposits	65,458	62,698
Special Funds	2,341,557	2,137,347
General Revenue Balance	818,571	795,793
	£3,244,914	£2,995,838

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ASSETS

	1954 £	1955 £
Cash	19,788	7,994
Joint Colonial Fund	2,000	3,000
Drafts & Remittances	18	38
Investments	3,214,219	2,970,788
Advances	6,368	6,647
Suspense Account	2,521	7,371
	£3,244,914	£2,995,838

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Colony at the end of each of the two years covered by this report consisted of the following:

	1954 £	1955 £
3% Debenture Loan 1967-72	1,000,000	1,000,000
5% Debenture Loan 1967-72	250,000	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970-75	400,000	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	187,500	175,000
	£1,837,500	£1,825,000

In addition, there was an outstanding balance in the war time interest free loan of £108.10.0d. at the end of each of the years 1954 and 1955.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is generally indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yield in 1954 and 1955 were:

	1954 £	1955 £
Customs	376,808	436,556
Estate Duties	25,030	6,847
Stamp Duties	7,612	6,069
Licences	12,158	12,512
Income Tax	133,350	98,263
	£ 554,958	£ 560,247

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In addition the Government Lottery yielded profits of £100,564 in 1954 and £102,166 in 1955.

Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were:

Earned Income Relief—One fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal allowance—£400. Wife £150.

Children—£75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£75 each in respect of not more than two dependents.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance &c.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1954-55 and 1955-56 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were:

For every pound of	*Rate in the £*	
	s.	*d.*
First £500 of taxable income	—	6
Next £750 „ „ „	1	—
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder	4	—

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levies of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to

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import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty:

	Full Rate	*Preferential Rate*
	s. d.	s. d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1 7	1 4
Motor Spirits, per gallon	9	9
Whisky in casks, per gallon	53 0	51 0
in bottles, per gallon	54 0	52 0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	35 0	26 0
in bottles, per gallon	37 0	27 0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60 0	51 0
in bottles, per gallon	62 0	52 0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon	60 0	51 0
in bottles, per gallon	62 0	52 0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	62 0	52 0
Perfumed Spirits	25% *ad valorem*	20% *ad valorem*
Cigarettes, per lb.	1 6	1 0
	(plus 2/6d. per 100 cigarettes)	
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb.	7 4	6 8
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb.	0 10	0 9
Wines, per gallon		
(*a*) Still		
(i) in bottles	10 6	4 6
(ii) in casks or other containers	3 4	1 4
(*b*) Sparkling	18 0	8 0
Coffee		
(*a*) Raw, per lb.	0 2	0 2
(*b*) Processed, per lb.	0 3	0 3
(*c*) Soluble, per ¼lb. tin	0 1	0 1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and spare parts Motor Vehicles, parts and spare parts Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms Razor Blades Watches and Clocks	8⅓% *ad valorem*

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the

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first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

Estate Duty

The rates of Estate Duty were revised late in 1954. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% on an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates, the value of which does not exceed £2,000, are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1954 and 1955.

REVENUE

	1954 £	1955 £
General Rate Account	202,670.	197,901
Housing	—	—
Sanitary Water Service	30,340	30,578
Potable Water Service	43,900	52,646
Gas Department	93,868	94,684
Electricity Department	161,506	167,794
Telephone Service	14,902	22,616
	£547,186	£566,219

EXPENDITURE

	£	£
General Rate Account	194,208	193,264
Housing	125	—
Sanitary Water Service	29,977	31,308
Potable Water Service	47,122	48,825
Gas Department	95,113	97,497
Electricity Department	153 528	163.208
Telephone Service	13,120	21,659
	£533,193	£555,761

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation which stood at £981,515 on 31st December, 1953 rose to £1,016,515 on 31st December, 1954 and then fell to £1,007,515 on 31st December, 1955. The ban on the circulation of United Kingdom notes in the Colony, which was introduced during the war, is still maintained.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The popularity of the Government Post Office and Savings Bank with the small investor was maintained during the period under review, and deposits stood at £1,089,616 and £1,059,489 at the end of 1954 and 1955 respectively.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent of vale.
Mail Transfers:	Cost of postage plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of value.
Demand Drafts:	First £5 ..... 8*d.*
	£5—£10 ..... 1*s.*
	£10—£30 ..... 1*s.* 6*d.*
	Over £30 ..... $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The total value of imports was £6,483,686 in 1954 and £6,657,787 in 1955 compared with £7,522,931 in 1952 and £8,108,213 in 1953. The value of imports of manufactured goods is estimated at £2,925,709 for 1954 and at £2,745,535 for 1955, the corresponding figures for 1952 and 1953 being £3,206,195 and £3,439,403 respectively. Most of these imports come from the United Kingdom; other sources include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

The value of imports of foodstuffs is estimated at £1,905,920 for 1954 and £1,912,636 for 1955, the figures for 1952 and 1953 being £2,626,193 and £2,795,434 respectively. A few items of essential

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foodstuffs are still imported under quota, but the continued relaxation of import controls makes possible the importation of an increased variety of foodstuffs from sterling area origins and from other origins. The principal sources of imports of foods continue to be the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish come from Spain and shell eggs from Spain, Morocco and Holland.

The total value of imports of wines, spirits, malt, tobacco and perfumery is estimated at £1,226,807 for 1954 and £1,523,991 for 1955 compared with £1,001,668 in 1952 and £1,303,206 in 1953.

Following the United Kingdom policy of relaxation in import controls, specific import licences are now limited to supplies originating in the hard currency areas and to very few items of essential foodstuffs. Precious stones, gold bullion and jewels containing gold are also subject to specific import licences.

Total figures giving estimated tonnage and value for imports and exports during 1954 and 1955 will be found in Appendices III & IV.

EXPORTS

Exports of domestic produce from Gibraltar are negligible in value. The bulk of exports consists of re-exports of imported goods taken out by Spanish workers, of whom about 8,000 enter and leave daily, by the crews of naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists. There are also appreciable "invisible exports" such as provision of services for ships and the Armed Forces and for the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

GENERAL

There has been a considerable increase in tourist traffic during the period and every effort is being made to make the Port attractive to tourists from all over the world.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and the fertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory, which started operations in 1950, has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships. The factory is now working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field—from fruit pulp to eau-de-cologne, and from jam to shampoo—, have been put into operation.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Department of Education is administered by a Director and an Administrative Assistant. There is also a female Education Officer who is responsible for the organisation and general supervision of children in Infant and Junior Schools.

Education policy is laid down in the Education Ordinance enacted in July, 1950, which followed, as far as possible, the policy embodied in the United Kingdom Education Act of 1944, except where local conditions have made modifications necessary.

In the implementation of the Education Ordinance the Director is assisted by a Board of Education, an advisory body of thirteen people representing various religious denominations, members of the Services and other professions.

The Government is fully responsible for the education of all the children in the Colony between the ages of five and fifteen years. There are twenty-two schools conducted by the Department of Education; of these, two are Secondary Grammar, two Secondary Modern, one Technical and seventeen Primary. In addition there are two private Preparatory Schools—one for girls and one co-educational—and several private Nursery Schools which cater for the education of children under five years of age. There are no Universities or Teacher Training Colleges.

The average age of entry to schools is five years and the leaving age is fifteen.

The total expenditure on education was £82,585 in 1954 and £85,025 in 1955. This is approximately 9% of the gross expenditure of the Colony.

Out of the total expenditure in 1954, £2,122 was spent on the maintenance of school buildings, and £1,363 on welfare services for school children. In 1955, the expenditure on these items was £4,125 and £2,660 respectively.

The Victoria Mackintosh Trust, the only voluntary educational organisation, contributed £2,580 in 1954 for the provision of Scholarships; this sum was increased to £2,674 in 1955.

The numbers of school children and teachers in Government schools were as follows:

	No. of Pupils		*No. of Teachers*
	1954	1955	1954/55
Secondary Schools:			
Gibraltar Grammar School (Boys)	222	194	9
Loreto High School (Girls)	241	238	11
Technical and Dockyard School (Boys)	94	107	9

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	No. of Pupils 1954	No. of Pupils 1955	No. of Teachers 1954/55
Sacred Heart Modern School (Boys)	284	—	—
Now Lourdes Secondary Modern School (Boys)	—	270	11
Line Wall Modern Girls' School...	347	—	—
Now St. Margaret's Secondary Modern School (Girls)	—	280	12
	1,188	1,089	
Primary Schools, Junior:			
St. Mary's (Girls)	203	210	8
St. Joseph's (Girls)	210	210	8
St. Joseph's (Boys)	208	223	7
Castle Road (Boys)	280	—	—
Now Line Wall (Boys)	—	296	9
St. Christopher's (Mixed)	213	235	7
	1,114	1,174	
Primary Schools, Infant:			
St. Mary's (Mixed)	353	241	9
St. Bernard's (Mixed)	112	90	3
St. Joseph's (Mixed)	91	95	3
St. George's (Mixed)	146	147	5
Catalan Bay (Mixed)	22	25	1
Europa (Mixed)	22	29	1
St. Annes (Glacis) (Mixed)	228	239	7
Governor's Meadow (Mixed)	126	114	6
St. Teresa's (Mixed)	54	42	2
St. David's (Sight Saving School)	16	8	1
Castle Road (1955) (Mixed)	—	174	5
	1,170	1,204	
All age School:			
Hebrew	91	87	3
		Total	137

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The total number of children in Government Schools at the end of 1954 and 1955 was as follows:

	1954	1955
Secondary	1,188	1,089
Primary	2,375	2,465
	3,563	3,554

In addition, there are two private preparatory schools which are open to Government inspection. These are Loreto Convent Primary School with 386 pupils (Mixed) and a staff of 14, and Brympton Preparatory School with 87 pupils (Mixed) and a staff of 6.

The total number of children of school age in the Colony is therefore:

In Government Schools	3,554
In Private Schools	473
Total	4,027

There are also six private Nursery Schools which are open to inspection by the Director of Education.

A considerable number of young men and women are following courses of higher studies at Universities and other similar institutions in the United Kingdom. These come under two categories, private students who, although sponsored by the Government, are financially independent and therefore free to choose their course and place of study, and those who are in receipt of Government Scholarships or Grants.

During 1954-1955 there were approximately 38 young people pursuing courses of study in the United Kingdom. The professions most favoured by the men are Medicine, Law and Engineering in all its branches; amongst the women the preference is for Nursing, including Radiography and Physiotherapy, and Teaching.

The Government awards one Scholarship each year for a University course and eight Teacher Training Scholarships. The Victoria Mackintosh Scholarship Fund awards one or two full scholarships per year, as well as several grants. During 1954-1955 no student was sent from Gibraltar under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

There are at present thirteen students in Teacher Training Colleges in England who will obtain an Institute of Education Teacher's Certificate at the end of their courses. Of these thirteen, six girls are at Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, and five men at St. Mary's, Strawberry Hill. (Both these institutions are Roman Catholic training centres.) There is also one girl at St. Gabriel's College, Camberwell, and two boys, one at King Alfred's College and another at Brighton College.

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The rate of training which the Government is now sponsoring provides for eight fully trained teachers to enter the schools each year, so that the proportion of trained teachers rises year by year and is now 50%.

There has been no change in the conditions of service or salaries of teachers during the period under review, but a Salaries Revision Commission appointed in 1954 to advise on all Government salaries made recommendations for improvements. The abolition of Teachers-in-Charge in favour of Head Teacher status and the introduction of a system of grading of schools according to size are also under consideration.

The local branch of the British Council, the Calpe Institute, continues to be the centre of many educational activities, especially for adolescents. Efforts are being made to link up school and post-school interests among the higher age groups of the Secondary Schools. Details will be found in Chapter 14.

There are several good libraries which are easily accessible to young people. The Gibraltar Garrison Library, which is open to civilian members, is the biggest and best equipped, and has among its members a considerable number of teachers. The Calpe Institute and the Gibraltar Lending Library are both popular among young Gibraltarians. Both the Grammar School (Boys), and Loreto High School (Girls) have built up libraries during the past few years, and a start has been made in the same direction in the two Modern Schools. Efforts are being made to encourage reading at a much earlier age, and this involves a more varied supply of appropriate reading material in Primary Schools.

The Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture formed in 1953 which aims to foster and encourage a love of music, has organised many concerts in which leading figures of international repute have taken part. A generous allocation of free tickets for all concerts under the auspices of the Society has been given to the older children attending Secondary Schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services and for the sanitary supervision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1954 and 1955. The principal epidemiological event in 1954 was the occurrence of an unusual number of cases of undulant fever caused by Brucella Melitensis and small outbreaks of chicken pox and measles.

The chief epidemiological event in 1955 was a widespread epidemic of whooping cough and towards the end of the year there was a small outbreak of measles.

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39 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1954 and 34 in 1955. Deaths were 11 in 1954 and 3 in 1955. Notifications were 59 with 7 deaths in 1952 and 56 with 9 deaths in 1953. Notifications of undulant fever, chicken pox and measles in 1954 totalled 12, 122 and 150 respectively whilst 222 notifications of whooping cough and 50 of measles were received during 1955.

There were 17 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1954 and 10 in 1955 giving an infant mortality rate of 30 and 17.82 per 1,000 live births respectively. Corresponding figures for 1952 and 1953 were 23 and 13 deaths with rates of 41.74 and 24.76 per 1,000 live births.

The Colonial Hospital, which has accommodation for 148 beds, is the only general hospital serving the community. Within its precincts there is a maternity block and a segregation block. Out-patients clinics are held every morning and afternoon. Up-to-date departments of radiography and physiotherapy continued to function satisfactorily.

The clinic for patients on Public Assistance opened towards the end of 1953 relieved to some extent the congestion in the general out-patients department of the Colonial Hospital. An additional District Nurse was appointed in 1954 to cope with increased attendances at home and in the clinic.

The King George V Hospital has accommodation for 64 patients. The hospital is mainly used for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which is a diminishing problem in Gibraltar and now appears to be under control. Contacts are investigated and chest radiography is used to a considerable extent. The scheme for chest screening of domestic servants prior to employment in Gibraltar, which was started in 1952, was continued. A specialist in chest surgery continued to make regular visits to Gibraltar to operate on those patients requiring surgical assistance.

The Mental Hospital can now accommodate 42 patients. Electric-shock and insulin therapy is now carried out by one of the Government medical officers. A Spanish Psychiatrist visited the hospital twice each year and reported on all patients. An Occupational Therapist was employed in 1955 and excellent work in this department is already being done.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital was not utilised during the period under review. A caretaker is employed to maintain this hospital which can be brought into service without delay.

The Infant Welfare Centres continued to be well attended and the advice of doctors and health visitors was greatly appreciated. Sick children continued to attend the special sick children's clinic held at the Colonial Hospital three times a week instead of the Child Welfare clinics which they attended previously.

The School Medical Service, carried out by a medical officer and health visitors, has contributed greatly to the detection of disease in its early stages. Excellent liaison exists between this Service and the

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Colonial Hospital. Compulsory vaccination is carried out in infancy and again at the age of 12.

The Board of Health—a committee representing medical interests in the Colony—met regularly during the period under review.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens and Theobaldia longereolatus. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last four years.

Measures were taken during 1954 and 1955 to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946. The task is now mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing house holders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

	Government	*Local Authority*	*Private*
Doctors	7	2	12
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	21	—	2
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapist	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included under Nursing Sisters)	20	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	8
Partially-trained nurses	92	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors & Trainees	—	9	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	20

Expenditure on Public Health, 1954 *and* 1955.

		Recurrent	*Capital*
Government	1954	£133,570	—
	1955	£133,963	**£1,160**
Local Authority	1954	£15,640	—
	1955	£16,204	—

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The blocks of flats commenced in 1953 were completed in 1954 and together with the flats erected in 1955 brought the total of permanent dwellings built since 1945 to 990, an increase during the two years under review of 74 flats. However, due to various causes the number of temporary housing units was diminished by 54. Work commenced on a further large block of 48 flats in 1955.

Building by private enterprise continued on a small scale and constituted mainly additional flats in existing buildings either by conversion or erection. Work, however, continued on a large block of flats and hotel and a well known public building, the Assembly Rooms, was partly demolished with the intention of providing a modern hotel and cinema.

Standards of sanitation and construction, etc., for buildings are laid down by the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 104 of the Laws of Gibraltar). The Ordinance is administered by the City Council, working through the Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Public Assistance

The Public Assistance Scheme administered by the Department of Labour and Welfare was reviewed in 1955 in the light of experience gained over recent years and several amendments were made both as regards the general provisions for eligibility, etc., and the scale of allowances.

The revised scale of benefit provides for a maximum total grant of 70/- per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10/-. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult is 26/- and to a married couple 40/- per week. Additional allowances for dependants are as follows:

Aged 20 or over—14/- per week.
„ 15-19 —12/- „ „
„ 10-14 —10/- „ „
„ 5- 9 — 8/- „ „
„ under 5 — 6/- „ „

The Department received 438 applications for cash assistance during 1954 and 347 during 1955, of which 275 and 246 respectively were approved. The weekly average number of applicants in receipt of cash assistance was 572 in 1954 and 546 in 1955. The totals disbursed under the scheme for all purposes during 1954 and 1955 were £38,877 and £43,477 respectively, of which cash assistance was paid as follows:

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Reason	1954 £	1955 £
Old Age	26,195	29,716
Unemployment	1,391	2,039
Incapacity through injury or sickness not otherwise compensated	3,146	4,162
Indigent women with dependent children	5,154	5,417
Other miscellaneous reasons	1,254	1,376

As an alternative to monetary grants, assistance in kind was given to 1,332 persons in 1954 and to 635 in 1955, in the form of essential clothing, shoes, eggs and milk, either free or at charges reduced according to the circumstances of the recipient. Expenditure on grants of assistance in kind totalled £1,737 in 1954 and £767 in 1955. Under the revised scheme introduced in 1955, assistance in kind was limited to the issue of shoes to schoolchildren, either free or at a reduced cost on proof of need, and to the free issue of clothing and footwear to persons accommodated in the hostels for aged persons maintained from public funds, up to an annual maximum of £5 per person. The issue of eggs and milk to persons (including children) found to be suffering from dietary deficiency was discontinued but provision was made for special cash grants in lieu. At the end of 1955 further amendments were made which would take effect from 1st January, 1956 ,and which were aimed at removing certain inequalities in the P.A. Scheme.

Grants to T.B. Patients

The scheme for the payment of grants to persons undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis was also revised during 1955. The object of this scheme, which is designed to provide more favourable grants and conditions of eligibility than the public assistance scheme, is to relieve the patients from anxiety about the support of their families or the upkeep of their homes whilst they are under treatment.

The weekly average number of families assisted under this scheme was 12 in 1954 and 5 in 1955, and the annual expenditure was £984 and £327 respectively.

Welfare of the Blind

The number of registered blind persons in Gibraltar at the end of 1955 was 112, compared with 135 in 1953. There are known to be other blind persons who cannot be registered as they refuse to visit the Government Ophthalmologist.

The problem of blindness in Gibraltar is one of the aged, and particularly aged women. Most of the elderly blind are well cared for in the homes of their children or relations. Twelve are accommodated in hostels run by Government.

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The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued its activities both in the preventative field and in the care of the blind, in liaison with the Labour and Welfare Department.

In March, 1954, the Government opened St. David's Sight-saving School for children whose eyesight would be impaired if they followed a normal curriculum. The teacher in charge spent three months in the United Kingdom, at the expense of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, studying the methods adopted by the London County Council for teaching partially sighted children.

Government provides a free medical service—including doctor, district nurse and drugs—to all registered blind persons, as well as free wireless licences. Bus companies also grant free travel to the blind and to children travelling to and from the sight saving school.

Social Welfare Committee

The Social Welfare Committee, which is under the Chairmanship of the Director of Labour & Welfare and is composed of representatives of most voluntary Welfare Organisations, continued to meet regularly during 1954 and 1955. Many of the improvements in the Public Assistance Scheme and developments in other branches of welfare work have received the active consideration of the Committee.

Youth Organisations

The policy of Government is to encourage voluntary effort for the improvement of existing youth welfare organisations and for the provision of new facilities for youth. Youth organisations are greatly handicapped by the lack of open spaces and suitable premises, but a great deal of voluntary work takes place in this field and such facilities as are available are being fully utilised.

During 1954 and 1955, the Grammarian Association, Jewish Social and Cultural Club, and the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements continued their activities. In addition, two other organisations, viz. the Young Christian Workers and St. Theresa's Club for Boys, came into existence.

Welfare of Children and Young Persons

The Young Persons Ordinance, which was enacted in 1955, provides for the protection, custody and welfare of young persons under the age of 17 years who are in need of care and protection. The Colony has no children's homes, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements can be made for boarding out young children who may be removed from the care of their parents or guardians. A number of children have been successfully cared for at Little Sisters of the Poor Home, and room is reserved there for children for whom other homes cannot be found.

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Juvenile Delinquency and the Probation Service.

During 1954-55, 11 Juveniles (aged 15 years or under), four young persons (aged 16-19 years), including one female, and two adults were placed on probation, mostly for larceny. One probationer was subjected to corporal punishment for committing a further offence while on probation. Of three others who likewise committed a further offence, two were committed to prison.

All probationers are visited in their homes at monthly intervals and all of them report regularly to the Probation Officer.

A marked decrease in delinquency during 1955 is attributed mainly to (a) an improvement in school attendance, especially in the case of boys, which increased to about 90% for the year, and (b) the opening of the club for boys referred to earlier in this section.

At the end of 1955 there were only six persons on probation; of whom, two were adults and the other four young persons (aged between 16 and 19 years).

Care of Discharged Prisoners

A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme, financed by Government, assists prisoners who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar, on discharge, by granting them financial assistance, either in cash or kind, on proof of need, and by helping them in finding suitable employment. After care work is undertaken by the Welfare Officer who also maintains contact with the National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in respect of British non-resident persons requiring aid on repatriation to the United Kingdom.

Chapter 8: Legislation.

1954

Twenty-one Ordinances were passed during 1954, the most important of which were:

Number of Ordinance:

3 which makes it an offence for a person to harbour supplies knowing that they were illegally imported, and places on such person the burden of proof.

4 which makes provision for all questions and claims to be determined by the Director of Labour and Welfare; and appeals to lie from the Director's decision to the Employment Injuries Board.

7 which makes provision for fixing the hours during which shops shall be closed.

8 which provides for the grant of a gratuity to the estate of a deceased serving officer of either a year's pensionable emoluments or the pension gratuity which he might have received if he had retired on the date of his death, whichever is the greater.

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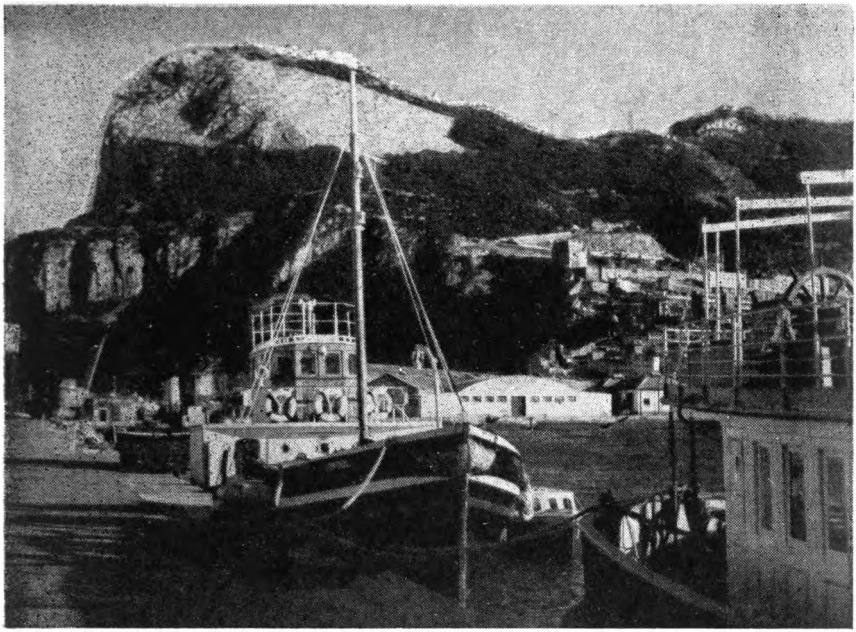
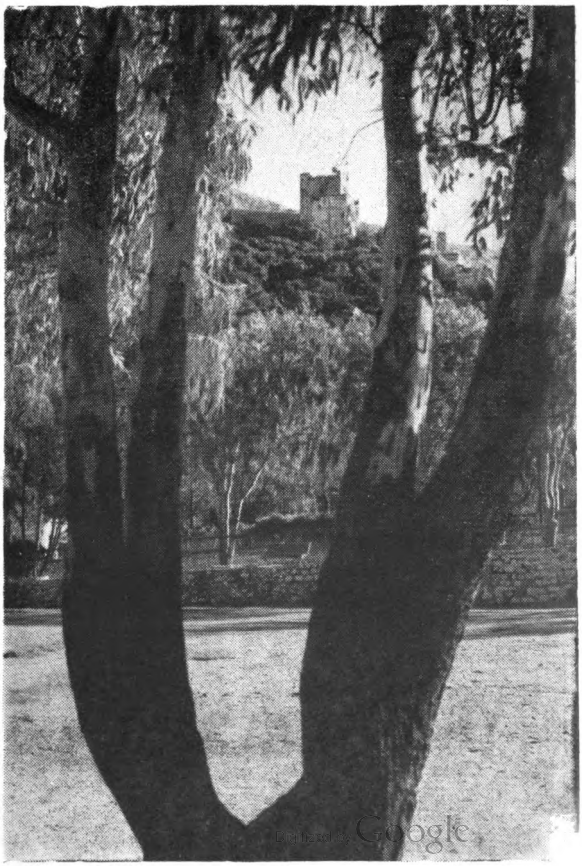


Waterport Wharf with the Rock in the Background.



The Moorish Castle which dates back to the 7th Century.

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View of the Admiralty Harbour and Commercial Anchorage.

Catalan Bay:
A beach on the East side of the Rock.

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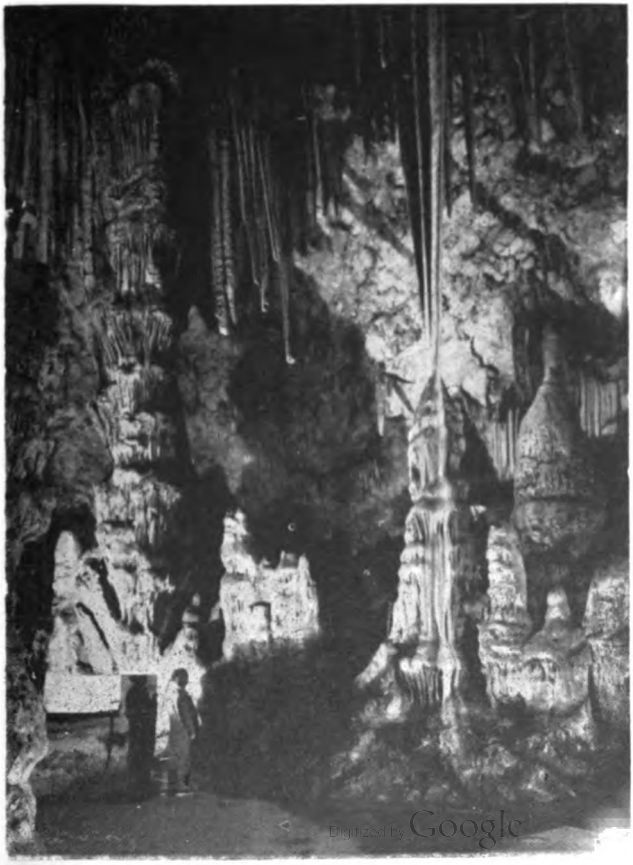
St. George's Hall, Upper Galleries.



St. Michael's Cave.

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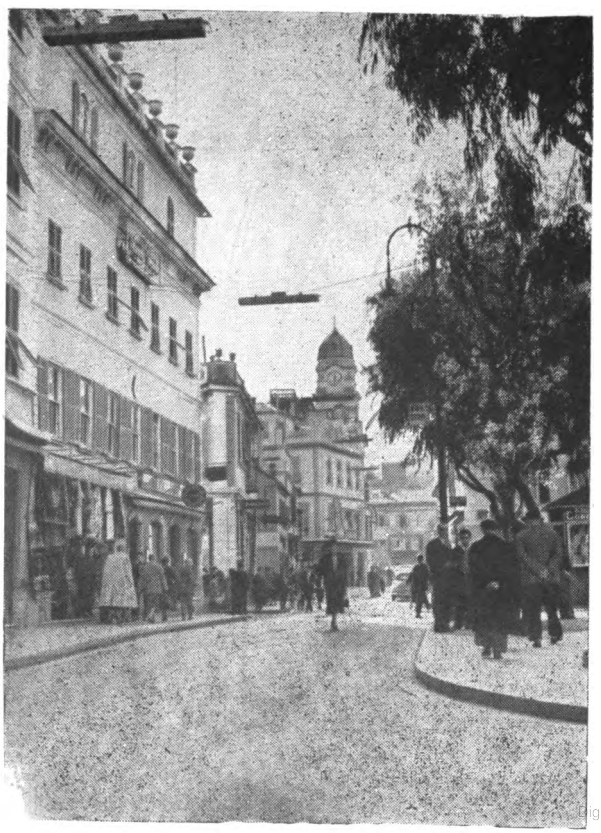
The Rock Hotel.



Main Street.

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13 which makes provision for the raising of the rates of estate duty.

15 which makes provision for the transfer to the City Council, from the Colonial Government, of the responsibility for licensing of places of entertainment.

21 which makes provision for extending the grant of pensions to dependants of an officer who is killed on duty.

1955

Twenty-four Ordinances were enacted during 1955, the most important of which were:

4 which makes provision to control the employment of aliens and others, to establish employment exchanges and for matters connected therewith.

9 which makes provision to create a statutory corporation, to vest in such corporation the property now vested in the trustees of the trusts known as "Gavino's Trusts" and to empower the corporation to deal with and administer the property.

14 which makes provision to establish a system of social insurance providing pecuniary benefits by way of old age pension, maternity grant, widow's benefit, guardian's allowance and death grant.

15 which makes provision to provide for the establishment of a non-contributory system of social insurance benefits.

18 which makes provision for raising revenue by imposing duties on motor vehicles, wireless apparatus, etc.

19 which makes provision for the protection, custody and welfare of young persons.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons.

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court and a court of summary jurisdiction called the Magistrates' Court.

The Supreme Court is holden by and before one judge who is styled the Chief Justice and has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Its principal field consists of a combined civil and criminal jurisdiction such as is exercised in England by all the Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and the County Courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it is the tribunal for all appeals from the Magistrates' Courts and from a number of bodies and persons in whom quasi-judicial powers are vested by law for special purposes. The Supreme Court thus has unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, subject to appeal

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to Her Majesty in Council in the usual manner. The Chief Justice also exercises the jurisdiction in lunacy. Finally, the Supreme Court has the Morocco jurisdiction (confined, since 1937, to the Spanish Zone) which includes, broadly speaking, an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Consular Court for Morocco, and civil appeals from that court, in cases where a British subject or a British-protected person is involved as defendant.

The General Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons committed for trial upon indictment. For appellate or civil proceedings of all kinds the sittings are arranged as circumstances require. The civil side constitutes by far the greatest portion of business in open court. For criminal trials the Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine or, in capital cases, of twelve. For civil cases he sits either alone or with a jury of nine, the system of special and common juries being very similar to that which obtains in England.

Though the Grand Jury has been abolished in England, it has been retained in Gibraltar in accordance with local opinion in relation to all bills of indictment. It consists of 32 persons and from 12 to 23 grand jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from 8 to 15 in any other case, with requisite minimum votes of 12 and 8 respectively to "find a true bill." Appointment as a grand juror is, by law, by selection by the Chief Justice from the special jurors' list. Grand Jurors to the number of 22 (or 30 if there is a capital charge) are now summoned for each Criminal Session, of whom 15 (or 23 for a capital case) are chosen by ballot in open court. All grand jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case in connection with which they do not happen to be summoned for grand jury service.

The Magistrates' Court is presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate or two or more Justices of the Peace; when sitting to try cases the Stipendiary has all the powers of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction including those of an Examining Magistrate. The Stipendiary is also H.M. Coroner and Public Trustee.

The Magistrates' Courts' jurisdiction and procedure in criminal, matrimonial, "civil debt" recovery and adoption cases are very similar to those of their English counterparts. They also deal at present with claims up to £5 in certain limited cases of civil actions in contract or in tort. The Justices sit when the Stipendiary is on leave or acting for the Chief Justice; they work on a roster system which involves each Justice sitting on an average of once a week for approximately three and a half months a year. The Bench of Justices has been appointed by the Governor as the Licensing Authority for the issue of licences for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly English law itself, namely the English Statutes as at 31st December, 1883, in so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of Gibraltar, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common Law

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to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of local Ordinances, together with subsidiary legislation in the form of Rules, Notices and so on.

The practice on the civil side of the Supreme Court is that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or (in the "summary jurisdiction") that of the county court, subject in each instance to modifications made by local Rules of Court. The criminal practice in the Supreme Court is almost identical with that of the Assize Courts in England. The appellate and Morocco jurisdictions have special procedural codes. The practice in the Magistrates' Court is closely modelled on that of the corresponding courts in England.

The work of the courts during 1954 and 1955 may be summarised as follows.

In the Supreme Court, proceedings in chambers showed a slight fall over those of the two preceding years. There were 26 trials on indictment, an increase when compared to 16 in 1950-1951 and 18 in 1952-1953. There were only 6 criminal appeals as against 17 during the years 1950-1951 and 8 in 1952-1953. Civil proceedings in open court showed a fairly substantial fall in relation to 1952-1953. There were 154 cases heard in 1954 of which 135 were summary jurisdiction cases and 145 heard in 1955 of which 128 were also summary jurisdiction cases.

The number of civil proceedings commenced in all "High Court" jurisdictions was 62 in 1954 and 83 in 1955 and in the "Summary Jurisdiction" 408 and 455 respectively.

The total volume of proceedings heard in the Magistrates' Court during 1954-1955 was as follows: Offences under the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance 1225 (472 in 1954 and 753 in 1955). Malicious injuries to property 49 (13 in 1954 and 36 in 1955). Offences against the Person 77 (55 in 1954 and 22 in 1955). Revenue cases 102 (76 in 1954 and 26 in 1955). The volume of "civil debt" recovery cases remained at about the same level as in the last four years. Juvenile court cases have risen steadily in the last five years, though they are still relatively few: 10 in 1951, 14 in 1952, 22 in 1953, 26 in 1954 and 17 in 1955. The total number of cases of all kinds heard during 1954 was 1234 and in 1955 1469; a further 172 and 342 cases respectively, most of them being "civil debts" or claims under £5, never reached a hearing.

Discharges and convictions by the courts are given in Appendix V.

The system of free legal aid for indigent accused persons, which was established on a broad basis in 1947, has continued to work smoothly and beneficially. The number of certificates granted in the past five years remains at a fairly steady figure, the average being 33 per annum.

The improved system of probation introduced in 1946 also continued to show satisfactory results. There are always the difficult exceptions, but there have been a number of definite successes

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also which have more than justified the work done. The numbers of probation orders made during the past five years were 9 in 1951 9 in 1952, 4 in 1953, 24 in 1954 and 8 in 1955. The corresponding numbers of offenders on probation at the end of each year were 19, 18, 14, 15 and 3 respectively. The 1954 figure includes the first female ever to be placed on probation in Gibraltar. One of the principal cures for juvenile delinquency being regular school attendance, special care has been taken to enforce the attendance of probationers.

The number of barristers in practice is now 17, of whom two are Queens Counsel. In 1955, the first lady barrister was admitted to the Gibraltar Bar. Her petition for admittance was supported by her father who had just been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Barristers in Gibraltar are authorized by the Supreme Court Order to act as solicitors and vice versa.

Three new members were admitted to the Bar in 1955.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year, inaugurated in Gibraltar in 1946, took place as usual at the Supreme Court on the first day of Michaelmas Sittings, the Judiciary, officers of the court, the legal profession and the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

There are two Forces operating in the Colony, viz. the Gibraltar Police Force which maintains order in the City, Admiralty Dockyard and Harbour and the Gibraltar Security Police which controls Military areas and installations.

Strength.

The Gibraltar Police Force has a strength of 11 officers and 221 other ranks.

The Gibraltar Security Police have 2 officers and 90 other ranks.

Training.

Members of the Gibraltar Police Force receive three months' training and serve a year's probation before being confirmed. Refresher Courses are held whenever the Instructors are not occupied with recruits. Evening lectures are held for members studying for promotion.

During the period under review, one Officer and two Sergeants attended training courses in the United Kingdom.

Crime.

Tables showing reported offences for 1954 and 1955 will be found at Appendices VIa and b.

The total number of crimes and offences reported during 1954 was 1,148 compared with 1,063 in 1955.

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Traffic.

The traffic congestion in Gibraltar continues to be a serious problem. Traffic accidents rose from 314 in 1954 to 409 in 1955 but fatal accidents decreased from 4 to 1. 988 persons were reported for traffic offences in 1955 compared with 701 in 1954.

An analysis of traffic accidents will be found in Appendix VII.

Immigration and Permit Department.

The Police are responsible for the control of immigration and the registration of the Civilian Population. In addition to dealing with the heavy tourist traffic, the department also controls some 3,000 workers entering and leaving the Colony daily.

Transport.

The Police land transport consists of a Police Van, two cars and eight motor-cycles.

Wireless Communication.

The programme for the equipment of the Police Force with radio is due to be completed early in 1956.

Welfare and Sports.

There is a Widows' & Orphans' Fund for members of the Force. A Welfare Fund assists members during periods of financial embarrassment and also pays medical expenses for members and their wives.

Police teams participate in most of the sporting activities of the Colony including football, cricket, hockey, water-polo and small bore rifle shooting.

St. John's Ambulance.

All members of the Force are required to pass St. John's Ambulance examinations and two voluntary Divisions are run by members of the Force.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

The numbers of prisoners received during 1954 and 1955 were 76 and 59 respectively. The daily average in prison during the two years was 21.09 and 9.55 respectively. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices VIII and IX.

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Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. Three prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1955; none in 1954.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Seventeen breaches of prison discipline were dealt with during the two years under review. There was an escape and an attempted escape in 1954. In both cases the prisoners concerned were Spaniards. The escape took place from a working party outside the prison and the prisoner managed to make his way into Spain. The attempted escape occurred at the Colonial Hospital and the prisoner was recaptured within the precincts of the hospital; this prisoner was an in-patient suffering from Trachoma and kept in isolation without a guard. In 1955 there was an attempted escape from inside the prison but the prisoner was recaptured an hour later from the roof of a building adjoining the outside prison wall. All offences were dealt with by the Superintendent.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 and under 60 years, who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work, are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are placed on work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cement block-making, cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners must, under Prison Rules, be placed on the wage earning scheme after completing one month or three months of their sentence according to their classification. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2/-d. a week and from this they can spend 1/-d. on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the two years under review 17 prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital; two were discharged from hospital on completion of sentence, one died, and the rest were returned to prison on being cured of their ailments. One other pri-

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soner was admitted to the Mental Hospital and later removed to the United Kingdom. In addition 50 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith where regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking, it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine regarding their education. However, it has been possible to arrange two classes each week, one in simple arithmetic and one in English for Spanish-speaking prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. This scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from his Consul in Gibraltar. Even then, assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/-d. a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind for the purchase of necessary clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of 12 months.

In addition to the above British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Society, of which the Colony is a member.

Merchant Seamen, on leaving prison, are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works.

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water.

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 27.05 inches in 1954 and 53.84 inches in 1955.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

The City Council's distillation plant consists of large vapour compression units and the water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water.

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire-fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea.

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Over 430 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1954 and more than 424 million gallons in 1955.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department (for which charges are made on an agreed basis) the other Services and for business purposes. These are metered and charged for at the rate of 4d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council supplied 15,055,713 Board of Trade Units during 1954 and 16,256,938 units during 1955.

The rates of charges were as follows:

(a) *Flat Rates*

Lighting .....7¾d. per B. of T. Unit
Power .....4¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(b) *Inclusive Tariff*

Primary Rate .....7¾d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate .....2d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate .....1½d. per B. of T. Unit

(c) *Industrial Tariff*

Primary Rate of £3 per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum demand. Secondary Rate of 1¼d. per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed.

Further extensions at King's Bastion Generating Station have been found necessary as a result of the continued increase in demand. A new 1,500 K.V.A. "National" Diesel-driven Set is now being erected and will be commissioned in 1956.

GAS SUPPLY

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the Gasworks was approximately 120 million cubic feet during 1954 and 116 million cubic feet during 1955.

The charge for the supply of gas continued at 13/4d. per 1,000 cubic feet during 1954, but had to be increased to 14/2d. in 1955, due to heavy increases in the price of gas coal.

The use of coal is being reduced as much as possible by increased manufacture of Carburetted Water Gas from coke, gas oil and steam. The Council are investigating the possibility of installing Catalytic Oil Gas Plant capable of providing all the gas required from heavy oil, which it is thought would result in considerable overall economy in the gas undertaking.

Scientific control at the Gas Works has been maintained, and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed.

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Tar is dehydrated at the gas works for road works and other purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Programme for 1954/1955, in addition to the normal items of repair, included the reinstatement of a large building into a school, and an extension to an existing school at the Glacis Housing Estate, the erection of a new Revenue Office, improvements to Police Barracks, the erection of a luggage station at Waterport Wharf, as well as improvement to hospitals, schools, Government offices and other public buildings. In May, 1954, Her Majesty the Queen laid the Foundation Stone of the King George VI Memorial Hospital for Children and work on this modern building proceeded during the two years under review, although progress has been somewhat delayed by difficulties in the supply of building materials.

Chapter 11: Communications.

SHIPPING

> "1955 shows a noticeably more cheerful picture than could have been expected from the study of the statistics of previous years. The falling off of trade which has been apparent in the immediate past has been arrested in all aspects and in some sections of Shipping business there has been a noticeable improvement."

This extract from the 1955 Annual Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce Report gives the pulse of the present shipping position.

The total arrivals of vessels of all Lines in 1954 and 1955 was 4215 and 5107 respectively.

The net tonnage (Commercial) entered was 8,916,651 and 9,991,609 respectively.

PASSENGER LINER CALLS:

The following passenger services were in operation during the period under review:

Line	*To and From*	*Calls Monthly*
Orient	U.K. & Australia	3
P. & O.	U.K. & Far East	3
Union-Castle Line	U.K. & South Africa	3
British India	South Africa	1
Anchor	U.K. & India	1
Royal Rotterdam Lloyd	U.K. & Far East	Alternate
Polish Ocean	U.K. & Far East	1
Italia Line	America & Italy	8
Lauro & Home Lines	America & Italy	2
American Export	America & Italy	5
Zim Lines	America & Palestine	1

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Passenger business continues to increase and though it is regrettable that the American Export Lines have decided to divert their calls of the "INDEPENDENCE" and "CONSTITUTION" to Algeciras as from January 17th, 1956, the future is encouraging in other directions.

At the time of writing it is being proved that a substantial part of the passenger traffic now landing at Algeciras from these Liners are subsequently crossing to use the better communications out of Gibraltar, to visit the many historic places or to shop. Those who have been sold the train service to Madrid from Algeciras prior to arrival are complaining of the lengthy journey which takes a minimum of 17 hours.

Facilities ashore in Gibraltar are being improved. A comfortable waiting room provides a bar and refreshment service and exchange facilities. Free Information Service by the Government Tourist Bureau is also available. A Luggage Sorting Shelter has been constructed and the approaches to the Quay have been embellished.

Plans to encourage visitors to visit historic sights such as the Galleries and St. Michael's Cave are well advanced. Moorish Castle has been reopened for over a year and is proving popular. The Upper Rock area is now open to visitors and photographing is permitted. Much literature is being produced to aid the visitor and this material is being widely distributed.

The year 1955 was the first full year in operation of the Bland Line drive-on & drive-off Tangier Car Ferry "MONS CALPE" which carried out 351 return trips during the year, including Sunday Excursions.

The large number of passengers and motor-cars transported across the Straits attracted many visitors to the town.

A daily passenger ferry service is maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

Frequent services averaging one or two a week are maintained by cargo vessels between the U.K. and Gibraltar by MacAndrews, Westcott & Laurance, Cunard, Ellerman and the Moss Hutchinson Lines. Regular cargo services are also operated from the Netherlands and Germany.

The Gibraltar Stevedoring Co. Ltd.. operate the discharge and loading of vessels.

A coal bunkering machinery installation owned by Gibraltar Transporters Ltd., operates on the North Mole, working with four coal transporters. The coaling business, as everywhere in the world, has declined considerably.

The Shell Company of Gibraltar Ltd., maintain eight hulks in the Bay for supplying oil bunkers to vessels, of which a large number call at Gibraltar for the purpose. They are also in a position to supply oilfuel to ships by means of lighters.

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Repairs to vessels are carried out by the Ship Repair Yard of M. H. Bland & Co., Ltd., situated on the Western Beach (off the road to Spain) which has been recently reconstructed and modernised. Four dry-docks are available at H.M. Dockyard for use by commercial vessels when not otherwise required for naval purposes.

The number of Local Home Trade vessels on the Register in 1954 was 72 and 68 in 1955.

A Port Development Committee, formed in 1953 under Government auspices, has submitted various schemes for the improvement of the port and the provision of greater facilities for shipping.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

3,258 vehicles were licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1955. This total is made up as follows:

Private cars	2,400
Taxis and private hire cars	154
Buses	70
Lorries	351
Motor Cycles	283

AIR

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities, and the maintenance the airfield is the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London.

During the period under review there was little change in the pattern of scheduled services.

The Douglas D.C.3 Dakota aircraft based at Gibraltar continued to operate twice daily air services to Tangier and five times weekly to Madrid where it connected with the direct Viscount Airliner Service to London. Monthly, this aircraft is relieved and operates a service via Biarritz to London at specially reduced rates for service personnel.

In March, 1954 B.E.A. introduced the forty-seater turbo-jet Viscount Airliner to Gibraltar once weekly direct from London, the flying time being about 4½ hours. Since that date, night services to

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London have been introduced on a twice weekly basis operated by Viscount Airliners at a special reduced return fare. In summer, there are in addition to these services two direct day flights to London.

In February, 1955, Hunting-Clan, an independent Operator, commenced operating a monthly Colonial Air-Coach Service from London to Gibraltar via Biarritz with Viking Aircraft. The frequency has since been stepped up to twice monthly.

Trooping flights for Service personnel based at Gibraltar continue to be operated on an average of twice weekly by civilian operators.

An average of thirty-six flights a year exclusive of the above are operated to Gibraltar principally to set down or uplift ships crews, sporting teams, or parts of machinery.

In 1954 the passengers and crew of the ill-fated "EMPIRE WINDRUSH" were up-lifted from Gibraltar in a combined operation by the R.A.F., B.E.A., and Independent Operators, B.E.A. and Independent Operators up-lifting 407 of the total in 36 hours.

The number of aircraft landing and taking off was 1,164 in 1954 and 1,190 in 1955.

Passengers and freight set down and picked up by scheduled and chartered aircraft, including aircraft in transit, were as follows:

	Passengers		*Freight (Kilos)*	
Year	*Set Down*	*Picked Up*	*Set Down*	*Picked Up*
1954	17,983	17,909	152,650	26,673
1955	19,149	19,340	152,515	33,663

POSTS

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout 1954-1955. The Dock Strike in Great Britain in October 1954 caused considerable dislocation of services. In a smaller measure the rail strike of May/June 1955 had the effect of interrupting the normal routine.

The average of five direct mails per month to and from New York, Genoa and Naples by vessels of the Italia and American Export Lines was maintained. Mails were also received at infrequent intervals from U.S.A. and Italy by Home and Lauro Line ships.

Direct parcel mails were despatched occasionally to Bombay, on request, by the Polish Liner "Batory."

The new Bland Line ferry "Mons Calpe" provided a very valuable additional link with North Africa.

The air mail service to and from London was maintained throughout 1954-1955 by British European Airways with Gibraltar Airways aircraft covering the branch service between Madrid and Gibraltar 6 days a week. Direct flights by Viscount aircraft increased services

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from the beginning of 1955 to 7 per week. In October 1955 the two direct day flights were replaced by direct night services on Sundays and Thursdays.

Gibraltar Airways maintained the air link between Gibraltar and Tangier with two flights a day in each direction.

Adverse weather conditions during the winters of 1954 and 1955, as usual, played havoc at various times with air services. In the second week of December 1955, there was complete cancellation of flights to and from Gibraltar for four days.

Parcel post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged 5 per month in 1954 and 4 in 1955. In the main, cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient, Union Castle Liners and occasional use of H.M. Ships and the Rotterdam Lloyd "Willem Ruys" conveyed an average of 5 parcel post mails from Gibraltar to Great Britain during 1954 and 1955.

The air mail parcel service originally restricted to the United Kingdom was gradually extended during 1954 and 1955 to include direct services from and to U.S.A., Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland and Tangier.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The automatic telephone service is owned by the City Council.

During the early part of 1954 work was completed on the extension of the external cable network in preparation for the 500-line extension to be installed in the exchange.

The installation of the additional exchange equipment was completed by the end of 1954. Subscribers on the manually operated and private automatic subsidiary exchanges were transferred to the new equipment and 300 new subscribers were connected.

The exchange is now working to its full capacity of 1,300 lines and there is once again a large number of subscribers on the waiting list.

During 1955 two direct bothway lines to Tangier were put into operation, working via a radio link operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

In order to put into useful operation the 50 line subsidiary private automatic exchange and at the same time release a number of telephones, at present used by the City Council, for allocation to prospective subscribers, the Council adopted a scheme for its re-installation as a private automatic exchange working in conjunction with a manual switchboard. This switchboard is now on order and delivery is expected during May, 1956.

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Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1954 and 1955:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English and Spanish

BROADCASTING

There has been no regular broadcasting organisation since Radio Gibraltar was closed down in July, 1945. Broadcasts are arranged by the Government on special occasions. A small wired broadcasting service is operated by the military; it relays B.B.C. programmes and local "live" broadcasts. The service is under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of six civilians, three of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 600 subscribers.

FILMS

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangement with the British Council representative, to the schools. There are three commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust and the others by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd., a private company.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly in the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony. Press Conferences are held regularly.

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Chapter 13: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be trained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War, the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war, the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter, the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

Chapter 14: General

Cultural Activities

Facilities for cultural, educational, and recreational activities are provided at the Calpe Institute, under the direction of the British Council Representative. Since 1944 the British Council has built up an excellent library of modern books on all subjects, and every year

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new books are added. With the co-operation of the schools the younger generation are now making increasing use of the library, where periodicals are regularly received from London.

Some 275 documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute film library and are used for the illustration of talks and lectures, both to the schools as well as to the general public.

A comprehensive library of classical music on records is used for fortnightly programmes. A recorded anthology of English Literature produced by the British Council has recently been added to the library, and a start has been made in using these to illustrate a course on English Literature given to the upper forms of Loreto Convent School for Girls and the Grammar School for Boys.

Adult activities within the Institute cover the widest possible field of interests. There are now some twenty group activities conducted at regular meetings. These include art, photography, drama, music, country dancing, keep fit, table-tennis, indoor games, chess, fencing, hockey, swimming, tennis, etc.

Both the Calpe Artists' Society and the Calpe Photographic Society have staged annual exhibitions of their work, which have been seen by up to 2,000 people on each occasion. The Calpe Drama Group have produced twelve English plays in the past ten years.

Amateur drama is now co-ordinated through the medium of the Gibraltar Theatre Guild, and all groups combined in two open-air productions, namely, 'Henry V' and 'Romeo and Juliet' staged in the Alameda Gardens in the summer of 1954 and 1955. For these productions the costumes, scenery and stage were designed and made in Gibraltar.

The Gibraltar Drama Festival is now an established annual event organised by the Royal Army Education Corps. With the reconstruction and modernisation of the interior of the Garrison Theatre extra encouragement has been given to drama groups to produce more plays, reviews, etc.

The Dockyard Choral Society have produced Edward German's "Merrie England," and Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," "Mikado" and "Trial by Jury."

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society stage an annual Flower Show, and arrange monthly lectures and demonstrations illustrated by films and film-strips.

The Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture have organised monthly concerts by international musicians, and the French Consul has arranged lectures, music and the showing of films in French to the members of 'Les Amis de la Culture Francaise.'

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Film shows and talks have been arranged for the Police, Fire Brigade, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Civil Defence and Gibraltar Automobile Club, while medical films have been shown to the medical profession through the local branch of the B.M.A.

At the time of the Royal Visit to Gibraltar, the large model of the Rock and the beautiful doll's house, both designed and constructed in Gibraltar, which were presented to Prince Charles and Princess Anne from the people of Gibraltar, were displayed at the Calpe Institute. In three days, 24,950 people visited the Institute to see these presents.

Gibraltar's close connections with Naval History were commemorated by the staging of the 'British Ships and Seamen Exhibition,' and recently, 'The Battle of Trafalgar Exhibition' which was opened at the Calpe Institute on 21st October 1955—the 150th anniversary of the death of Lord Nelson.

Archaeology

The excavation of Gorham's Cave, by Dr. J. d'A. Waechter, Ph.D., F.S.A., which was begun in 1948 was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit, which is some 50 ft. thick, has produced Punic and Roman at the top, late Stone Age below this and middle Stone Age at the base. The cave as far as archaeological material is concerned is not rich compared with other European sites, but in spite of this a considerable quantity of stone tools and bones have been obtained. Perhaps the most important result has been the geological aspect, as it has been possible to date the various deposits with considerable accuracy; this will prove of immense assistance to the study of the prehistory of Spain and the western Mediterranean.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7′ N. and longitude 5° 21′ W., stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ½ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

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The town which has a resident civilian population of about 25,000 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish sea port of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 45°F. and 65°F respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

Chapter 2: History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had earlier seized the heights above and around Algeciras, and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the building of the Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

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The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second world war was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and is now completed.

Providing improved housing for the repatriates and others has been one of the chief preoccupations of the Government since the end of the war. The Government have built 990 modern flats and provided 462 temporary dwellings. The total cost of the permanent housing, either already built or definitely planned, is £2,856,377 of which Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided a free grant of £100,000 and an interest-free loan of £250,000; the remainder has been found from revenue balances and a loan of £1½-million raised by the Gibraltar Government.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

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Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950, dated 3rd February, 1950, by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950, and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950, had also legislative powers but is now President of the newly-established Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of three unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time; but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950, consists of the Governor as President, three ex officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be an unofficial, and five elected unofficial members. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of

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the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neghbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar, are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

As mentioned in the previous report, the second election for the Legislative Council held on 16th September, 1953, resulted in the election of three members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, and two independents.

The death of one of the independent elected members on the 30th July, 1954, rendered necessary a bye-election. The vacant seat was contested by three candidates, an independent, a representative of a newly-formed organisation, the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party, and a member of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights. The latter secured election by a small majority.

On the 27th July, 1955, the introduction of new revenue measures which called for the use by the Governor of his reserved powers gave rise to the resignation of the five elected members. At the subse-

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quent bye-election in November, 1955, the same members were returned unopposed.

The Elected Members who had also resigned their seats on Executive Council were subsequently reappointed.

Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix X.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 13 members. Late in 1955 the title "Chairman, City Council" was changed to "Mayor." The Chief Medical Officer is an ex officio member. Five councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the others being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected, and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for instance for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences. But hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

The last election for the seven elective seats on the City Council was held on 2nd December, 1953; 6,530 persons exercised their rights to vote, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 50 per cent. Five of the elected members belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and the other two were independents.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Welfare, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

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Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 33 inspections in 1954 and 52 in 1955; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

There were three prosecutions in 1954 and four in 1955 for possession of unjust weights. Two cases resulted in convictions and in the other five cases cautions were issued.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1955.

	Adults		Children under 15		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6191	7536	2307	2215	18249
Statutory Aliens .	1104	1723	1023	992	4842
Other Aliens . .	603	1106	14	15	1738
	7898	10,365	3344	3222	24829

ALIENS RESIDING IN GIBRALTAR ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Argentinians 3; Brazilians 1; French 10; Italians 10; Moroccans 3; Portuguese 40; Swiss 5; U.S.A. Citizens 5; Germans 2; Spaniards 1659; Total 1738.

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD 1953-1955 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1953	7296	9053	3192	3088	22629	719	1361	16	11	2107	24736
1954	7410	9215	3284	3135	23044	629	1216	17	15	1877	24921
1955	7295	9259	3330	3207	23091	603	1106	14	15	1738	24829

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 13 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
4,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,460 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORT

(Dutiable Goods Only

	1955			1953		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£
Foo	—	26,905	1,912,69	640	—	3,8
Mai	—	23,930	2,745,59	1,216	—	3,2
Fue	—	45,041	475,62	—	323,684	2,590,9
				—	1.09	2,6
Win and	516,920	2,050.79	1,523,99	—	260,50	61,0
				—	.30	2
				—	13.9	20,0
	516,920	97,926.79	6,657,78	—	131.8	210,8
				—	—	
				—	—	
				—	—	
				22,554	—	55,2
				687	—	3
				821	—	1,7
				6,484	—	13,7
				17,042	—	51,1
				14,058	—	51,4
				816	—	5,5
						£3,072,2

sued during the year, and from s

Other .....

Against the Person

Murder and Manslaughter..

Attempted Murder and

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APPENDIX IX

PRISON STATISTICS.

(*a*) POPULATION.

	In custody on 1st January	*Receptions during year*	*Discharges during year*	*In custody on 31st December*
1954	15	76	67	24
1955	24	59	68	15

(*b*) DAILY AVERAGES.

	Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
1954	21.09	1.71	18.97	0.41
1955	9.55	2.30	7.05	0.20

(*c*) RELIGIONS.

	Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Methodist*	*Jew*	*Buddhist*	*Total*
1954	70	6	—	—	—	76
1955	34	8	1	1	15	59

(*d*) AGE GROUPS.

	Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	*Total*
1954	2	10	14	41	9	76
1955	1	6	14	33	5	59

(*e*) NATIONALITIES

	1954	1955
British (Gibraltarian)	20	18
British (U.K.)	5	10
Spanish	51	12
Mexican	—	1
Chinese	—	16
Norwegian	—	1
Italian	—	1
Total	76	59

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APPENDIX X

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President:	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members:	The Deputy Fortress Commander. The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.V.O.) The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq.) The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Unofficial Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., M.V.O., J.P. H. J. Coelho, Esq. A. W. Serfaty, Esq., J.P.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

Legislative Council

President:	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members:	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.V.O.) The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq.) The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Elected Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., M.V.O., J.P. A. R. Isola, Esq., Q.C., J.P. A. J. Risso, Esq. A. W. Serfaty, Esq., J.P. J. E. Alcantara, Esq.
Nominated Members:	H. J. Coelho, Esq. P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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PART I

General Review

The warm attachment of the people of Gibraltar to the Royal Family was evidenced once more during the two visits paid by H.R.H. Princess Margaret on the 21st September, and 26th October on her way to and from her African Tour. H.R.H. received an enthusiastic welcome on both occasions.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a frequent and extremely popular visitor to Gibraltar, called here on the 5th March to join the Combined Fleet Exercises and again on the 15th October on his way to Australia.

The third General Election for the Legislative Council was held on the 19th September, 1956. It was noteworthy as being the first in which there was a majority of elected Members. This was the result of the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1956, which amended the constitution of the Council to allow for the appointment of a Speaker and to provide for an increase in the number of Elected Members from 5 to 7. The Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights gained 4 of the 7 seats, and the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party and two independents one each.

An Election to the City Council was also held on the 5th December, 1956. The constitution of the Council was also changed from 13 to 11 seats, by a reduction in the number of official and nominated Members. The Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights secured 5 of the 7 elected seats, the other two being filled by a member of the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party and an independent respectively.

1956 saw the inauguration of a five year plan to build 300 flats, a third of the cost being found from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. 48 new flats were completed during the year and a further 56 were in process of construction at the end of 1956. The total number of new flats built by the Government since the war is now 1,039.

The Port Development Scheme planned in 1955 had to be postponed temporarily owing to the Suez Canal crisis.

Approval was given during 1956 for the establishment of a Government Broadcasting Station. It is intended that a number of hours will be made available daily for commercial broadcasting. It is hoped that the service will be inaugurated towards the end of 1957.

Approval has also been given for the establishment of a ship-to-shore Radio Telephone Service.

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An extensive advertising campaign financed partly by the Government and partly by private enterprise through the medium of the Gibraltar Tourism Committee, and concerted efforts to improve facilities and attractions for visitors, including a new hotel, have produced satisfactory results in the development of the tourist trade. An increase of almost 20,000 in the number of visitors occurred during the year, bringing the total of visitors arriving at Gibraltar by sea or by air to over 200,000. In addition increasing numbers came in across the land frontier. This has been achieved in spite of the loss at the end of the year of passenger liners diverted as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal, and in spite of continued Spanish restrictions at the frontier.

The Report submitted by the Salaries Revision Commissioner in 1955 on Salaries and Conditions of Service, which had already been accepted by the Government was implemented on the 1st January, 1956. In October, 1956, a Salaried Staff Co-ordination Committee was appointed. Its object is to make recommendations on the co-ordination of salaries and conditions of service as between the Colonial Government and the City Council and, as far as possible, the Service Departments.

Unemployment among British Subjects continued to be negligible during 1956. The five Official employers, H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the Royal Air Force, the Colonial Government and the City Council continued to be the largest employers of labour, over 40% of the total labour force being on their books.

The Labour Advisory Board continued to advise the Government on labour and social matters. The Official Employers' Apprenticeship Board formed during 1955 held their first examination in 1956 and 44 youths were selected for training.

The most important feature of labour legislation during 1956 was the enactment of a Factories Ordinance. Full details will be found in Part II Chapter 2.

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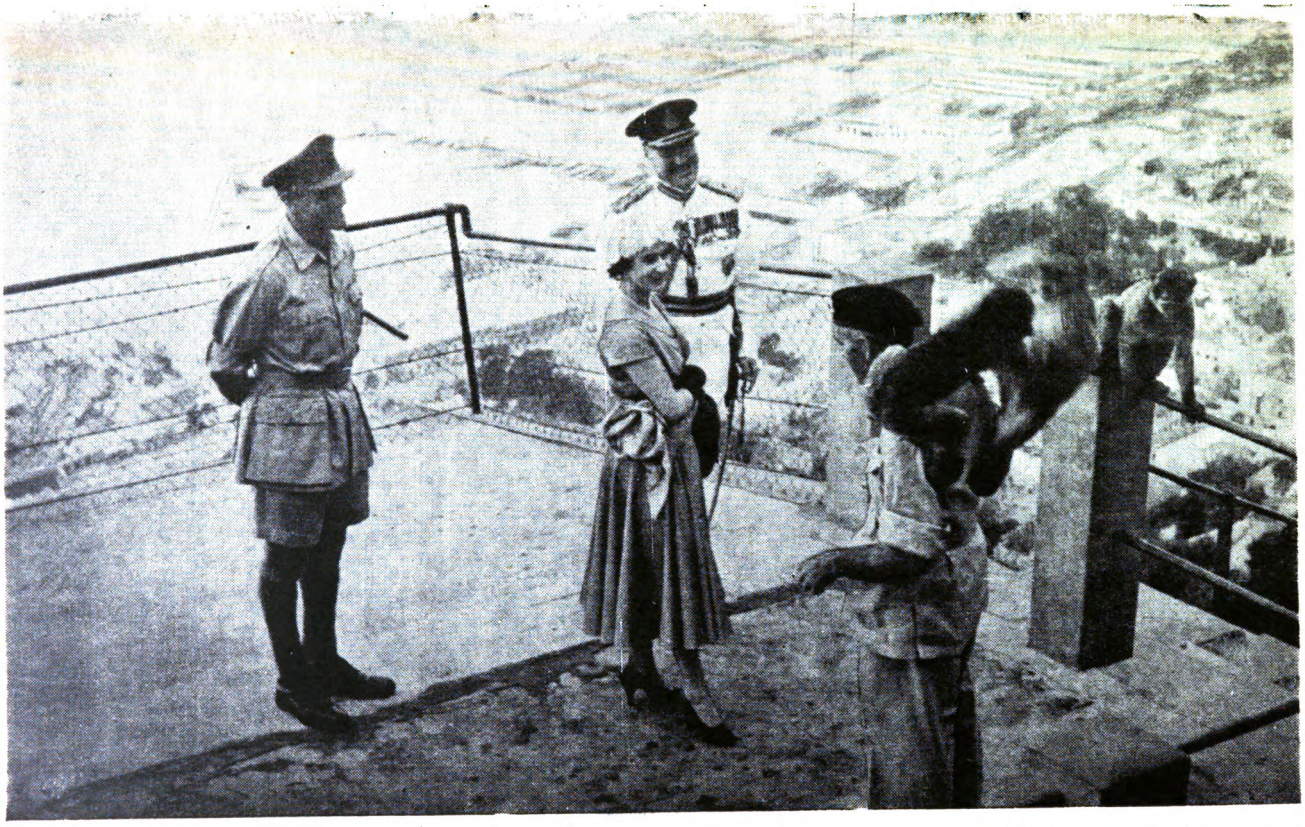

H.R.H. Princess Margaret, accompanied by H.E. the Governor and Officer i/c G.D.F., visiting Apes' Den.

(*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of a number of Spanish political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,374 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

An amending Ordinance was brought into force on the 30th March, 1956, which changed the title of the Immigrants and Aliens Order to the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order and made a number of changes in the law relating to rights of residence. Under the law, only Gibraltarians have a right of residence in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British Subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A Gibraltarian is defined as follows:

" 'Gibraltarian' means every person who, being a British Subject—

(*a*) was born in Gibraltar on or before the 30th day of June, 1925; or

(*b*) whose name is inserted in the Register of Gibraltarians; or

(*c*) is the legitimate child of a male person under paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) above; or

(*d*) is the descendant by legitimate male descent of a male person under paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) above and whose father or paternal grandfather was born in Gibraltar;

(*e*) is the wife or widow of a Gibraltarian as hereinbefore defined."

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

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The number of births was 571 in 1956 compared with 561 in 1955. The corresponding birth rates were 22.78 in 1956 and 22.59 in 1955 (for infant and maternal mortality see page 23).

The number of deaths in 1956 was 227 compared with 224 in 1955, the death rate per thousand of the total population being 9.05 compared with 9.02 in 1955.

The estimated population at the end of 1956 was 25,064, compared with 24,829 at the end of 1955.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

EMPLOYMENT

The total Working Population

At the end of 1956 there were approximately 18,362 persons in the working population. Of these 12,358 were non-resident Spanish workers who, apart from some 900 living-in domestic servants, entered the Colony daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. Manpower figures are derived from the annual exchange of insurance cards, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income does not exceed £500 per annum. It is probable that in addition to the number shown there are some 1,000—1,200 British men and women who are either self-employed or who are engaged in non-manual ocupations and who are earning more than £500 per annum.

The approximate labour force at the end of 1956 summarised by nationality and sex, together with figures for the two preceding years is shown in the following table:

	Dec. *1954*	Dec. *1955*	Dec. *1956*
British Men	5,051	4,987	4,776
British Women	1,359	1,157	1,228
Alien Men	8,290	8,146	8,414
Alien Women	4,498	4,132	3,944
	19,198	18,422	18,362

The reduction in the number of British men is almost entirely due to salary increases during 1956, particularly amongst clerical workers, whereby their incomes exceeded the £500 insurability limit. Despite the continued restrictions imposed by the Spanish authorities on the employment in Gibraltar of persons residing in Spain, a slight increase is shown in the number of aliens in the working population. This is partly accounted for by an increase in the number of aliens resident in the Colony. Throughout the year unemployment was negligible.

The pattern of manpower distribution was similar to that of 1955. H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the R.A.F., the Colonial Government and the City Council of Gibraltar, collectively known as the official employers, continued to employ over 40% of the total labour force. Apart from non-industrial labour engaged in administrative and executive duties, employees of the official employers are engaged in a wide variety of occupations including those connected with the repair and maintenance of ships and vehicles and ancillary trades, building and civil engineering, and municipal services.

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Because of further work on the tunnelling project begun in 1951, and the construction of blocks of flats and other administrative buildings by the R.A.F., there was an increase in the number of workers engaged in the building and civil engineering industries.

A reduction in the number of workers employed in industry not connected with Imperial or local Government continued. As in 1955, this was most noticeable in the case of women employed in private domestic service or similar work. Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and apart from small coffee and tobacco processing industries, the main sources of employment other than with the official employers continued to be the retail and wholesale distributive trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services, the building industry and private domestic service.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

The wages and other conditions of service of industrial workers among the five official employers are co-ordinated by an Official Employers Consultative Committee on which each of the official employers is represented. An agreed uniform basic wage structure for their employees has continued to be operated and with minor exceptions has remained unchanged since November, 1955. Wage rates consist of a basic amount which is increased by a Cost of Living Allowance in the case of British subjects of 48/- per week and 24/- per week for aliens, except in the case of aliens employed by the City Council who receive a cost of living allowance of 30/- per week. The gross minimum weekly wage payable to an unskilled British worker at the end of 1956 was 105/-. The rates paid to women were generally two-thirds of the male rates in comparable grades.

Early in 1956 there were fairly general increases in wage rates in private employment. Casually employed stevedores and coal transport workers at the docks benefitted from amendments to agreements negotiated between their employers and the Transport and General Workers Union. This is the only industry in which wages are determined under established collective agreements.

At the beginning of 1956 the recommendations contained in the "Report of the Commissioner appointed to review salaries and conditions of service of persons employed by the Government of Gibraltar," published in 1954, were implemented. This resulted in general increases in salaries together with the consolidation of cost of living allowance in the basic earnings of non-industrial Government employees.

The City Council of Gibraltar also granted increases in salaries to their non-industrial staff at the beginning of the year. These increases corresponded to great extent to those which had been implemented in the Government Service. Towards the end of 1956 a Salaried Staff Co-ordination Committee was established with the following terms of reference:

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"To consider any proposals made from time to time by the Colonial Government and the City Council in regard to the pay and conditions of service of salaried staff on scales with a maximum of less than £1,000 per annum, and to make recommendations for the co-ordination of such pay and conditions between the Colonial Government and the City Council and as far as possible with the Service Departments."

The Committee met on four occasions during 1956.

Industrial workers employed by the official employers continued to work a 44-hour 5-day week, and in private industry a 47 to 50 hour week spread over 5½ to 6 days was normal.

In May 1956 the Shops (Time of Closing and Sunday Opening) Order came into force. This Order provides for an early closing day for shops on either Wednesdays or Saturdays and for the regulation of evening closing. At the same time an amendment was made to the Shop Hours Ordinance removing the limit of 48 hours work per week which had previously applied to shop assistants. The object of these measures was to give more effective protection to shop assistants, and to allow the earning of overtime rates of pay.

As from 1st January, 1956, employers in private industry were obliged by the Annual and Public Holidays General Standard Order to grant a minimum of one day's annual holiday with pay during the current calendar year for every two months' consecutive service during the twelve months preceding that year. In addition they were required to grant a minimum of 6 public holidays with pay per year.

Industrial workers in official employment receive a minimum of one week's annual holiday with pay, which, in the case of workers with three or more years satisfactory service, is increased by an additional week for those employed by the Colonial Government and the City Council, and by three days for those employed by the Service Departments.

Apprenticeship Schemes

A long-standing and successful apprenticeship scheme which provides education in technical subjects at a special school has for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering workers for H.M. Dockyard. During 1956 agreement was reached among all official employers to introduce an apprenticeship system with common indentures. Apprentices were recruited from one examination by all employers, and a notable advance in the industrial training of young persons has thereby been achieved.

Cost of Living

The beginning of 1956 saw a marked increase in the Index of Retail Prices. This index is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6.5.0d. per week. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows:

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Group	*Proportion of total family expenditure at base date*
1. Foodstuffs	589
2. Clothing	083
3. Fuel, Light and Water ...	058
4. Rent	060
5. Household durable goods ..	017
6. Miscellaneous Goods ...	028
7. Services	107
8. Drink & Tobacco	058
	1,000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups, and separate indices for each group are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except for the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

The main reason for the increases in the index of retail prices during the early months of 1956 was undoubtedly the severe winter throughout Europe, which caused substantial increases in the prices of foodstuffs. The general increases in wages and salaries towards the end of 1955 and early 1956, however, undoubtedly had some effect.

I.R.P. indices for 1956 were as follows:

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	Household durable goods	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Drink & Tobacco	General I.R.P.
Jan.	113.44	102.62	109.78	102.65	101.65	102.47	110.27	114.80	110.93
Feb.	115.43								
Mar.	113.44								
Apr.	115.66	103.68	109.78	104.41	102.91	102.47	112.52	114.80	112.68
May	117.16								
Jun.	112.12								
Jul.	112.13	103.01	109.78	104.41	102.47	102.36	114.38	114.80	110.73
Aug.	109.05								
Sep.	109.91								
Oct.	108.23	103.02	109.78	104.41	102.91	102.36	118.04	114.80	108.84
Nov.	110								
Dec.	110.60								

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Safety, Health & Welfare

Perhaps the most noteworthy event in the labour field during 1956 was the enactment of a Factories Ordinance which came into operation on 1st August. The Ordinance is substantially similar to the United Kingdom Factories Acts and generally the standards laid down accord with those prescribed in the U.K. Visits by the Factory Inspector to most major establishments have already revealed wide variations in standards but at the end of the year it was clearly evident that, although conditions were not generally satisfactory, considerable improvements had already been made, and major works undertaken in some places of employment had produced standards of the highest quality.

In order to allow time for major structural alterations to be carried out, the provisions of the Ordinance relating to safety at places of work and means of escape in case of fire were postponed until February, 1957. In addition to the Ordinance, five sets of regulations were subsequently enacted, and before the end of the year draft notices had been published showing that it was intended to extend the application of a number of the provisions of the Ordinance to Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction.

Prior to the enactment of the Ordinance, two deaths occurred as the result of industrial accidents in premises which would have been covered had the Ordinance been in operation.

Industrial Relations

The policy of the Government continues to be to encourage voluntary negotiation and self-Government in industry.

The terms of reference of the Labour Advisory Board from which Government may seek advice on labour problems remained unchanged when it was re-constituted early in 1956. The Board is equally representative of employers and workers. It met on two occasions during the year.

No industrial disputes involving stoppages of work occurred, although early in the year it seemed likely that claims made on behalf of alien workers might lead to withdrawals of labour. The Civil Service Whitley Council continued to function during 1956.

Department of Labour & Social Security

The Department of Labour & Social Security is responsible for carrying out Government policy in the labour field. In addition it administers a statutory system of Social Insurance and an "ad hoc" scheme of Public Assistance and Welfare services which are referred to in Chapter 7. An Employment Exchange, an Insurance Office and a Welfare Office are housed in the same building and are under the control of the Director of Labour and Social Security.

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Employment Exchange

It is the policy of the Government that priority of opportunity for employment should be given to residents of Gibraltar and, because of the small size of the Colony, the number of persons who may become resident for the purpose of taking up employment is restricted. During 1956 an Ordinance which placed restrictions on the employment of residents of Gibraltar was repealed, and was replaced by the Control of Employment Ordinance which requires permission to be obtained for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar who receive earnings of less than £750 per annum. This Ordinance is operated by the Employment Exchange, which in addition provides the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The general improvement in trade, which had become noticeable towards the latter part of 1955, was maintained throughout 1956 and most, if not all, of the ground lost in 1954 was regained. The effect of this increase in the volume of trade was reflected in the receipts from Customs Duties and in the yield from Income Tax.

The five year housing programme, on which a start was made in 1955, got well under way during the year and the same high level of spending on housing as on previous years was maintained. One-third of the expenditure on this programme is being met out of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

The lottery continued to be as popular as ever, and in view of increasing demand, it was decided to increase its size with effect from the 1st January, 1957.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £1,242,450 which was £77,420 in excess of the estimate. Of this excess £61,353 was accounted for under Customs, while Income Tax produced £20,043 more than estimated.

Expenditure amounted to £1,231,068 made up as follows:

Recurrent	£1,013,062
Non-Recurrent	218,006
	£1,231,068

This represented an increase of £64,159 over the estimate, but £30,000 was in respect of the sum transferred to the credit of a special Improvements and Development Fund, which was created during the year. Public Debt Charges amounted to £103,930.

The following is a summary of Revenue and Expenditure under the main heads for the year 1956, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1955:

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REVENUE

	1955 £	1956 £
Customs	436,556	524,253
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	30,097	34,541
Licences, excise and internal revenue, not otherwise classified	124,879	150,045
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid	120,270	138,246
Post Office and Telegraph	90,039	83,014
Rents of Government Property	78,309	95,875
Interest	30,919	34,694
Lottery	102,166	101,016
Miscellaneous Receipts	35,530	26,415
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	5,580	5,580
Colonial Development & Welfare Grant	—	44,181
Land Sales	—	590
	1,054,345	1,242,450

EXPENDITURE

	1955 £	1956 £
Social Services (including resettlement, rehousing and Town Planning)	473,596	578,427
Public Works	126,369	153,177
Administration	46,051	53,672
Justice	127,742	146,963
Public Services (revenue earning)	108,700	115,050
Pensions	28,163	52,905
Miscellaneous	90,494	100,874
Contribution to Improvements & Development Fund	—	30,000
	1,001,115	1,231,068

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1956:

LIABILITIES

	£
Drafts and Remittances	20,000
Controller of Supplies Suspense a/c	10,002
Deposits	52,371
Special Funds	2,402,082
General Revenue Balance	795,640
	3,280,095

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ASSETS

	£
Cash	17,327
Joint Colonial Fund	73,000
Investments	3,180,657
Advances	9,111
	3,280,095

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Colony at the end of the year 1956 consisted of the following:

	£
3 % Debenture Loan 1967-72	1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967-72	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970-75	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	162,500
	1,812,500

In addition, there was an outstanding balance of the war time interest free loan of £108.10.0d. at the end of 1956.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is generally indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1956 were:

	£
Customs	524,253
Estate Duties	21,261
Stamp Duties	6,229
Licences	13,159
Income Tax	112,043
	676,945

In addition, the Government Lottery yielded a profit of £101,016 in 1956.

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Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs, in force during the year 1956/57, were :—

Earned Income Relief—One fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance—£400. Wife £150.

Children—£75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£75 each in respect of not more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance, etc.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1956/57 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were :

For every pound of	*Rate in the £*	
	s.	*d.*
First £ 500 of taxable income	—	6
Next £ 750 „ „ „	1	—
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder	4	—

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty :—

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	Full Rate.		*Preferential Rate.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Malt Liquors, per gallon ...	1	7	1	4
Motor Spirits, per gallon ...		9		9
Whisky in casks, per gallon ...	53	0	51	0
„ in bottles, per gallon...	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon ...	35	0	26	0
„ in bottles, per gallon...	37	0	27	0
Rum in casks, per gallon ...	60	0	51	0
„ in bottles, per gallon...	62	0	52	0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon...	60	0	51	0
„ in bottles, per gallon...	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	25% *ad valorem*		20% *ad valorem*	
Cigarettes, per lb.	1	6	1	0
(plus 2/6d. per 100 cigarettes)				
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb.	7	4	6	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb.		10		9
Wines, per gallon				
(*a*) Still				
(i) in bottles	10	6	4	6
(ii) in casks or other containers	3	4	1	4
(*b*) Sparkling	18	0	8	0
Coffee				
(*a*) Raw, per lb.		2		2
(*b*) Processed, per lb.		3		3
(*c*) Soluble, per ¼lb. tin ...		1		1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters & spare parts	8⅓% *ad valorem*
Motor Vehicles, accessories and spare parts	
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors...	
Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms	
Razor Blades	
Watches and Clocks	

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Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

Estate Duty

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% on an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates, the value of which does not exceed £2,000, are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1955 and 1956.

REVENUE

	1955	1956
	£	£
General Rate Account	197,901	250,376
Sanitary Water Service	30,578	37,464
Potable Water Service	52,646	57,744
Gas Department	94,684	96,359
Electricity Department	167,794	190,794
Telephone Service	22,616	23,583
	566,219	656,320

EXPENDITURE

	£	£
General Rate Account	193,264	237,538
Sanitary Water Service	31,308	37,906
Potable Water Service	48,825	51,281
Gas Department	97,497	111,208
Electricity Department	163,208	182,977
Telephone Service	21,659	23,639
	555,761	644,549

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,112,515 on the 31st December, 1956. The ban on the circulation of United Kingdom notes in the Colony, which was introduced during the war, is still maintained.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The popularity of the Government Post Office and Savings Bank with the small investor was maintained during the period under review, and deposits stood at £1,094,496 at the end of 1956.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus	⅜ per cent of value.
Mail Transfers:	Cost of postage plus	¼ per cent of value.
Demand Drafts:	First £ 5	8*d.*
	£ 5—£10	1*s.*
	£10—£30	1*s.* 6*d.*
	Over £30	¼%

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1956 amounted to £5,929,764 divided into £3,334,447 Manufactured goods and £2,595,317 Foodstuffs. The bulk of these imports come from the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Other sources include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

Specific import licences are required for goods originating in the dollar area and Japan, and for a few items of essential foodstuffs, as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol. A very high percentage of all imports, however, are covered by Open General Licence.

As a result of relaxation on import controls, it has been possible to introduce into the local market an increasing variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating in the sterling area and in the transferable account countries. Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain and eggs from Spain, Morocco and Holland.

All imports, whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence, have to be reported on arrival.

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St. Joseph's Junior Girls' School. Grand Parade. *(Photo: N. N. Cumming).*

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Loreto Girls' High School. (*Photo*: N. N. Cumming).

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EXPORTS

Exports of industrial or domestic products from Gibraltar are negligible. The bulk of exports consists of re-exports taken out by alien workmen, of whom about 8,000 enter and leave daily, the crews of naval and merchant vessels calling at the port, and tourists.

There are also appreciable "invisible" exports such as ships' stores, the provision of service for the Armed Forces, and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

Tables showing the estimated tonnage and value of imports and exports during 1956 are to be found in Appendices III and IV.

GENERAL

The increased volume of tourist traffic continued during 1956 in spite of the Middle East crisis which had an adverse effect on tourist movements through the Mediterranean. Every effort, however, continues to be made to make the Port and City of Gibraltar as attractive as possible to tourists. Many places in the Upper Rock which were formerly restricted areas are now open to visitors and to guide-conducted parties.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory which started operations in 1950 has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships. The factory is now working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field—from fruit pulp to eau-de-Cologne, and from jam to shampoo—, have been put into operation.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Department of Education is administered by a Director of Education and an Administrative Assistant. There is also a female Education Officer who is responsible for the organisation and general supervision of children in Infant and Junior Schools.

Education policy is laid down in the Education Ordinance enacted in July, 1950, which followed, as far as possible, the policy embodied in the United Kingdom Education Act, 1944, except where local conditions have made modifications necessary.

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In the implementation of the Education Ordinance, the Director is assisted by a Board of Education, an advisory body of thirteen people representing various religious denominations, members of the Services and other professions.

The Government is fully responsible for the education of all children in the Colony between the ages of five and fifteen years. There are twenty-three schools conducted by the Department of Education; of these two are Secondary Grammar, two Secondary Modern, one Technical and seventeen Primary. In addition there are three private Preparatory Schools—one for girls, one for boys and one co-educational—and several private Nursery Schools which cater for the education of children under five years of age. There are no Universities or Teacher Training Colleges.

The average age of entry to schools is five years and the leaving age is fifteen.

The total expenditure on education for 1956 was £116,970 as compared with £85,025 in 1955. This is approximately ten per cent. of the gross expenditure of the Colony.

Out of the total expenditure for 1956, £26,144 was spent on the maintenance of school buildings, structural alterations and reconstructions, and £1,500 on welfare services for school children.

The Victoria Mackintosh Trust, the only voluntary educational organisation, contributed £2,800 for the provision of Scholarships.

The numbers of school children and teachers in Government schools were as follows:

	No. of Pupils 1956	*No. of Teachers* 1956
Secondary Schools:		
Gibraltar Grammar School (boys) ...	141	6
Loreto High School (Girls)	241	11
Technical and Dockyard School (Boys)	113	9
Our Lady of Lourdes Secondary Modern School (Boys)	394	14
St. Margaret's Secondary Modern School (Girls)	330	13
Commercial School—Rosia (Girls) ...	22	1
	1,241	
Primary Schools, Junior:		
St. Mary's (Girls)	223	8
St. Joseph's (Girls)	206	8
St. Joseph's (Boys)	221	7
Line Wall (Boys)	274	9
St. Christopher's (Mixed)	272	9
	1,196	

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Primary Schools, Infant:

St. Mary's (Mixed)	246	10
St. Bernard's (Mixed)	98	3
St. Joseph's (Mixed)	94	3
St. George's (Mixed)	166	6
Catalan Bay (Mixed)	24	1
Europa (Mixed)	21	1
St. Anne's Glacis (Mixed)	212	7
Governor's Meadow (Mixed)	107	5
St. Theresa's (Mixed)	43	2
St. David's (Sight Saving School) ...	23	2
Castle Road (Mixed)	156	6
	1,190	

All age School:

Hebrew	95	3
		Total 144

The total number of children in Government Schools at the end of 1956 was as follows:

Secondary	1,241
Primary	2,481
	3,722

the figure for 1955 being 3,554.

In addition, there are three private preparatory schools which are open to Government inspection. These are Loreto Convent Primary School with 326 pupils (Mixed) and a staff of fourteen, Brympton Preparatory School with 83 pupils (Mixed) and a staff of six and Catholic Private School with fifty-one boys and a staff of four.

The total number of children of school age in the Colony is therefore:

In Government Schools	3,722
In Private Schools	460
Total	4,182

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There are in addition six private Nursery Schools which are open to Inspection by the Director of Education.

A considerable number of young men and women are following courses of higher studies at Universities and other similar institutions in the United Kingdom. These come under two categories; private students who, although sponsored by the Government, are financially independent and therefore free to choose their course and place of study, and those who are in receipt of Government Scholarships or Grants.

During 1956 there were approximately forty young people pursuing courses of study in the United Kingdom. The professions most favoured by the men are Medicine, Law and Engineering in all its branches; amongst the women the preference is for Nursing, including Radiography and Physiotherapy, and Teaching.

The Government awards one Scholarship each year for a University course and eight Teacher Training Scholarships. There is also a Victoria Mackintosh Scholarship Fund, a private organisation which awards one or two full scholarships per year as well as several Grants.

There are at present fifteen students in Teacher Training Colleges in England who will obtain an Institute of Education Teacher's Certificate at the end of their courses. Of these

4	men are at St. Mary's College
1	man is at King Alfred's College
6	women are at Digby Stuart College
1	woman is at Garnett Training College
1	woman is at Seaford Training College
1	man is at Brighton College
1	woman is at St. Gabriel's College
15	

The rate of training which the Government is now sponsoring provides for eight fully trained teachers to enter the schools each year, so that the proportion of trained teachers rises year by year and is now about fifty per cent.

As a result of the Report of the Salaries Revision Commission, the salaries of all teachers have been consolidated and improved as from January, 1956.

In September of that year the Teacher-in-Charge scheme was amended and all teachers responsible for schools are recognised as Head Teachers and paid according to the size of their schools.

The local branch of the British Council, the Calpe Institute, continues to be the centre of many educational activities, especially for adolescents. Efforts are being made to link up school and post-school interests among the higher age groups of the Secondary Schools. Details will be found in Chapter 14.

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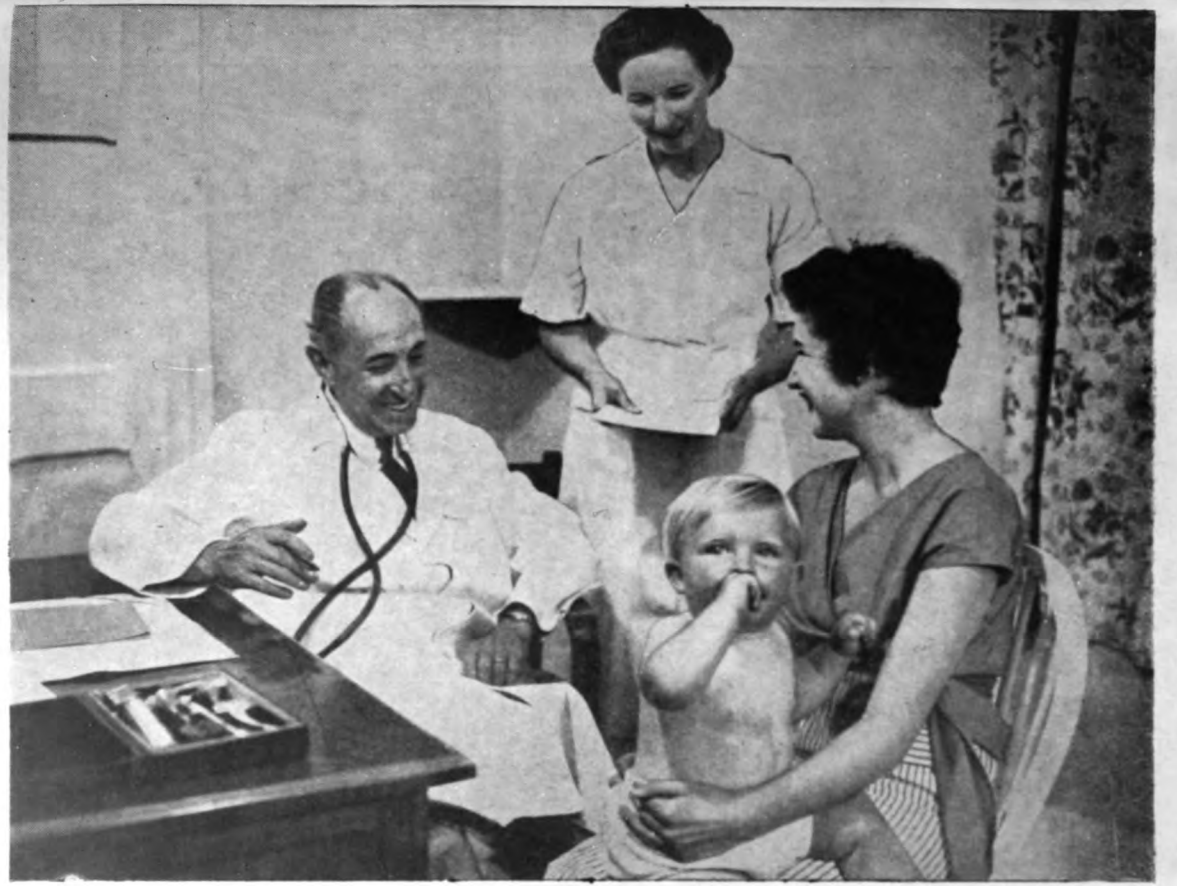

Child Welfare Clinic. (*Photo: N. N. Cumming*).

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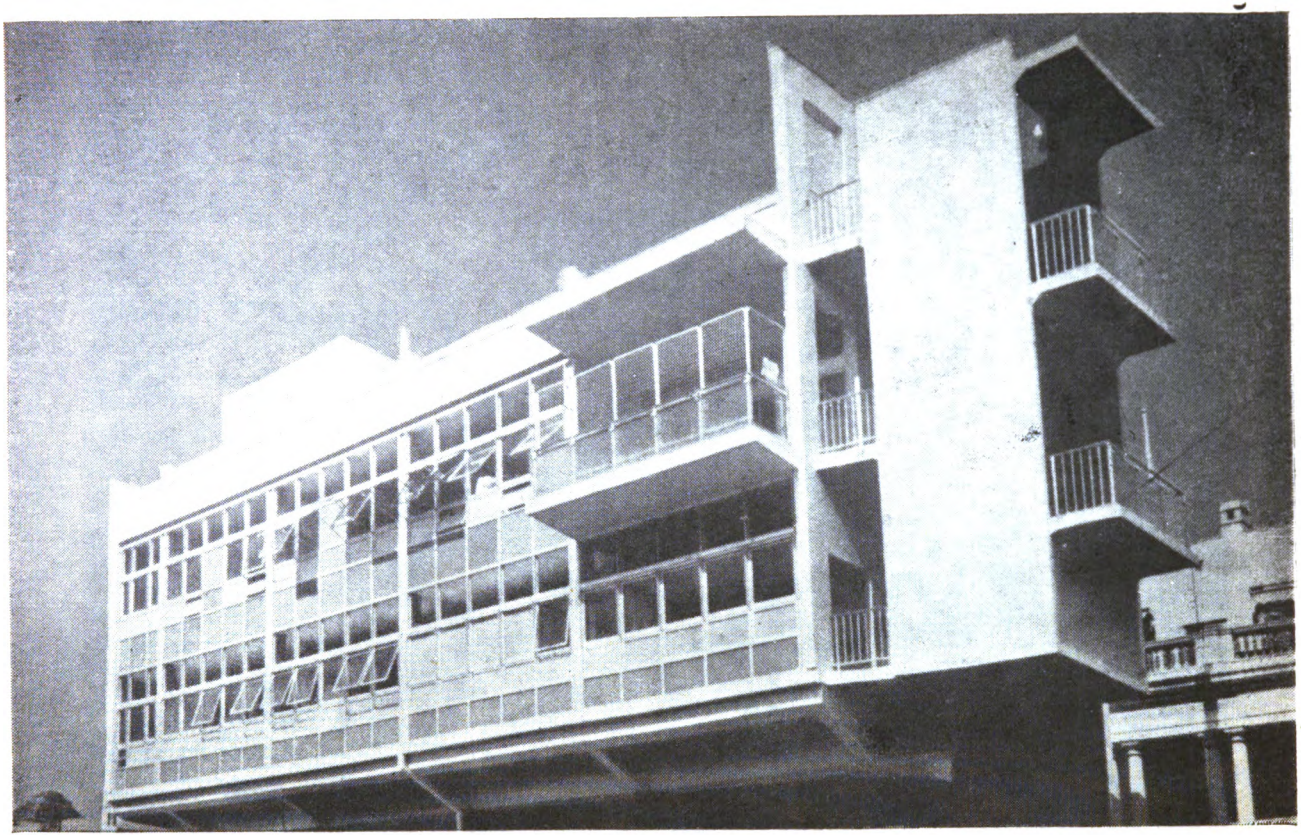

King George VI Memorial Hospital for Children. (*Photo : N. N. Cumming*).

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There are several good libraries which are easily accessible to young people. The Gibraltar Garrison Library, which is open to civilian members is the biggest and best equipped, and has among its members a considerable number of teachers. The Calpe Institute and the Gibraltar Lending Library are both popular among young Gibraltarians. All Secondary Schools have now their own Libraries which are being built up as rapidly as possible. Although these facilities in Schools and Libraries are used reasonably well, there are too few pupils who have formed the habit of reading. Efforts are being made to begin the process at a much earlier age, which involves a much more varied supply of appropriate reading material in Primary Schools. In order to hasten this process, a Circulating Libary for Junior and Infant Schools has been inaugurated.

The Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture which was formed in 1953 in order to foster and encourage a love of music, has continued to organize concerts in which leading figures of international repute have taken part. A generous allocation of free tickets for all concerts conducted under the auspices of the Society has been given to the older children attending Secondary Schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services as well as for the sanitary supervision of the Airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1956.

16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1956 compared with 34 in 1955. Deaths were 1 in 1956, compared with 3 in 1955.

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1956 giving an infant mortality rate of 10.5 per thousand deaths. The corresponding figure for 1955 was 10, with a mortality rate of 17.82.

The Colonial Hospital which has accommodation for 147 beds is the only general Hospital serving the civilian community. In addition to the usual medical and surgical facilities it has a Maternity Section and a block for the segregation of infectious diseases. General and Specialists Clinics are held every morning and afternoon. The Radiography Department continued to function to capacity and is in the process of being expended to cope with the increasing on its services. The Physiotherapy Department has been enlarged and moved to new premises, also owing to the expansion of its activities.

King George VI Wing for Children was, at the end of the year, being equipped in order to accommodate children on one floor and part of the Out-Patient Department on the other. The space vacated when these services are transferred to the new building will be used for the extension of other services, e.g., the Dispensary and X-ray Department.

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The services for patients on Public Assistance continued to function satisfactorily. The Out-Patient Clinic held daily and the domiciliary service, consisting of medical and nursing attention, worked to capacity.

King George V Hospital with accommodation for 64 patients has now a small proportion of tuberculosis cases, for which this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds have therefore been allotted to cardiac cases and female medical cases which could not be accommodated at the Colonial Hospital owing to the demand for female surgical beds. A Specialist in thoracic surgery continued to visit Gibraltar as required to operate on those patients who needed surgical treatment.

The Mental Hospital had its name changed to St. Joseph's Hospital. The number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year was 59. Electric shock and insulin therapy continued to be carried out under the direction of its Superintendent, a Government Medical Officer who acquired the Diploma in Psychological Medicine in the United Kingdom towards the end of 1955. A Spanish Psychiatrist continued to visit the Hospital twice a year. An Occupational Therapist who underwent a short course of instruction in the United Kingdom Hospitals is now in charge of Occupational Therapy. This service was instituted primarily for the benefit of mental patients but is gradually being extended to the patients of King George V Hospital and, as far as the resources permit, to selected cases in the Colonial Hospital.

There was fortunately no need during the year under review to use the Infectious Diseases Hospital, which has accommodation for 30 beds. The Hospital is fully equipped and can be brought into service at a moment's notice.

The Child Welfare Clinics continued to function satisfactorily under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors. Sick children were seen at a special clinic held at the Colonial Hospital 3 times a week.

The School Medical Service under the direction of a Medical Officer who works in close liaison with the Child Welfare Department and the Colonial Hospital contributed greatly to the detection at an early stage of diseases amongst school children. Compulsory vaccination by the Public Vaccinator is carried out under City Council auspices, in infancy and at the age of 12.

The Advisory Board of Health met regularly during the year. This Committee is the principal co-ordinating Board in medical matters between the Medical Services of Her Majesty's Armed Forces, the Colonial Government and City Council.

The training of nurses continues and a Pre-nursing Class has been instituted so that the candidates can satisfy themselves that they are sincere in their desire to enter the Nursing profession, and the Sister Tutor can ascertain whether the trainee has a reasonable chance of subsequent success.

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Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens, and Theobaldia longereolatus. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last six years.

Measures were taken during 1956 to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946. The task is now mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing house holders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

	Government	*Local Authority*	*Private*
Doctors	7	2	23
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	Vacant	—	—
Nursing Sisters	22	—	2
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors ...	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapist	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included in 5 above) ...	21	—	—
Midwives, locally trained ...	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	12
Partially-trained nurses ...	88	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors & Trainees	—	9	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees ...	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	18

Expenditure on Public Health, 1956.

	Recurrent	*Capital*
	£	£
Government	150,036	2,700
Local Authority	18,374	1,352

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A block of forty-eight flats was completed in the year under review and brought the number of permanent buildings built since 1945 to 1039. Under the re-development scheme thirty-five temporary housing units were demolished.

Work was commenced on three blocks, in the north and south districts, which when completed in 1957 will provide a further fifty-six flats.

Private enterprise building continued on a small scale and consisted mainly of the addition of flats to existing buildings either by conversion or erection. At the Assembly Rooms site, the Queen's Cinema and Queen's Hotel have been built, whilst a hostel is under construction at the picturesque Catalan Bay village on the east side of the Rock.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Insurance

The Social Insurance system in force is based on three Ordinances, the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Ordinance, and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance. The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance with some exceptions covers all persons engaged in manual labour, and other workers whose income is less than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions the Social Insurance Ordinance covers the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by Government,

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance is financed entirely from the general revenues of the Colony, Its scope is restricted to British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar, and provides supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, together with unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons are shown in the table below. The Post Office Authorities undertake responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps, and the liability of stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer. A joint stamp is used for collecting contributions under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance.

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Tankerville Housing Estate. (*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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West side of the Rock featuring new Government Housing. (*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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Class of Insured Person	Weekly rate of contribution		
	To the E.I. Fund	To the S.I. Fund	Total
Employed contributors	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men aged 20-64	6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59	4	1 8	2 0
Male persons aged 15-19	3	1 9	2 0
Female persons aged 15-19 ...	2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary Contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance

The three main types of benefit are injury benefit, disablement benefit, and death benefit.

Injury benefit is payable to employed contributors incapable of work as the result of an industrial accident. The number of claims for injury benefit received, and the amount of benefit paid during 1956 are set out below:

No. of Claims	*Allowed*	*Disallowed*	*Amount of Benefit*
977	971	6	£6,096 6 6

Ten claims were made in respect of occupational diseases, nine of which were in respect of dermatitis and one of bursitis.

Disablement benefit

Disablement benefit depends on the extent of physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed medically and without regard to occupation. If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years the claimant may opt to receive the benefit in the form of a lump sum gratuity.

The following are the number of disablement claims dealt with, and the amount of benefit paid, during 1956:

No. of Claims	*Allowed*	*Disallowed*	*Amount of Benefit*
101	91	10	£4,146 0 1

40 claimants received assessments for life. The majority of claims were in respect of amputations of fingers, loss of faculty of lower limbs, or impaired vision.

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Death Benefit

Death benefit is payable to prescribed dependants of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or occupational disease. The rate of benefit varies according to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased. Six fatal accidents occurred in 1956 as a result of which claims were made for death benefit, three of which were allowed. The amount paid by way of death benefit was £1,708.15.8.

An appeal to the Supreme Court on a claim to death benefit which was pending at the beginning of 1956 was dismissed by that Court.

Social Insurance Ordinance

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of guardian's allowances, maternity benefit, widow's benefit, death grants and old age pensions, and of them guardian's allowances, maternity benefit and death grants became payable during 1956. No claim for guardian's allowances were received.

Maternity Benefit

Maternity benefit at the rate of £6 is paid to a woman for every child born to her. Where twins or a number of children are born £6 is paid for each child. This benefit first became payable during September 1956. 293 claims were received before the end of the year of which 287 were allowed. Of these claims 73 were made by British subjects and 220 by Spanish Nationals. Five grants were made in respect of twins. The total amount paid was £1,722.

Death Grant

A death grant is paid to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses, such as the purchase of mourninng, connected with the death of an insured person, or on the death of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard rate of grant is £15 when an adult dies and a smaller sum when a child dies. Death Grants first became payable on 3rd October, 1956, and during the remainder of the year 15 claims were received all of which were allowed. 8 were in respect of British subjects and 7 of Spanish nationals. The total amount paid was £172.10.0.

Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance supplements Old Age Pensions, Widows Benefits and Guardian's Allowances paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance, and provides separate unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions. Although Guardians Allowance became payable during 1956 no claims were received and Unemployment Benefit alone was paid under this Ordinance.

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Unemployment Benefit

Unemployment benefit is paid to British subjects with a residential qualification who are unemployed and capable of and available for work. The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- for any one adult dependant and 5/- for each child up to a maximum of four.

214 claims for unemployment benefit, which became payable as from 30th April, 1956, were received of which 122 were allowed and 92 disallowed. The average duration of each claim was 24 days and the total amount of benefit paid was £761.18.0.

Social Welfare
Public Assistance

The basic rates of Public Assistance remained unchanged throughout the year, although before the end of 1956 approval had been given for an increase in rates from the beginning of 1957.

The scale of benefits provided for a maximum total grant of 70/- per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10/-. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult was 26/- and to a married couple 40/- per week.

Additional allowances for dependants were as follows:

Aged 20 or over	—	14/- per week
„ 15—19	—	12/- „ „
„ 10—14	—	10/- „ „
„ 5— 9	—	8/- „ „
„ Under 5	—	6/- „ „

During 1956, 329 applications for cash assistance were received, of which 252 were approved. The weekly average number of families in receipt of cash assistance was 568. In addition 448 families were assisted to purchase clothing and shoes. The total amount of money disbursed was £44,719 of which £44,174 was in respect of cash assistance, and £545 in respect of assistance in kind.

Grants to T.B. Patients

As part of the Government campaign to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis special grants are payable to persons undergoing treatment. The rates which are more favourable than public assistance rates remained unchanged during 1956. During the year 4 new applications were received all of which were approved. The total number of applicants assisted was 6, three of whom were still receiving grants at the end of the year. The total amount expended was £286.10.3.

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Care of the Aged

Two homes for elderly persons are administered and financed by Government, one of which is exclusively for women the majority of whom are bed-ridden. Pocket money allowances of 5/- per week are paid to residents at the home where need exists, and voluntary societies such as the Red Cross Society and the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness arrange outings and social activities where possible. The average number of residents at the two homes during the year was 60 and £6,049 was expended on meals.

Welfare of the Blind

During 1956 the blind persons register was re-classified in order to conform to the United Kingdom standards of registration. The number of registered blind persons remained almost stationary, and at the end of the year was 111, of whom 13 were partially sighted.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued to be active both in the preventive field and in the care of the blind in liaison with the Department of Labour and Social Security. Government provides a free medical service to blind persons, including free optical aids to persons in receipt of public assistance as well as free wireless licences. The Society continued to pay for spectacles for adults and children where assistance was thought to be needed. Bus companies grant free travel to the blind and to children travelling to and from a recently established sight saving school. Eleven chidren continued to attend this school, and 8 left during the year because of improved vision.

The Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind visited the Colony during December, 1956. He gave advice as to further efforts which might be made to assist blind persons and hoped to find a Spanish speaking home teacher who would be willing to come to Gibraltar for some months.

Social Welfare Committee

The Social Welfare Committee which is composed of representatives of most voluntary welfare and charitable organisations and which advises Government on welfare matters met regularly during 1956. Many developments in Government welfare services have evolved from the recommendations of this Committee.

Juvenile Delinquency and the Probation Service

The total number of probationers under the supervision of the Probation Officer at the end of the year was five, one boy having been placed on probation during the year for larceny. This boy committed a further offence a week after being placed on probation and received corporal punishment. No other offence was committed by any probationer during the year. All were visited in their homes at fortnightly intervals and in addition all reported regularly to the Probation Officer.

A minor and isolated outbreak of hooliganism occurred towards the end of the year, and as a result a number of young persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1956, the most important of which were:

Number of Ordinance.	SUBJECT MATTER
6	This Ordinance makes provision for the constitution of a Public Service Commission charged with the duty of advising the Governor regarding the recruitment, confirmation in office and promotion of officers in the public service of the Colony and other matters relating to that service.
12	This Ordinance is designed to safeguard the health, safety and welfare, and the interests generally, of persons employed in factories, including factories operated by Government or by Service Departments, in the Colony.
13	Amends principal Ordinance to bring into line with United Kingdom legislation.
14	The purpose of this Ordinance is firstly to make it quite clear that the Revenue Ordinance does not bind the Crown. Secondly it amends the principal Ordinance by providing for exemption from duty in certain cases of articles imported only temporarily and, thirdly, it provides that if goods originally imported free of duty are subsequently sold in the Colony the buyer shall pay the duty which would be payable on them on importation.
22	The purpose of this Ordinance is to consolidate and amend the law of the Colony relating to charities as defined in Section 2. The Ordinance follows, though in a modified form, the United Kingdom legislation upon the subject, and provides for the creation of a Board of Charity Commissioners whose function is to inquire into the management of charities, and to assist such charities by settling disputes among the members or trustees and by authorizing the sale of land.
23	This Ordinance concerning the establishment, maintenance and regulation of a military force for the Colony, is designed to take the place of the present Defence Force Ordinance which had been found, and was increasingly proving unsatisfactory in its practical application.

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24 As the law stood, by Section 302 of the Companies Ordinance, no company could be incorporated in the Colony for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking. There was, however, every indication that were it permitted the chance to incorporate a banking company in the Colony would be welcomed. Furthermore such company would, it was felt, materially assist in the expansion and development of local commerce. This Ordinance reversed the present position, for it prohibits any person other than a company from carrying on banking, special provision being made to allow exemption for persons presently so engaged.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Stipendiary Magistrate and twenty-four Justices of the Peace at present comprise the judiciary. The Attorney-General, with an Assistant, are the Law Officers of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is seventeen, two of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers. At present there is only one person in the latter category.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and the County Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Magistrates' Court, and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court also has the Morocco jurisdiction in the Spanish Zone, which in general includes an original civil and criminal jurisdiction concurrent with the Consular Court for Morocco, and civil appeals from that Court where a British subject or British-protected person is involved as defendant. Recent political events in Spanish Morocco may lead to some revision of this position, but in fact there has been no occasion to exercise the jurisdiction for some years past.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in capital cases, of twelve. The Colony still retains the Grand Jury system in relation to bills of indictment. The Grand Jury consists of 32 persons, vacancies being filled by the Chief Justice by selection from the

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Special Jurors' List. Twelve to twenty-three Grand jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from eight to fifteen in any other case. Grand jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case where they have not been summoned for grand jury service.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly the English law contained in the Statutes up to 31st December 1883, in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common law to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice on the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or in its summary jurisdiction, of the County Courts, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice. The criminal practice follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5, a limitation which it is hoped shortly to raise. The Justices are also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The volume of work undertaken by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace is to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population continually passing through by land and sea.

The volume of work in the Supreme Court was substantially the same as that of the preceding year. There were 13 trials on indictment in which 18 persons were involved as compared with 9 trials concerning 12 persons in 1955. In the plenary jurisdiction 72 civil cases were commenced, and in the summary jurisdiction 244. In addition 190 judgment summonses were dealt with. Discharges and convictions by the Courts are given in Appendix V.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1281 cases, including 521 relating to offences against the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance, and 126 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 114, out of which 81 did not come for hearing. Juvenile court cases remained comparatively few, 26 being dealt with, as against the same number in 1954 and 17 in 1955. In addition 19 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court.

The system of free legal aid continued to work effectively and beneficially, and 22 certificates were granted. One probation order was made during the year under review.

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The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place at the Court House on the first day of the Michaelmas sessions, the Judiciary, officers of the Court, the Bar and members of the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

There are two forces operating in the Colony viz.: The Gibraltar Police Force which maintains order in the City, Admiralty Dockyard and Harbour and the Gibraltar Security Police which controls Military areas and installations.

Strength:

The establishment of the Gibraltar Police Force is 11 officers and 222 other ranks and the Gibraltar Security Police 2 officers and 90 other ranks. Both Forces were slightly below strength throughout the year.

Training:

During the year 14 recruits were given a three months' training course. All the Sergeants and 20 Constables attended refresher courses and 20 Sergeants and Constables received specialist instruction.

Three Officers, one Sergeant and three Constables attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom.

In view of the increasing number of French tourists passing through Gibraltar, French classes have been instituted and are being well attended.

Crime:

There were no serious cases of crime during the year although one case of murder on the high seas was investigated. The accused was sent to the United Kingdom for trial and was convicted.

The total number of crimes and offences reported during the year was 1,145 compared with 1,063 in 1955. Tables showing all reported crimes and offences are at Appendix 'VI.'

Traffic:

There was only one fatal accident during the year but the total number of accidents rose from 409 in 1955 to 465 in 1956. 679 persons were reported for traffic offences compared with 988 in 1955.

Immigration and Permit Office:

The Police are responsible for the control of immigration and the registration of the civilian population.

During 1956, 77,000 passengers arrived in Gibraltar by air and sea. Most of these travellers were either tourists or in transit.

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Transport:

The Police land transport consists of a Police Van, two cars and eight motor cycles and the Marine section consists of four launches specially constructed for Police work.

Wireless Communication:

The Police Force is now fully equipped with V.H.F. radio equipment.

Welfare and Sports:

The two Police Clubs had a very successful year and Police teams have participated in local football, cricket, hockey, water-polo, volley-ball and small bore rifle competitions.

The Police run a voluntary Welfare Fund which assists members during periods of financial embarrassment and also pays medical expenses for members and their families.

St. John's Ambulance:

Two Divisions of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade operate within the Force and all members are required to pass the First Aid examination every three years.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the Town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

During 1956 legislation was enacted instituting the award of the Colonial Prison Service Medal and clasps to members of the staff below the rank of Superintendent. One medal and two clasps were awarded to the Principal Officer.

The number of prisoners received during 1956 was 57. The daily average in prison was 12.04 compared with 9.55 in 1955. Two English prisoners were removed to a prison in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, to serve the rest of their sentence there. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices VIII and IX.

During the year under review a number of amendments were made to prison regulations in order to bring them still more into line with United Kingdom legislation.

Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

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All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. Three prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1956.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Sixteen breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. Twelve offences were dealt with by the Superintendent and four (1 serious) by the Prison Board. There were no escapes or attempted escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are placed on work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

Under Prison Regulations all prisoners must be placed on the wage-earning scheme after completing one month or three months of their sentence according to their classification. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2/- a week and from this they can spend 1/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the year under review 5 prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital; one was discharged from hospital on completion of sentence, and the rest were returned to prison on being cured of their ailments. In addition 23 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. However, it has been possible to arrange classes in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 English and Spanish books. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

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There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. The scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from his Consul in Gibraltar. Even then assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/- a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum value of £5 during any one period of 12 months.

In addition to the above, British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Society of which the Colony is a member.

Merchant Seamen on discharge from prison, are embarked by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 34.33 inches in 1956, compared with 53.84 in 1955 and 27.05 in 1954.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

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The City Council's distillation plant consists of large vapour compression units and the water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution. Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure. A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecing areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the City. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea. Over 403 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1956.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 4d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council supplied over 17 million Board of Trade Units during 1956 compared with 16 million in 1955 and 16 million in 1954.

The rates of charges were as follows:

(a) *Flat Rates*

Lighting	8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Power	5¼d. per B. of T. Unit

(b) *Inclusive Tariff*

Primary Rate	8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate	2¼d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate	1¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(c) *Industrial Tariff*

Primary Rate of £3 per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum demand. Secondary Rate of 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed.

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(d) *Hotels and Catering Establishments*

Primary Rate at 8½d. for 150 units per month per 5 K.V.A. or part thereof of maximum demand based on quarterly half hour rating.
Secondary and Tertiary Rates as for Inclusive Tariff.

(e) *Off-peak Tariff*

At 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit consumed from midnight to 7.00 a.m. Minimum charge 1,800 units per quarter.

Further extensions at King's Bastion Generating Station have been found necessary as a result of the continued increase in demand. A new 1,500 K.V.A. "National" Diesel-driven set was commissioned in November, 1956, and the installation of further sets is contemplated.

GAS SUPPLY

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the Gasworks was over 109 million cubic feet during 1956 compared with 116 million in 1955. The charge for the supply of gas had to be increased to 15/5d. per 1,000 cubic feet as from January, 1956, owing to further increases in the price of gas coal.

The use of coal is being kept as low as possible by increased manufacture of Carburetted Water Gas from coke, gas oil and steam. The Council have approved the installation of a Catalytic Oil Gas Plant capable of providing all the gas required from heavy oil, which it is hoped will be working early in 1958 and which it is expected will result in considerable overall economy in the gas undertaking.

Tar is dehydrated at the gas works and, during the year, 24,538 gallons were sold and 4,200 gallons were used in the manufacture of tarmacadam.

Scientific control at the Gas Works has been maintained, and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Programme consisted, in addition to the housing scheme, of the commencement of a Junior Boys School on a fine site, the virtual completion of the King George VI Memorial Hospital, major renovation of a large existing school and several dwelling houses as well as improvements to pubic buildings and public amenities. Works were also carried out on Government's behalf to enable St. Michael's Cave and Windsor Galleries to be opened to the public.

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Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Ports.

The commercial harbour, in the north-east side of the Bay, is open, deep and free from obstructions. It offers a good anchorage and can take ships of all tonnages. At Waterport there is a wharf 850 feet in length with a depth alongside of 15 feet 6 inches. Quays are also available in the Admiralty harbour which can be used by merchant vessels on application to the Queen's Harbour Master.

Repairs to vessels are carried out by the ship repair yard of M. H. Bland & Co. Ltd., situated on the Western Beach off the Road to Spain. Four dry docks are available at H.M. Dockyard for use by commercial vessels when not otherwise required for Naval purposes.

Frequent services averaging once or twice a week are maintained by cargo vessels between the United Kingdom and Gibraltar by Mac-Andrew, Westcott and Laurance, Cunard, Ellerman and the Moss Hutchinson Lines. Regular cargo services are also operated from the Netherlands and Germany. The Gibraltar Stevedoring Co. Ltd. operate the discharge and loading of vessels.

The Coal bunkering machinery installation owned by Gibraltar Transporters Ltd., operates on the North Mole working with four coal transporters. The Shell Company of Gibraltar Ltd., maintain eight hulks in the Bay for supplying oil bunkers to vessels of which a large number call at Gibraltar for the purpose. They are also in a position to supply oil fuel to ships by means of lighters.

Shipping.

In spite of the setbacks caused by the Suez Canal dispute, the shipping position continues to improve. The total number of arrivals of vessels of all kinds in 1956, for instance, was 8,465 compared with 5,107 in 1955. The net tonnage (commercial) entered was 10,624,957 compared with 9,991,609 in 1955. The number of local home trade vessels on the register in 1956 was 67. The Tangier ferry service carried 21% more vehicles and 15% more passengers in 1956 than in the previous year. A daily paassenger service is maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

Passenger Liners.

The following passenger services were in operation during the period under review:

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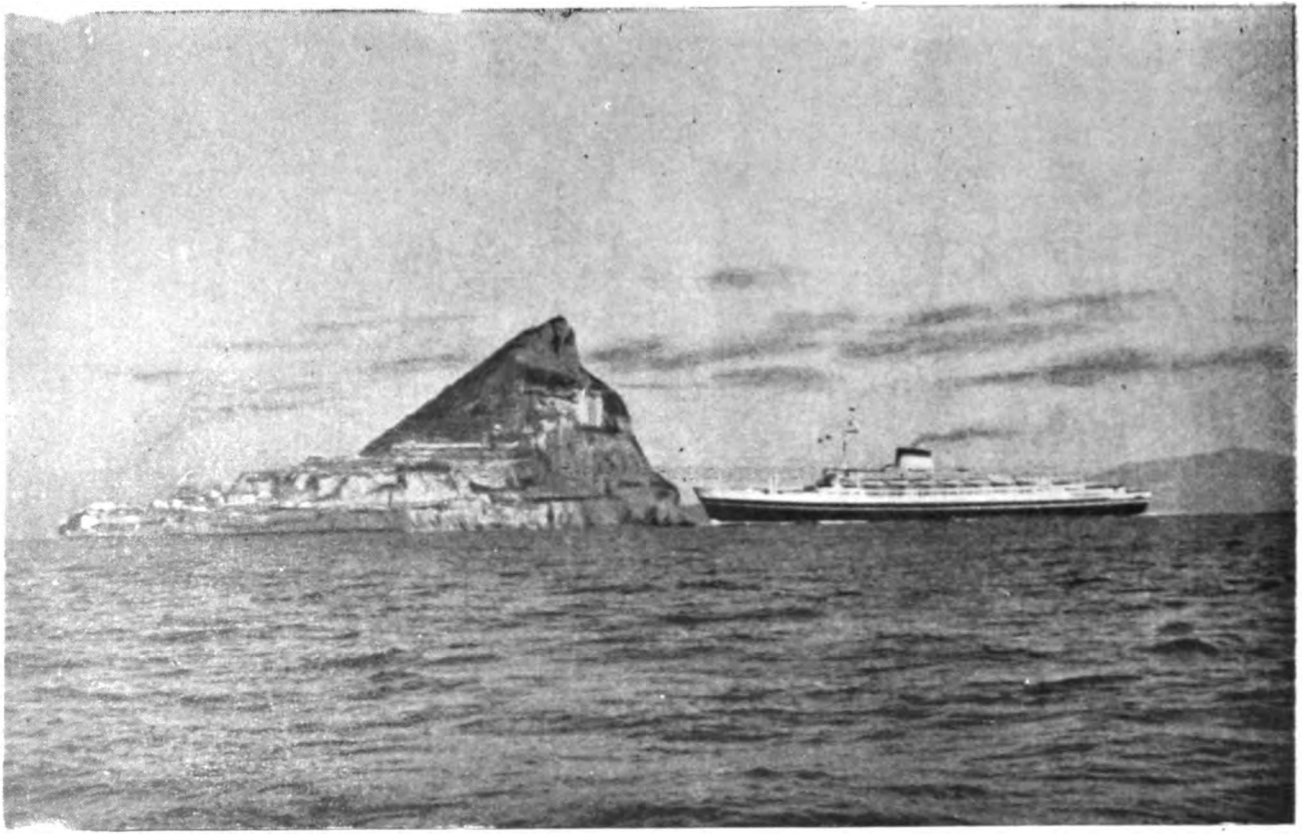

The ill-fated M.V. 'Andrea Doria' passing the Straits of Gibraltar. *(Photo: Regency Ltd.).*

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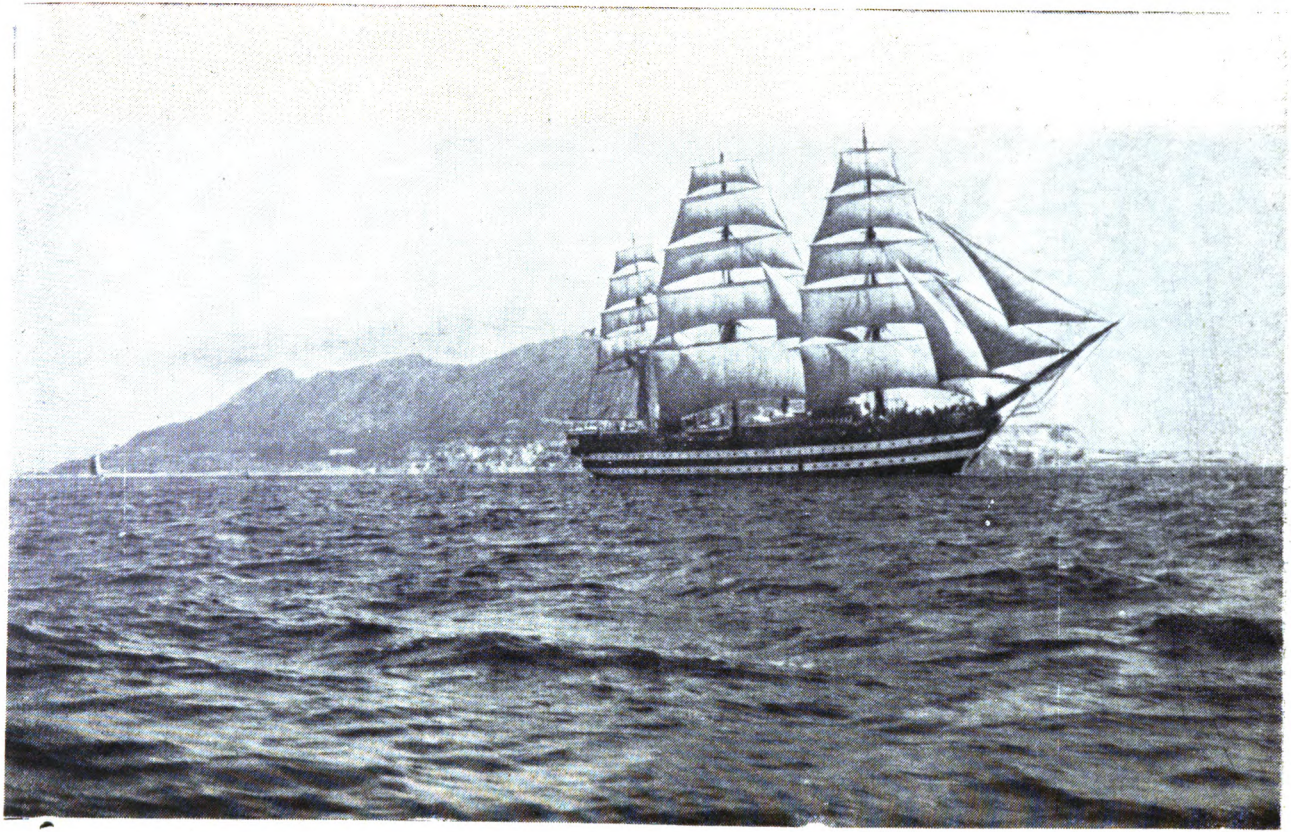

The Italian Training Ship 'Amerigo Vespucchi' leaving Gibraltar. (*Photo: Regency Ltd.*).

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Destination To and From:	*Passenger Lines*	*Calling at Gib approximately*
U.K./Australia	P. & O.	Monthly
U.K./Australia	Orient Line	— do —
U.K./East Africa	Union Castle Line	— do —
Southampton/India	Polish Ocean Lines	— do —
New York/Italy	Italia Line	Weekly
	Lauro Lines	Monthly
	Zim Israel (To Haifa)	— do —
To London only	British India Line	— do —
To Liverpool only	Anchor Line	— do —
To Southampton/ Rotterdam/Far East	Royal Rotterdam Lloyd	Alternate months.
To and from		
New York/Italy/ Piraeus	National Hellenic American Line	Monthly

The blockage of the Suez Canal resulted in 29 passenger liners being diverted from Gibraltar in the last quarter of the year. In consequence, traffic and sightseers from ocean liners decreased as compared with 1955, although the number of passengers landing or embarking at Gibraltar on services operating from Italy to America via Gibraltar was maintained on the same level as in the previous year, in spite of the tragic loss of Italia Line's "ANDREA DORIA" in July, which caused 12 calls to be cancelled.

American Export Lines on three occasions in 1956 sent their passengers to Gibraltar from Algeciras for sightseeing.

There was a great increase of tourists other than Spanish nationals entering from Spain during 1956, this being due to the easing of the visa requirements for Gibraltar.

A number of further improvements in the facilities available for passengers and tourists have been made during the year. The new porterage service designed to prevent abuses in charges to passengers is now operated by the Tourism Committee. A maximum charge of 2/6d. per passenger, irrespective of the quantity of luggage, is levied at the time of payment of the passenger's fare. Landing charges for motor cars have been reduced by 20% and new taxi rules have been introduced which include a simplified tariff and a system of receipts for fares on demand. New quarantine kennels have been erected both at the Wharf and at the Rock Hotel where dogs of passengers in transit may be placed to save time and to avoid the diversion to the kennels at Rosia Bay. The new luggage-sorting shed was completed during the year and exchange facilities are available in the comfortable waiting room which also includes a bar and refreshment services.

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Special "stop-over" hotel rates are now in force so that a passenger staying overnight is charged only for the use of the room, meals and extras being paid for separately if desired. Progress continues to be made in the extension and redecoration of hotels and 1956 saw the opening of the new Queen's Hotel with its Night Club and its modern and luxurious cinema.

In conjunction with this general programme of making travelling cheaper, quicker and more convenient, efforts have been made to place Gibraltar's sightseeing attractions within easy reach of visitors, and the year's developments in this respect included the opening to the public in June of the impressive fortifications of the Upper Galleries with their breathtaking views of neighbouring Spain and Africa, and the majestic St. Michael's Cave with its strange rock formations enhanced by a new system of flood-lighting with coloured screens. Both sites have undergone extensive decoration and renovation. Over 10,000 persons took advantage of these new facilities between June and December. Inclusive tickets for these sites and for the historic Moorish Castle are now available at hotels and travel agencies. In addition the Upper Rock Recreational Area, hitherto placed under certain military restrictions, has been thrown open to all visitors who now have free access to it without permits and without the production of Identity documents. The ban on photography and sketching has now been lifted. The City Council Waterworks with its huge reservoirs inside the Rock is also open to visitors subject to arrangements with the City Council authorities who will issue permits on application.

Roads and Vehicles.

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 3,441 vehicles exclusive of Services Vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1956. This total is made up as follows:-

Cars & Taxis	2,623
Goods Vehicles	344
Buses, Coaches, etc.	76
Other Road Vehicles	11
Motor Cycles	387

AIR

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities, and the maintenance of the airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London.

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East side of the Rock. (*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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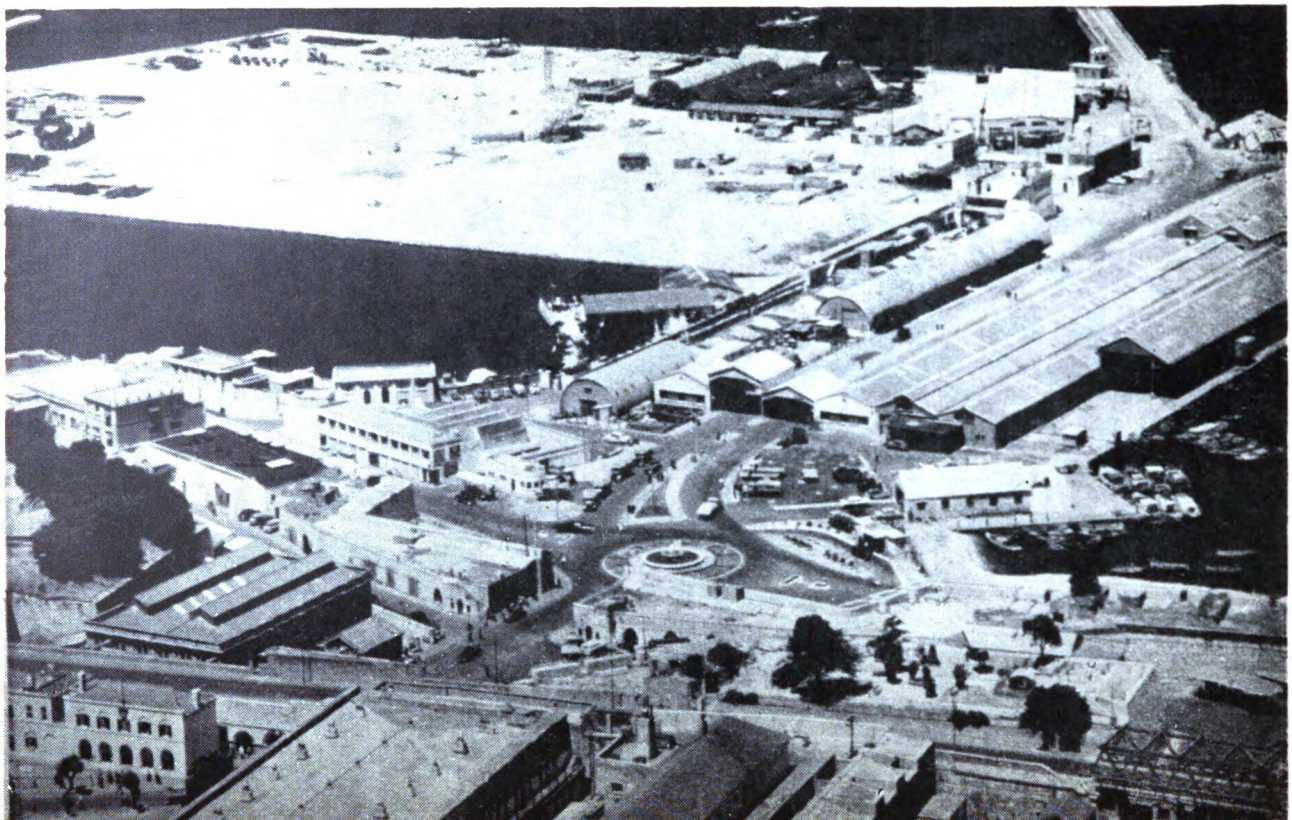

Waterport Wharf and approaches seen from the Upper Rock. (*Photo: N. N. Cumming*).

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Proposals for a new Air Terminal Building have now been approved and building is expected to start soon.

A new immigration control system has been introduced and has resulted in greatly reducing the time formerly taken by police formalities.

During the period under review there was little change in the pattern of scheduled services.

The Douglas D.C. 3 Dakota aircraft based at Gibraltar continued to operate twice daily air services to Tangier and five times weekly to Madrid where it connected with the direct Viscount Airliner Service to London. Monthly, this aircraft is relieved and operates a service via Biarritz to London at specially reduced rates for Service personnel.

The British European Airways forty-seater turbo-jet Viscount Airliner operated to Gibraltar four times weekly by night direct from London, and twice weekly by day in Summer the flying time being about 4¼ hours.

Hunting-Clan, an independent operator, continued to operate the bi-monthly Colonial Air-Coach Service from London to Gibraltar via Biarritz with Viking Aircraft.

Trooping flights for Service personnel based at Gibraltar and in transit to West Africa were operated by Eagle Aviation on an average of four times weekly.

58 flights exclusive of the above were operated to Gibraltar principally to set down or uplift ships crews, sporting teams, or parts of machinery or were diverted from other airports to Gibraltar for technical or weather reasons.

The number of aircraft landing and taking off was 2,922 in 1956 compared with 1,190 in 1955.

Passengers and freight set down and picked up by scheduled and chartered aircraft, including aircraft in transit, were as follows:

	Passengers		*Freight (Kilos)*	
Year	*Set Down*	*Picked up*	*Set Down*	*Picked Up*
1955	19,149	19,340	152,515	33,663
1956	27,990	28,620	199,255	48,369

Posts.

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France continued to operate throughout the year.

An average of five direct mails to New York per month were despatched by vessels of the Italia, Lauro and National Hellenic American Lines. Direct mails received from New York also averaged five a month.

The valuable additional link with North Africa provided with Bland Line Ferry "Mons Calpe" has continued to operate throughout the year. This furnished a direct daily service (Sundays excepted) to and from Tangier.

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Gibraltar Airways operated twice daily flights to and from Tangier throughout the year.

Parcel Post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged four per month. In the main, cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient, Union Castle Liners and occasionally H.M. Ships and the Rotterdam Lloyd "Willem Ruys" conveyed a monthy average of 4 parcel post mails from Gibraltar to Great Britain.

Telephone Service.

The automatic telephone service is owned by the City Council and the exchange is working to its full capacity of 1,300 lines.

During 1956 a number of telephones used by the Council were transferred to a 50-line subsidiary exchange and about 40 new subscribers were connected as a result of this transfer.

The number of prospective subscribers in the waiting list continued to increase and at the end of 1956 stood at 155. A new scheme for further expansion was therefore prepared and approved in principle by the Council. Tenders for the supply of the new equipment are being obtained.

Improvements in the line plant have been effected mainly by the construction of new underground ducts.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1956:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English and Spanish

BROADCASTING

There has been no regular broadcasting organisation since Radio Gibraltar was closed down in July, 1945. The Government owns a small transmitter which is used mainly for short broadcasts such as addresses by the Governor, the relay of public ceremonies and the announcement of the winning numbers in the weekly Government Lottery draws. A small wired broadcasting service is operated by the military; it relays B.B.C. programmes and local "live" broadcasts. The service is under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of seven civilians, four of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 600 subscribers.

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During 1956 approval was given for the establishment of a Government Broadcasting Service on the lines of the old Radio Gibraltar with the important difference that it is intended to make time available on the air for commercial broadcasting. Arrangements are now being made for the purchase of the necessary equipment and it is hoped that the station will begin to operate early in 1957.

FILMS

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangement with the British Council representative, to the schools. There are four commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust, one by the management of the Queen's Hotel, and the others by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd.

A travel film about Gibraltar, entitled "The Rock," was produced in conjunction with the Gibraltar Tourism Committee during 1956, as part of an extensive advertising campaign financed by the Government. The film has been distributed in Britain and the Commonwealth and has been dubbed for exhibition abroad.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary who attended an Information Officers' Conference held in London in June. The work consisted mainly in the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony. Press Conferetnces are held regularly.

The Public Relations Officer has also overall responsibility for the broadcasting service which it is hoped to introduce in 1957.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be trained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

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A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

A new Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance was passed in December, 1956, to replace the former Defence Force Ordinance which was growing out of date and difficult to apply in practice. The new Ordinance follows the same general principles as the previous one but is wider in scope. It includes provision for the establishment of a Reserve and a Reserve of Officers besides the Regular Force which consists of the permanent cadre and the recruits called up under the Military Service Ordinance.

Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

Facilities are provided at the Calpe Institute, under the direction of the British Council Representative, for cultural, educational, and recreational activities. In adult activities some twenty different groups and societies hold regular weekly and monthly meetings for lectures, discussions, etc., covering the widest possible field of interests. These include art, photography, drama, music, country dancing, keep fit, table tennis, chess, fencing, hockey, swimming, tennis, etc.

An excellent library of modern books provided by the British Council is now established at the Calpe Institute, and, with the co-operation of the schools, the younger generation are making increasing use of the library. Members of the Services and their families are provided with library facilities at the Garrison Library, and the Command Education Library.

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Over 300 documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute film library, and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures both to the schools and to the general public. A selection of long-playing records has recently been added to the classical recorded music library.

The Calpe Artists' Society make full use of the art studio and have staged exhibitions of their work, which have been seen by up to 2,000 people on each occasion. A comprehensive programme of lectures has been arranged by the society, and visiting artists have given lectures combined with exhibitions of their work.

Some twelve drama groups took part in the annual Gibraltar Drama Festival organised by the Royal Army Education Corps. Outstanding full-length productions throughout the year were: "A Lady Mislaid" by Kenneth Horne, "The Winslow Boy" by Terrence Rattigan, "Anastasia" by Marcelle Maurette, "A Murder has been Arranged" by Emlyn Williams, "Busman's Honeymoon" by Dorothy Sayers, "His Excellency" by D. & C. Christie, "Quiet Week-End" by Esther McCracken, "Dear Charles" by Alan Melville, "The River Line" by Charles Morgan, and "As Long as They're Happy" by Vernon Sylvaine.

The Dockyard Choral Society produced "The Gondoliers" by Gilbert and Sullivan and "The Geisha" by O. Hall, S. Greenbank, and S. Jones.

The Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture have organised monthly concerts by international musicians including Ruggieri Ricci, Julius Katchen, Andres Segovia, Margot Pinter, and Louis Kentner.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society staged their annual Flower Show with a record number of entries, and a full programme of lectures and demonstrations illustrated by films and film-strips was arranged.

In the field of historical research considerable work has been done by the recently-formed Gibraltar Archaeological Society details of which are given in the next section.

Medical films have been shown to the medical profession through the local branch of the B.M.A. and illustrated talks have been arranged for the Police, Fire Brigade, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Civil Defence, and Gibraltar Automobile Club.

A newly-formed society is concentrating its efforts on underwater exploration, and demonstrations have been arranged by Royal Naval frogmen.

Monthly meetings of the society entitled "Les Amis de la Culture Francaise" have been held for the showing of films in French accompanied by lectures and illustrated talks, and concerts of music.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Gorham's Cave

The excavation of Gorham's Cave by Dr. J. Waechter was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit (which is some 50 ft. thick) produced Punic and other later artifacts in the

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upper stratum, Upper Palaeolithic in successive lower layers and Mousterian in the lower strata. The cave is not as rich in archaeological material as various other European sites but it has nevertheless yielded a considerable quantity of stone artifacts and animal bones. The most important result of the excavation lies in the fact that it has helped to establish a reliable sequence between the oscillations of the sea-levels and the human occupation of the cave during the three phases of the Last Glaciation. It hts also demonstrated the survival of Mousterian man at this site at a date when the Aurignacian was already established in Europe.

Archaeological Society of Gibraltar

The Archaeological Society of Gibraltar was founded in August 1956 and already numbers some sixty members. It aims to promote knowledge of the prehistoric archaeology of the Rock as well as of its more immediate history. To these ends it provides a monthly field-excursion and a lecture on some topic of local interest. It also runs excavation classes at which young Gibraltarians are trained to survey, photograph, record and excavate local caves. It possesses a small library which is housed in the local museum and it occasionally has lectures delivered by visiting eminent archaeologists. It concerns itself mainly with Archaeology, History and Geology and a Spelaeological branch has just been formed. A training excavation was carried out at a rock-shelter at the site of Glenrocky but it gave no spectacular results. Although well supported by the Services its main emphasis is to get the local civilians interested in the Prehistory and History of the Colony and it is well on the way to achieving this object.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR, situated in latitude 36° 7′N. and longitude 5° 21′W., stands out as a bold mountainous promontory from the south-west coast of Spain.

The peninsula is connected with the Province of Andalucia by a low-lying sandy isthmus barely 1 mile long and ¼ mile wide and runs from north to south to a pointed extremity, Europa Point, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Gibraltar has a length of nearly 3 miles, a breadth of ¾ mile with a total area of 2¼ square miles. The highest point of the Rock is 1,396 feet.

The town which has a resident civilian population of about 25,000 is built on the western slope facing the bay and looks on to the Spanish seaport of Algeciras. The residential district consists of two distinct portions, known respectively as the town and the south. The more important is the town. The commercial section is situated

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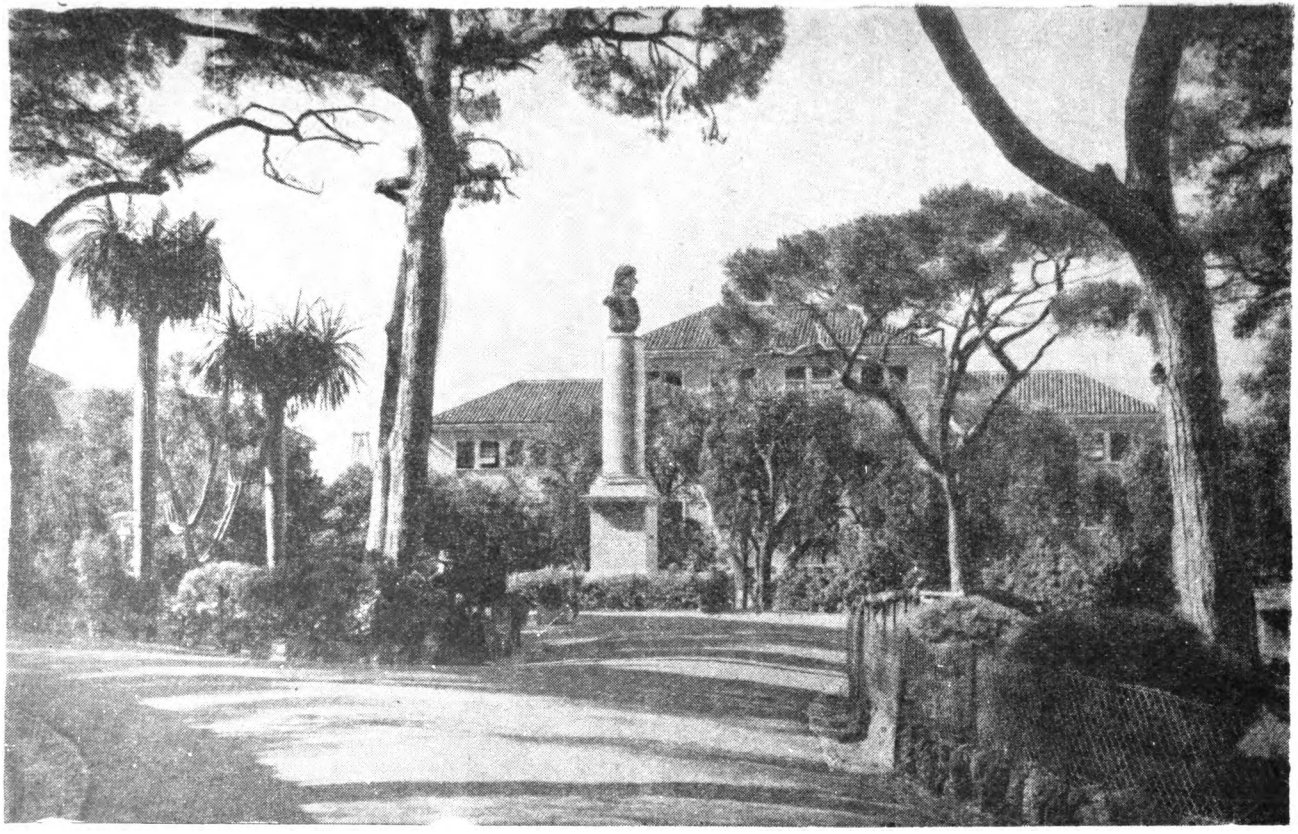

Alameda Gardens. (*Photo*: *Elio Bado Studios*).

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in this district and the abrupt slopes at the back of the town are thickly covered with houses built tier upon tier to a height of 250 feet above the sea.

The southern area is divided from the northern area by the Alameda Gardens. It comprises Rosia and the Admiralty quarters, stores and barracks. This portion of Gibraltar has an advantage over the town in that the air is fresher and there are more open spaces.

On the east side of the Rock the only houses are those in the village of Catalan Bay, the inhabitants of which are chiefly fishermen of Genoese descent.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 45°F. and 65°F. respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F. to 85°F. respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

Chapter 2: History

The recorded history of Gibraltar begins in A.D. 711 when the Arab conquerors of North Africa passed across the Straits to the European mainland. Tarik-ibn-Zeyad, a Moorish chieftain, landed in April of that year at Algeciras from Ceuta. Marching in the direction of Cadiz he defeated the army of the Visigothic king Roderic at the lake of Janda, near Medina Sidonia. Pushing on, he captured Toledo; the Moorish invasion of Spain had begun.

Tarik had earlier seized the heights above and around Algeciras, and, appreciating the strategic value of the Rock, occupied it with a small force. He ordered the building of the Moorish Castle, erecting a palace and citadel. The Rock became known as Gebel Tarik, or hill of Tarik. For about seven and a half centuries Gebel Tarik was in Moorish hands, and it was only in the last hundred years of that period that there were serious attempts by the Spaniards to capture the Rock.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

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The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World war was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940: some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and is now completed.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950 dated 3rd February, 1950 by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950 and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950 had also legislative powers but is now President of the newly-established Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex-officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial

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Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of four unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time, but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950 consists of the Governor as President, the speaker, three ex-officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and seven elected unofficial members. No speaker has yet been appointed. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

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Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar, are however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The third election for the Legislative Council was held on 19th September, 1956; ten candidates were nominated for the seven elective seats. About 7,300 votes were polled out of a total electorate of some 13,000, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 56 per cent. Of the seven members elected four were members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, one belonged to the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party and two were independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were announced on 12th October, 1956; all four persons nominated were elected members of the Legislative Council.

Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix X.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four Councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the other being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for instance for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences, but hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

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An election for the seven elective seats on the City Council was held on 5th December, 1956, 5,300 persons exercised their rights to vote, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 40 per cent. Five of the elected members belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, one to the Gibraltar Commonwealth Party, and the other was an independent.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 56 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

Three persons were prosecuted and convicted for possession of unjust weights.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1956.

	Adults		Children under 15		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6196	7548	2357	2240	18341
Other British: . . .	1167	1779	1097	1059	5102
	638	950	19	14	1621
	8001	10277	3473	3313	25064

ALIENS RESIDENT IN GIBRALTAR ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Argentinians 3; French 14; Italians 8; Moroccons 5; Portuguese 55; Swiss 1; U.S.A. Citizens 7; Germans 3; Spaniards 1525; Total 1621.

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD 1954-1956 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1954	7410	9215	3284	3135	23044	629	1216	17	15	1877	24921
1955	7295	9259	3330	3207	23091	603	1106	14	15	1738	24829
1956	7363	9327	3454	3299	23443	638	950	19	14	1621	25064

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 13 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
44,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,430 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

Description	1954			1955			1956		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	24,816	1,905,920	—	26,905	1,912,636	—	33,625	2,595,317
II. Manufactured Goods .	—	16,365	2,925,709	—	23,930	2,745,535	—	24,225	3,334,447
III. Fuels	—	38,928	425,250	—	45,041	475,625	—	45,246	429,382
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	514,355	2,191	1,226,807	516,920	2,050.79	1,523,991	517,887	2,394.83	2,033,871
	514,355	82,300	6,483,686	516,920	97,926.79	6,657,787	517,887	105,490.83	8,393,017

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS

(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1954			1955			1956		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
Wine	31,944	—	78,263	74,148	—	119,625	34,152	—	50,617
Malt	2,692	—	1,211	338	—	148	8,848	—	3,539
Rum	1,044	—	2,192	2,360	—	4,153	1,236	—	1,978
Gin	6,439	—	13,844	88,104	—	13,148	7,716	—	11,381
Whisky (U.K.)	20,286	—	60,858	27,132	—	64,922	29,201	—	63,519
Whisky (Canadian)	11,877	—	43,351	11,870	—	32,424	17,219	—	43,047
Whisky (U.S.A.)	1,168	—	6,833	868	—	4,153	1,536	—	6,682
Brandy	949	—	6,453	1,194	—	2,933	1,956	—	3,960
Cordials	1,658	—	4,394	1,963	—	6,477	3,162	—	9,486
Petroleum Products	—	286,200	2,029,320	—	284,300	2,135,100	—	418,000	3,151,000
Manufactured Tobacco	—	1.27	3,129	—	.976	2,043	—	1.0	1,892
Chopped, Pressed & Packed Tobacco	—	215.087	52,195	—	238.000	65,943	—	198.0	49,908
	—	.105	115	—	.214	879	—	.33	1,376
Cigars	—	24.5	35,417	—	38.800	70,724	—	51.37	83,912
Cigarettes (U.K.)	—	217.6	349,566	—	74.530	110,315	—	33.25	44,744
Cigarettes (U.S.A.)	—	.03	33	—	.053	95	—	.06	96
Cigarettes (Belgium)	—	12.3	20,698	—	4.290	7,700	—	.32	525
Cigarettes (Swiss)	—	121.	50,729	—	351.720	101,997	—	433.14	117,711
Coffee									
			£2,758,701			£2,742,779			£3,645,373

APPENDIX V

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1956.

Rape and Indecent Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person																		
Murder and Manslaughter..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder and suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV

Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Property																	
Thefts and other Stealings..	3	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery and Extortion ...	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house and store Breaking	5	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Pretences, cheating Fraud, &c.	40	17	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Property..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws																	
Against Traffic Ordinance...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Liquor Licensing Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Penal Code																	
Forgery and Coinage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	60	23	1	3	2	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of persons involved—16.

APPENDIX VII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1954	4	16	73	93
1955	1	11	106	118
1956	1	12	118	131

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APPENDIX VIII

PRISON STATISTICS, 1956.

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment				Length of sentences of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions								
	Total number of persons committed during year	For debt	For safe custody (subsequently discharged, including lunatics)	For imprisonment	18 months and over	12 months and less than 18 months	6 months and less than 12 months	3 months and less than 6 months	1 month and less than 3 months	Under 1 month	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than 3	Daily average in Prison	Daily average on Sick List	Admissions to Hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
Men	52	1	13	38	2	1	3	8	19	5	4	2	1	13	12.04	.44	5	—	—
Women	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles — Boys ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	57	1	13	43	2	1	3	8	19	10	4	2	1	13	12.04	.44	5	—	—

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APPENDIX IX

PRISON STATISTICS.

(*a*) POPULATION.

In custody on 31.12.55.	*Receptions during* 1956.	*Discharges during* 1956.	*In custody on* 31.12.56.
15	57	62	10

(*b*) DAILY AVERAGES.

Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
12.04	.7	11.33	.01

(*c*) RELIGIONS.

Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Methodist*	*Church of Scotland*	*Total*
50	4	2	1	57

(*d*) AGE GROUPS.

Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	*Total*
—	7	12	29	9	57

(*e*) NATIONALITIES.

British (Gibraltarians)	23
British (U.K.)	18
Spanish	16
	57

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APPENDIX X

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President:	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members:	The Deputy Fortress Commander (Brigadier J. F. Snow, C.B.E.)
	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Unofficial Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

Legislative Council

President:	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members:	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., (C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Elected Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	A. J. Risso, Esq.
	A. W. Serfaty, Esq., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
	A. P. Montegriffo, Esq.
	E. M. Russo, Esq.
Nominated Members:	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	Capt. J. M. E. Gareze, J.P,
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1957

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PART I.

General Review

Once again the year did not pass without a Royal Visit. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh made his fifth visit to the Rock on the 6th February, shortly before the Royal visit to Portugal. During his 10 days' stay he attended a number of official and unofficial functions, and his activities included presiding at a local football match and sailing with the Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club, of which he is an Admiral.

Following on the resignation of two Elected Members of Legislative Council, a Bye-election was held in May. As a result the A.A.C.R. continued to hold 4 out of the 7 seats, the remaining 3 being held by Independent Members. Agreement was reached in principle for the appointment of an independent Speaker of the Legislature, and further progress was made in a scheme to associate the Unofficial Members with the executive work of Government Departments which was initiated in 1954. All the Unofficial Members were allocated to Departments and they have in consequence played an increasingly large part in public affairs.

During the year the Governor opened the King George VI Children's Hospital, and a large new Government Junior School which had been built on the solid foundations of a Bastion constructed in the 16th century and which was named after the late R.C. Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr. Fitzgerald. Both buildings are of an attractive modern design and decoration new to Gibraltar.

A ship-to-shore radio telephone service, working within a 100-mile radius was inaugurated in May. Preparations were well advanced for the opening of Radio Gibraltar early in 1958. The station will be run by the Government but a number of hours will be made available daily for Commercial broadcasting.

Plans to go ahead with the Port Development Scheme, progress on which was held up by the Suez Canal troubles early in the year, were announced in October. A grant of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was approved, and the remainder of the cost, estimated at £200,000, is to be met from the Colony's general revenue balance. The scheme envisages the construction of two 1-million-gallon reservoirs and a ten-acre catchment area—both intended for the provision of better watering facilities for ships—the improvement of existing berthing facilities and the construction of cargo sheds, roads and other shore installations. When

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complete, the scheme will allow for oil and water to be supplied to ships at the quayside and also for the discharge of cargo alongside.

1957 was the second year of the 5 year plan to build 300 flats, one third of the cost of which is being met from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Of the 300 flats, which the plan proposes, 48 were built in 1956 and 56 in 1957, bringing the total number of flats built by the Government since the war to 1,095. 106 flats were in process of construction at the end of the year.

On the industrial side, an area of land at North Front, recently relinquished by the War Department, has been earmarked for industrial purposes and tentatively allocated to a number of firms, chief among them being coffee and tobacco processors. It is hoped by these means to remove as many workshops and factories as possible from the Town Area.

The Public Service Commission Ordinance which was enacted in 1956 came into force on the 1st January, 1957 and the first Public Service Commission for Gibraltar was then appointed. During their year's work the Commission dealt with a large number of appointments, promotions, transfers, examinations and other matters within their terms of reference.

Tourism, detailed information on which is contained in Chapter 11, Communications, continued to deserve and justify the close attention of the Government and the Gibraltar Tourism Committee. Trading activities, following the previous year's trend, continued to flourish and improve. The Cost of Living was fairly stable throughout the year except for a sudden and temporary drop in the July quarter. The average index figure for the year was 112 based on a datum of 100 in January 1954.

In the local military sphere, 1957 saw the creation of a voluntary reserve of officers in the Gibraltar Defence Force. After a short course at the Force's Training Establishment 38 reservists were commissioned in October and have since then attended periodically for training and drills.

Unemployment among British subjects has continued to be negligible during 1957. The five Official Employers, H.M. Dockyard, War Department, the R.A.F., Colonial Government and the City Council, are still the largest employers of labour, over 45% of the total labour force being on their books.

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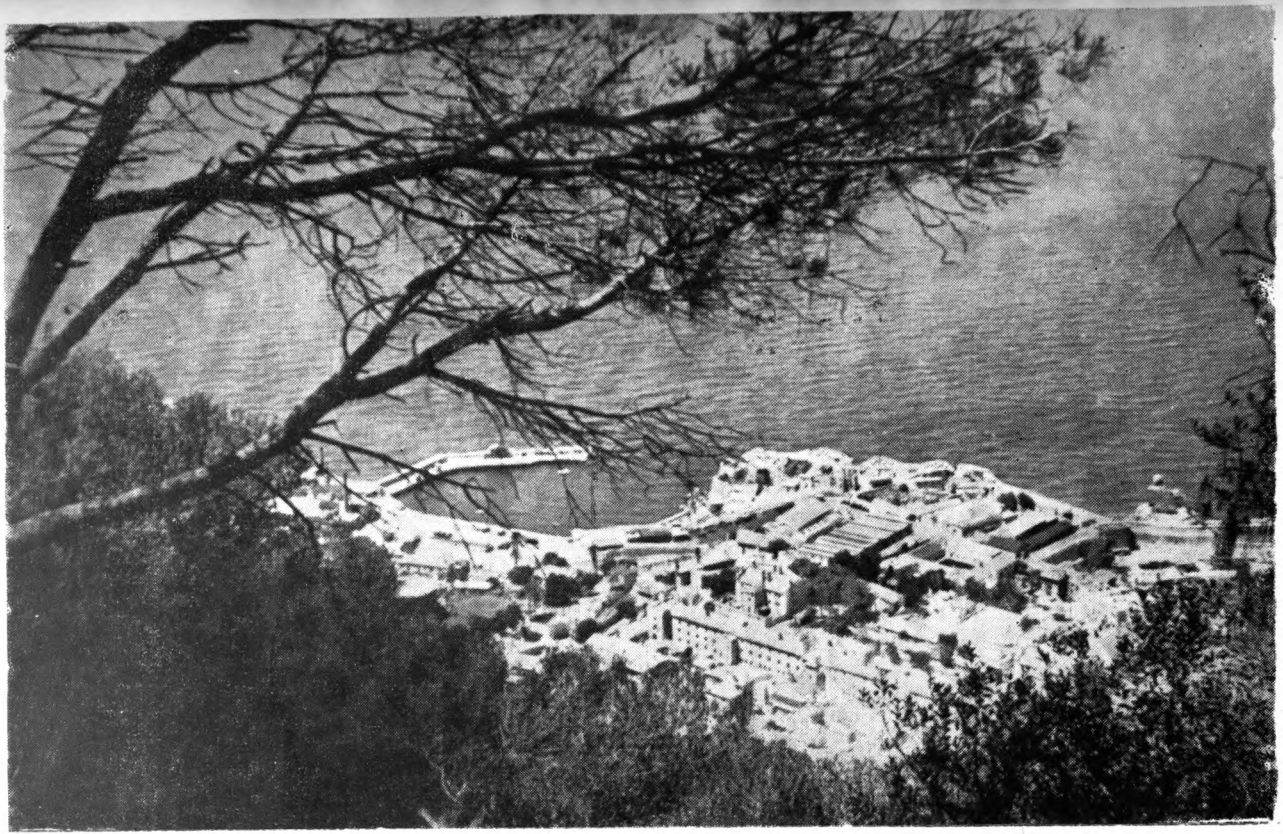

Rosia Bay on the Western side of the Rock. (*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of a number of Spanish political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,374 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

An amending Ordinance was brought into force on the 30th March, 1956, which changed the title of the Immigrants and Aliens Order to the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order and made a number of changes in the law relating to rights of residence. Under the law, only Gibraltarians have a right of residence in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British Subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A Gibraltarian is defined as follows:—

" 'Gibraltarian' means every person who, being a British Subject —

(*a*) was born in Gibraltar on or before the 30th day of June, 1925; or

(*b*) whose name is inserted in the Register of Gibraltarians; or

(*c*) is the legitimate child of a male person under paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) above; or

(*d*) is the descendant by legitimate male descent of a male person under paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) or (*c*) above and whose father or paternal grandfather was born in Gibraltar;

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(*e*) is the wife or widow of a Gibraltarian as hereinbefore defined."

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

The number of births was 550 in 1957 compared with 571 in 1956. The corresponding birth rates were 21.65 in 1957 and 22.78 in 1956 (for infant and maternal mortality see page 26).

The number of deaths in 1957 was 250 compared with 227 in 1956, the death rate per thousand of the total population being 9.84 compared with 9.05 in 1956.

The estimated population at the end of 1957 was 25,403 compared with 25,064 at the end of 1956.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The total Working Population

At the end of 1957 there were approximately 17,874 persons in the working population. Of these 11,827 were non-resident Spanish workers who, apart from some living-in domestic servants, entered the Colony daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. Manpower figures are derived from the annual exchange of insurance cards, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income does not exceed £500 per annum. It is probable that in addition to the number shown there are some 1,300-1,500 British men and women who are self-employed or are engaged in non-manual occupations and who are earning more than £500 per annum.

The approximate labour force at the end of 1957 summarised by nationality and sex, together with figures for the two preceding years is shown in the following table:—

	Dec. 1955	Dec. 1956	Dec. 1957
British men	4,987	4,776	4,692
British women	1,157	1,228	1,245
Alien men	8,146	8,414	7,921
Alien women	4,132	3,944	3,706
	18,422	18,362	17,564

During 1957- 118 adult and 98 juvenile male workers entered insured employment for the first time or re-entered having previously left the field of insurance. Notwithstanding this accretion however there was a net decrease of 61 insured British male workers due to the effect of retirement, emigration and the passing out of the scope of employment insurance of workers whose remuneration was increased beyond the £500 p.a. limit.

There was a net increase of 19 in the number of British women in insurable employment during the year as a result of the entry or re-entry into insurance of 91 adults and 93 juveniles. Alien male workers in insured employment decreased by 310, normal wastage together with withdrawals from the labour field in Gibraltar having caused a fall of 631 which was offset to some extent by new entries or re-entries totalling 321.

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A fall of 382 in the number of alien women in insurable employment, compensated partially by the addition of 146 new entries or re-entries resulted in the net fall in this class of 238.

The pattern of manpower distribution was similar to that of 1956. H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the Air Ministry, the Colonial Government and the City Council of Gibraltar, collectively known as the official employers, continued to employ over 45% of the total labour force. Apart from non-industrial labour engaged in administrative and executive duties, employees of the official employers are engaged in the repair and maintenance of ships and ancillary trades, vehicle maintenance, building and civil engineering, and the maintenance of municipal services.

The construction of blocks of flats for the Colonial Government and Admiralty, as well as of other administrative buildings and blocks of flats for the R.A.F., caused an increase in the number of men employed in the building trade. This offset the decrease in the number of men engaged in the tunnelling project begun in 1951, with the result that the total number of workers engaged in both these industries remained practically unchanged.

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and, apart from small coffee and tobacco processing industries, the main sources of employment other than with the official employers continued to be the retail and wholesale distributive trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services, the building industry and private domestic service.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

The wages and other conditions of service of industrial workers among the five official employers are co-ordinated by an Official Employers Consultative Committee on which each of the official employers is represented. An agreed uniform basic wage structure for their employees has continued to be operated and with minor exceptions has remained unchanged since November, 1955. Wage rates consist of a basic amount which is increased by a Cost of Living Allowance in the case of British subjects of 48/- per week and 24/- per week for aliens, except in the case of aliens employed by the City Council who receive a cost of living allowance of 30/- per week. The gross minimum weekly wage payable to an unskilled British worker at the end of 1957 was 105/- The rates paid to women were generally two-thirds of the male rates in comparable grades.

There were however negotiations in progress at the end of the year on a claim from one of the unions for a general increase in the rates paid under this uniform scheme and a settlement has since been made on the basis of a flat increase of 5/- in the cost of living allowance for male adult workers with retrospective effect to the first pay week in November, 1957. Five shillings

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was simultaneously absorbed into the basic wage thus in fact leaving the cost of living allowance unchanged and increasing the basic wage rates by 5/-. At the end of the year negotiations were also nearing finality on the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council covering industrial workers in the service of official employers.

In the field of private employment the only statutory provision is for omnibus drivers and conductors: these were 110/- per 48-hour week for conductor-drivers, 88/- per week for drivers and 72/- per week for conductors. The rates actually paid in the case of the majority of such workers however were in the main higher than the statutory rates i.e. 110/- for conductor-drivers, 100/- for drivers and 80/- for conductors.

Formal Collective agreements govern the conditions of casual workers employed at the commercial wharves in stevedoring and coal-handling under which, inter alia, they are assured a basic rate of 23/- per 8-hour shift. Collective agreements also govern the conditions of two small groups of workers i.e. the passenger attendants at the commercial wharf and the civilian personnel employed in aircraft servicing and maintenance at the airport. In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building contracting industry, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour, and the staff of a bottling factory, in all of which there is a predominantly alien labour force, the employment conditions observed resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of alien workers not associated in registered trade unions who were elected for the purpose by their fellows. The wage rates in all these cases are substantially similar to those paid to alien workers in official employment.

Industrial workers employed by the official employers continued to work a 44-hour 5-day week, and in private industry a 47- to 50-hour week spread over 5½ to 6 days is normal.

The only statutory limitation of hours is in the case of young persons employed in shops and warehouses and for whom a weekly limit of 48 hours inclusive of the prescribed minimum meal breaks is required by the Shop Hours Ordinance. The employment of young persons and women at night is also restricted by the Employment of Women and Young Persons and Children Ordinance. Although these restrictions do not affect adult shop assistants the latter are protected indirectly by the provisions of the Shops (Time of Closing and Sunday Opening) Order which regulates the closing hours of shops (8 p.m. daily, 9 p.m. Fridays), requires them to be closed daily from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., and prescribes a weekly early closing day on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Employers in private industry are obliged by the Annual and Public Holidays General Standard Order to grant a minimum

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of one day's annual holiday with pay during the current calendar year for every two months' consecutive service during the twelve months preceding that year. In addition they are required to grant a minimum of 6 public holidays with pay.

Industrial workers in official employment receive a minimum of one week's annual holiday with pay, which, in the case of workers with three or more years satisfactory service, is increased by an additional week for those employed by the Colonial Government and the City Council, and by three days for those employed by the Service Departments.

Apprenticeship Schemes

The long-standing and successful apprenticeship scheme which provides education in technical subjects at a special school and has for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering workers for H.M. Dockyard was extended during 1956 to cover all official employers. Apprentices are now recruited by all official employers through one examination. A common form of indenture is in use by all employers. 25 apprentices were taken on as a result of the 1957 common examination.

Cost of Living

The official index of retail prices is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6. 0. 5d. per week. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows:—

Group	Proportion of total family expenditure at base date
1. Foodstuffs	589
2. Clothing	083
3. Fuel, Light and Water	058
4. Rent	060
5. Household durable goods	017
6. Miscellaneous Goods	028
7. Services	107
8. Drink & Tobacco	058
	1,000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups, and separate indices for each group, are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except for the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

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The Tower of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary the Crowned. *(Photo: N. N. Cumming).*

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The January 1957 index figure, at 112,64, showed a rise of almost four points over that for the preceding quarterly figure (October 1956) and except for the July quarter, remained generally constant throughout the year. The July quarter was notable for a sharp drop of almost 2½ points due very largely to a considerable fall in the price of potatoes which resulted from a glutted market consequent on the local sale of a large transit consignment the onward movement of which had been blocked.

I.R.P. Indices for 1957 were as follows:

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	Household durable goods	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Drink & Tobacco	General I.R.P.
Jan.	114.38	103.41	109.78	104.41	102.64	102.83	119.42	114.80	112.64
Feb.	111.77								
Mar.	113.23								
Apr.	113.30	103.40	109.78	104.41	102.97	106.28	119.60	114.80	112.13
May	109.69								
Jun.	108.33								
Jul.	108.47	103.37	118.02	104.41	102.64	106.82	119.60	114.80	109.77
Aug.	109.87								
Sep.	112.60								
Oct.	113.73	102.95	118.02	104.41	103.68	110.70	119.60	114.80	112.96
Nov.	113.19								
Dec.	114.00								

Safety Health & Welfare

A Factories Ordinance, based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Act, lays down standards similar to those in the U.K. During the year, building operations and works of engineering construction were brought within the scope of the Ordinance by Orders made by the Governor in Council. A set of Building Regulations was published during the year to become operative on the 1st January, 1958.

The standard of compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance was higher than in 1956. Although in many places conditions were still not entirely satisfactory, there is reason to expect improvements in the future.

No fatal accidents occurred during the year.

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Industrial Relations

The terms of reference of the Labour Advisory Board from which Government may seek advice on labour problems remained unchanged when it was re-constituted early in 1956. The Board is equally representative of employers and workers. It met once during the year to consider draft regulations under the Factories Ordinance.

There were a number of minor trade disputes during the year none of which were officially backed by any of the registered trade unions. One which started in May involved alien workers in the small craft employed in the commercial harbour who, on the advice and with the support of their Spanish syndical union, refused to work on Sundays and after 5 p.m. on weekdays in support of a claim for improved wages and overtime conditions. The dispute was resolved in early September, after discussions between representatives of the employers organisation and elected representatives of the workers, by the adoption of improved wages and conditions after concessions had been made on both sides.

The only other significant dispute began in October and concerned the casual dock workers employed on stevedoring who refused to work at week-ends on the discharge of certain vessels which call regularly at Gibraltar and which were declared "black" because of disagreement on the need to work on Sundays for which special plus rates are payable. This dispute had not been resolved by the end of the year. Another dispute involving casual stevedores arose over the employment of supernumeraries in circumstances which the regular members of the Dock Labour Pool considered to be unjustified. There were also a number of disputes of less significance in this industry — slightly more than in 1956 but the number of man shifts lost was nevertheless relatively insignificant.

In addition to the Joint Industrial Council covering the labour force of the five official employers which, as stated above, was in the process of establishment at the end of the year, there is also a successful Works Council covering industrial workers in the Colonial Government Lands and Works Dept. Two joint councils on the Whitley model cover the salaries and conditions of the established clerical and administrative staffs of the Colonial Government and the City Council respectively while there is a special three-tier Council giving similar cover to the Civil Police Force. A number of departmental Whitley Councils on the U.K. pattern cater for departmental matters in the service of the Colonial Government, H.M. Dockyard and the War Department.

Department of Labour & Social Security

The Department of Labour and Social Security is responsible for carrying out Government policy in the labour field. In addi-

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tion it administers a statutory system of Social Insurance and an "ad hoc" scheme of Public Assistance and Welfare services which are referred to in Chapter 7. All branches of the Department are housed in the same premises.

Employment Exchange

The Government has adopted a policy of priority of opportunity for employment to residents of Gibraltar and, because of the small size of the Colony, has restricted the number of persons who may enter the Colony or become resident in it for the purpose of taking up employment. This is principally effected through the Control of Employment Ordinance which requires permission to be obtained for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar in jobs of which the earnings are less than £750 per annum. The Ordinance is operated by the Employment Exchange in addition to its function of providing the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The main feature in the current year was the maintenance of the high level of trade. This was reflected in increased receipts under most heads of revenue. The value of imports exceeded the figure for 1956 despite the dislocation in ocean passenger services caused by the closure of the Suez Canal and the resultant decrease in tourist traffic by sea.

Progress on the five-year housing programme, started in 1955, was accelerated during the year and it is now expected that it will be completed by the end of 1959. The same high level of spending on other social services was maintained. One-third of the expenditure on the housing scheme is being met out of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £1,266,284 exceeding the estimate by 32,654. An excess of £32,841 under Customs more than accounted for this surplus.

Expenditure amounted to £1,261,624 made up as follows:—

Recurrent	£1,044,241
Non-Recurrent	217,383
	£1,261,624

representing a decrease of £5,152 on the estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £103,930.

The following is a summary of Revenue and Expenditure under the main heads for the year 1957, as compared with the corresponding figure for 1956:—

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REVENUE

	1956	1957
	£	£
Customs	524,253	543,841
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	34,541	36,058
Licences, excise and internal revenue, not otherwise classified	150,045	157,544
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid	138,246	131,906
Post Office and Telegraph	83,014	73,099
Rents of Government Property ...	95,875	102,590
Interest	34,694	35,797
Lottery	101,016	107,510
Miscellaneous Receipts	26,415	24,090
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies ...	5,580	5,580
Colonial Development and Welfare Grant	44,181	48,269
Land Sales	590	—
	1,242,450	1,266,284

EXPENDITURE

	1956	1957
	£	£
Social Services (including resettlement, rehousing and Town Planning) ...	578,427	628,922
Public Works	153,177	156,513
Administration	53,672	55,227
Justice	146,963	148,531
Public Services (revenue earning) ...	115,050	105,459
Pensions	52,905	57,127
Miscellaneous	100,874	109,845
Contribution to Improvements and Development Fund	30,000	—
	1,231,068	1,261,624

Assets and Liabilities

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1957:

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LIABILITIES

	£
Drafts and Remittances	19,943
Deposits	54,121
Special Funds	2,480,129
General Revenue Balance	793,948
	3,348,141

ASSETS

	£
Cash	14,948
Joint Consolidated Fund	3,000
Investments	3,318,078
Advances	12,115
	3,348,141

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Colony at the end of the year 1957 consisted of the following:

	£
3 % Debenture Loan 1967-72	1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967-72	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970-75	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	150,000
	1,800,000

In addition, there was an outstanding balance of the war time interest free loan of £108. 10. 0d. at the end of 1957.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is generally indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1957 were:

	£
Customs	543,841
Estate Duties	11,739
Stamp Duties	6,880
Licences	13,500
Income Tax	124,044
	700,004

In addition, the Government Lottery yielded a profit of £107,510 in 1957.

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Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs, in force during the year 1956/57, were:—

Earned Income Relief — One fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance — £400. Wife £150.

Children — £75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives — £75 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc. — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1956/7 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were:

For every pound of			Rate in the £ s.	d.
First	£ 500	of taxable income	—	6
Next	£ 750	„ „ „	1	—
„	£1,250	„ „ „	2	—
„	£1,000	„ „ „	3	—
„	£1,000	„ „ „	3	6
Remainder		... ...	4	—

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty:—

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	Full Rate		Preferential Rate	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1	7	1	4
Motor Spirits, per gallon		9		9
Whisky in casks, per gallon ...	53	0	51	0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon ...	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon ...	35	0	26	0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon ...	37	0	27	0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Rum in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon...	60	0	51	0
„ in bottles per gallon	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon ...	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	25% ad valorem		20% ad valorem	
Cigarettes, per lb.	1	6	1	0
(plus 2/6d per 100 cigarettes)				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Other Manufactured Tobacco per lb.	7	4	6	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco per lb. ...		10		9
Wines per gallon				
(a) Still				
(i) in bottles	10	6	4	6
(ii) in casks or other containers ...	3	4	1	4
(b) Sparkling	18	0	8	0
Coffee				
(a) Raw, per lb.		2		2
(b) Processed, per lb.		3		3
(c) Soluble per ¼ lb. tin		1		1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts Motor Vehicles, accessories and spare parts Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms Razor Blades Watches and Clocks	8½% ad valorem.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

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Estate Duty.

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% on an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates, the value of which does not exceed £2,000, are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1956 and 1957.

REVENUE

	1956	1957
	£	£
General Rate Account	250,376	266,821
Sanitary Water Service	37,464	40,405
Potable Water Service	57,744	45,500
Gas Department	96,359	85,714
Electricity Department	190,794	199,408
Telephone Service	23,583	25,135
	656,320	662,983

EXPENDITURE

General Rate Account	237,538	251,627
Sanitary Water Service	37,906	41,112
Potable Water Service	51,281	53,665
Gas Department	111,208	112,462
Electricity Department	182,977	210,569
Telephone Service	23,639	24,813
	644,549	694,248

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,122,446.10.0. on the 31st December, 1957. The ban on the circulation of United Kingdom notes in the Colony, which was introduced during the war, is still maintained.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier D'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank

The Government Post Office and Savings Bank continued to maintain its popularity with the small investor during the period under review, and deposits stood at £1,088,228 at the end of 1957.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus ½% of value.
Mail Transfers:	Cost of postage plus ¼% of value.
Demand Drafts:	First £5 ..... 8d.
	£5-£10 ..... 1s.
	£10-£30 ..... 1s. 6d.
	Over £30 ..... ¼%

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1957 amounted to £8,568,699 divided into £3,984,232 Manufactured Goods and £4,584,467 Foodstuffs. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Spain. Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

Most goods may now be imported under Open General Licence. Specific Import Licences are, however, required for goods originating in the dollar area and Japan and also for a few items of essential foodstuffs as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow the importation of a great variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating principally in the sterling area and in the transferable account countries.

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Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

EXPORTS

Exports from Gibraltar may be considered negligible. The existing export trade can be classified as re-exports effected by alien workmen, of whom about 11,000 enter and leave the City daily, by the crews of Naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists who land on regular excursions.

The channels of "invisible exports" are provided by the supply of ships' stores, provision for the Armed Forces and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

Tables showing the estimated tonnage and value of Imports and Exports during 1957 are to be found in Appendices III and IV.

GENERAL

For sometime now a special interest is being taken to increase tourist traffic and an ever increasing number of visitors is crowning the common efforts to foster this trade. Hotels are being modernised and new ones are being planned. Port facilities are increasing day by day and many places in the Upper Rock which were not open to visitors are now available to visitors and to guided parties of tourists.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory, which started operations in 1950, has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships.

The factory has been working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field — from fruit pulp to eau-de-cologne, and from jam to shampoo — have been put into operation. This has resulted in a number of women being employed intermittently throughout the year.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

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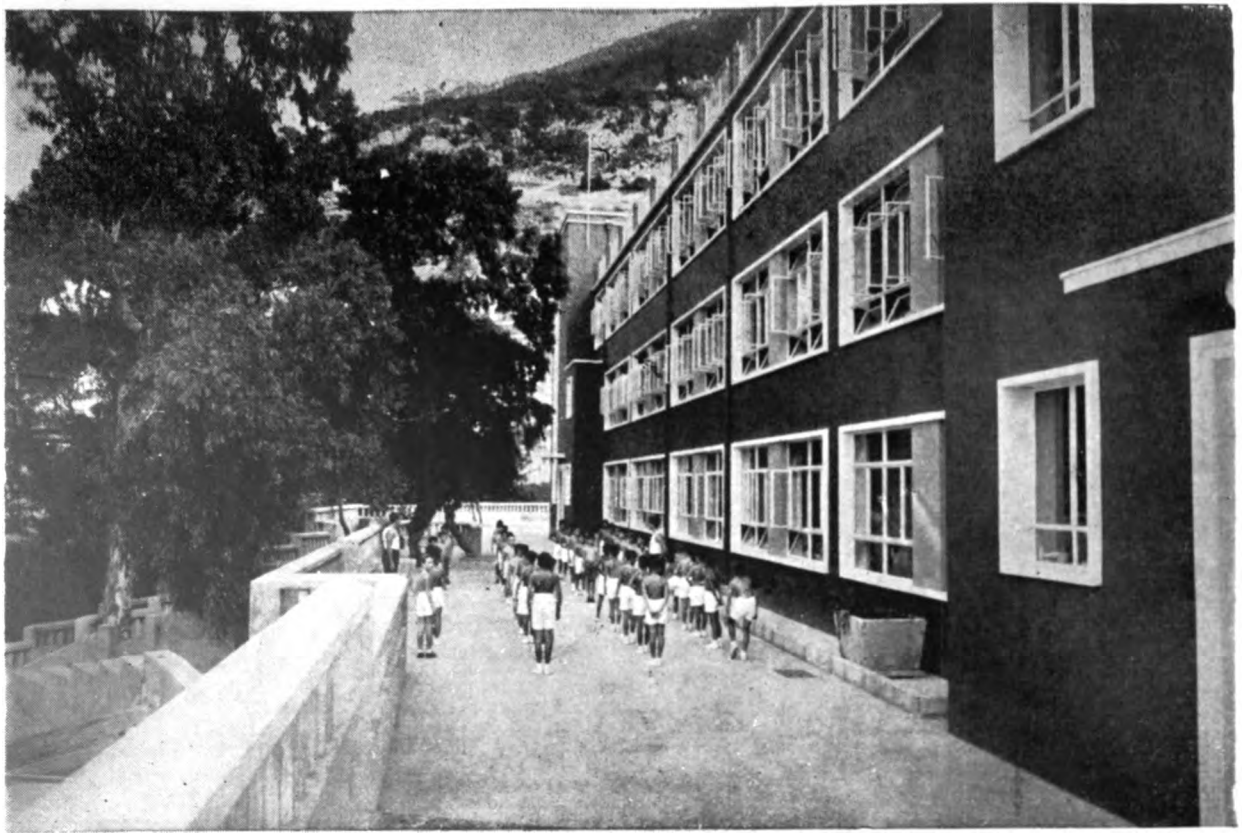

Bishop Fitzgerald's School. (*Photo: N. N. Cumming*).

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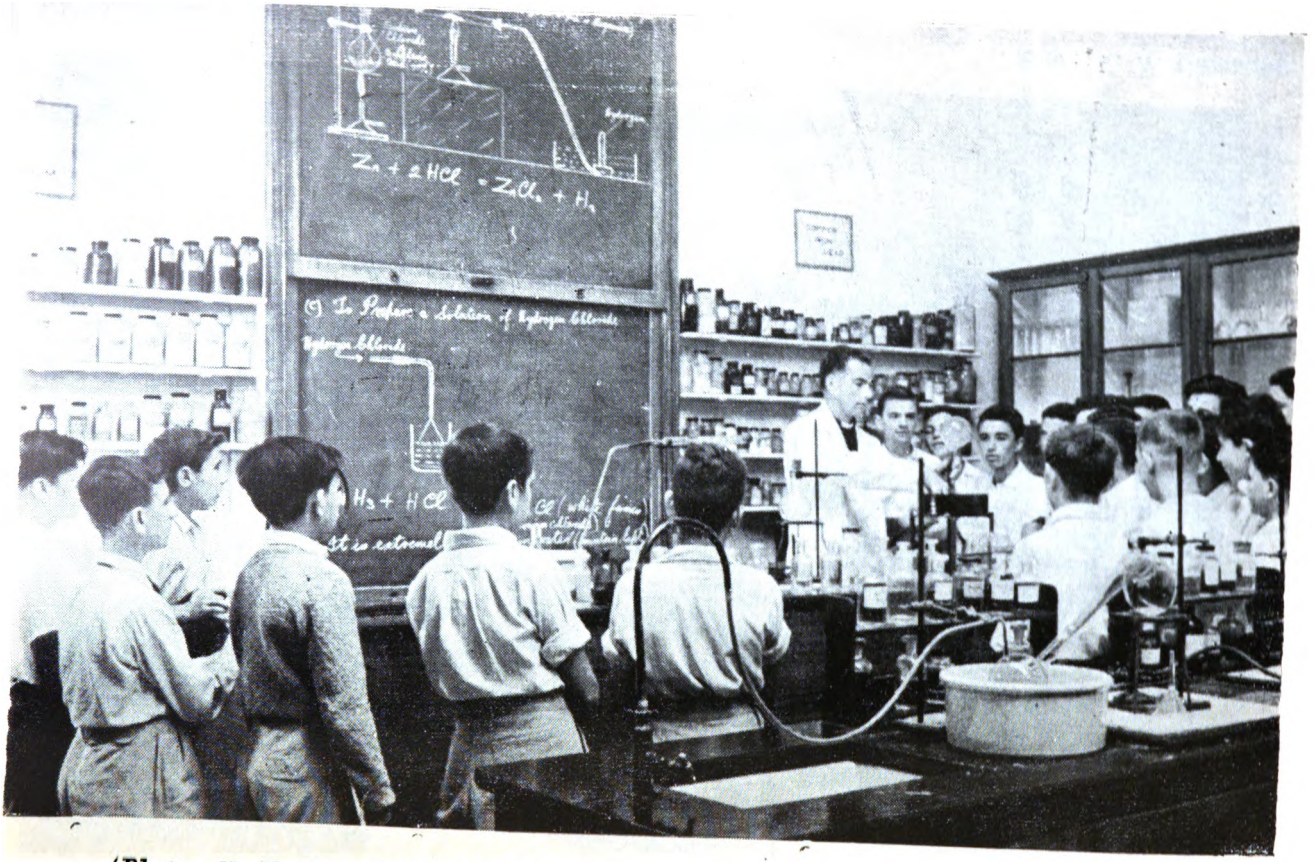

(Photo: N. N. Cumming). A Chemistry Class at the Gibraltar Grammar School.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Educational System in Gibraltar has at its head a Director of Education who is responsible for its control and direction in consultation with a member of the Legislative Council and of the Board of Education.

The Education Ordinance of 1950 provides inter alia for the establishment of the Board of Education whose function it is to offer the Governor advice on matters relating to educational policy. The Board has as its Chairman the Director and as Secretary the Administrative Assistant. Members include the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community, the Command Education Officers of the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, and six members of the public with experience and knowledge of educational matters. The Board has two permanent sub-committees, one a Catholic sub-committee having a special responsibility for Catholic Schools, the other an Inter-denominational sub-committee having special responsibility in respect of schools other than Catholic. One other sub-committee deals with the awards of Government and Private Scholarships for higher education in the United Kingdom, and with the selection of student teachers for training in Colleges in Britain. Relations between the Government and the religious denominations are excellent and there is the closest co-operation between the Department and the Churches.

Education in Government schools is free and compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen, and is open to all pupils with the right of residence in the Colony, including the children of Service parents. The degree of literacy is high both in English and Spanish languages.

The total teaching staff in 1957 was one hundred and fifty-four. Of these, twenty are recruited from the United Kingdom and include eighteen who are members of Religious Orders. The latter are responsible for conducting all Secondary Grammar education in the Colony. The rest are locally recruited and, with the exception of a small number of wives of Servicemen, are all Gibraltarians. Of the total number of one hundred and fifteen Gibraltarian teachers, forty-nine are fully qualified and hold the Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate.

School inspections are carried out by the Director of Education.

The improvement in the female teaching panel is proving to be more a problem of quality than quantity, as the newly-trained young female teachers are hardly sufficient to replace the loss due to marriage and retirement. Teaching as a profession has a wide appeal to local girls, and there is a constant supply of suitable

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candidates from the girls' Grammar School. Male teacher trainees are coming forward readily and, as there is no appreciable loss in their case, Government will soon only require new teachers for replacement.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1957 was £138,445 (ie., £105,107 recurrent plus £33,338 non-recurrent), and the per capita expenditure was £27.03. There is no difference in the per capita expenditure between indigenous and non-indigenous pupils. There is no financial assistance from the local Authority or the Forces, the entire cost of Education being met from Government revenues.

There are six independent fee-paying Nursery Schools which cater for children between the ages of three and five years. Both Spanish and English are used in these schools which are subject to inspection by the Director of Education.

There are nineteen Primary Schools (i.e., sixteen Government and three Private Schools) catering for children between the ages of five and eleven plus. Of these, six are Infant (Mixed), three Junior Girls, two Junior Boys, two Infant Junior Mixed, four Junior Mixed, one Special and one Independent Mixed.

The curriculum is similar to that of the United Kingdom and covers the full range of primary school subjects. The supply of Text Books and equipment is up-to-date and there is a reasonable allocation for each school on a per capita basis. The medium of teaching is English.

There are seven Secondary Schools catering for children of the age of eleven plus, viz., two Grammar, three Modern, one Technical and one Commercial. The curriculum is similar to that of the United Kingdom, the Grammar Schools and Technical Schools aiming at the General Certificate of Education Examination at Ordinary, Advanced and Scholarship levels, and the Commercial School pupils sitting for the Royal Society of Arts Examination on completion of their course.

Teaching on the United Nations is touched upon during History and Geography lessons and in school debates.

The Technical School provides secondary education with a technical bias for one hundred and nine boys. Woodwork, Metalwork and General Science are included in the curriculum. On completion of the school course a fair proportion of boys enter H.M. Dockyard, City Council, R.E.M.E. and Government Service as apprentices.

A Joint Apprenticeship Indenture has been accepted by the Chief employers in the Colony — Dockyard, City Council, Army Engineers and Colonial Government — as a first step towards popularising the Apprenticeship Scheme.

A second woodwork room has been provided at the Boys' Secondary Modern School, thus doubling the facilities previously available.

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On the girls' side there is now provision for preliminary experience in nursing for girls of fifteen who are attracted by Nursing and who are of sufficiently high academic quality. They are drawn both from the Grammar School and the Secondary Modern Schools and, whilst following their normal curriculum at school, attend the Hospital one half-day per week for lectures and visits to the various departments and wards of the Hospital. At the end of the first year a dozen girls were accepted into the Hospital as Assistant Nurses and the present strength of the preliminary class is thirty.

For the girls of the Secondary Modern Schools a Cookery Centre was opened in September, 1956 and a Home Needlework Centre in the following year. The girls spend half-a-day each week in each Centre, and their reactions to both are most encouraging.

The re-organisation of the Commercial School has now been completed. It is confined to girls of fifteen plus and provides a full time two-year course in commercial and basic subjects. Entrance is much sought after and is decided by competitive examination.

There are no vocational schools.

There are no institutions of higher education. A number of pupils, on completion of their studies, proceed to Universities or places of higher study in the United Kingdom.

Evening Classes were established during 1957. The subjects covered are Commercial (Typewriting, Shorthand and Bookkeeping), French, Hindustani, Art and Pottery. There are also separate classes in Spanish and French for Police Officers.

There is no local institution for the training of teachers. Eight students are selected each year for Training Courses in the United Kingdom.

A special School for partially sighted children is conducted by a Qualified Teacher who has been trained in the United Kingdom for this special type of work. The School has twenty-four children on roll and is adequately equipped with modern apparatus.

The Calpe Institute, local branch of the British Council, provides educational and recreational activities for a large number of young people and adults. Lectures, discussion groups, courses for young teachers and film shows form part of the activities. The student teachers are regular attendants at most of these functions.

A report on the work of the Institute is contained in Chapter 14.

Generally speaking the school buildings are adequate, although, in many cases, there are no playgrounds of a size proportionate to the number of pupils. This shortage of recreational facilities within the schools is partially made good by conducting organised games in the playing fields belonging to the different Sports Associations, which are available for the use of the school children.

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The equipment is satisfactory and is being increased and improved yearly.

At the end of 1957 the following Government Schools were functioning:—

Name of School	Number on Roll	
	Boys	Girls
Gibraltar Grammar	169	—
Loreto High	—	260
Lourdes Secondary Modern	465	—
St. Margaret's Secondary Modern	—	254
St. Joseph's Secondary Modern	—	193
Commercial (Rosia)	—	30
Technical and Dockyard	109	—
Line Wall	36	—
St. Joseph's Junior Girls'	—	232
Bishop Fitzgerald	514	—
St. Mary's Junior	—	204
St. Christopher's	141	159
St. Anne's	107	82
Castle Road	—	65
Catalan Bay	11	11
Hebrew	55	38
St. Teresa's	24	14
St. David's	12	12
St. Mary's Infant	124	103
St. Joseph's Infant	55	56
Governor's Meadow	61	29
St. George's	71	69
St. Bernard's	44	51
Europa	17	11
	2,015	1,873

The two Grammar and three Secondary Modern Schools run libraries of their own for present and past pupils and there is a smaller library for the use of teachers.

In addition, there are three very well equipped libraries — the Garrison Library, Calpe Institute and Gibraltar Lending Library, all of which are extremely popular and much used.

The Government of Gibraltar offers an annual Scholarship to a University or institute of Higher Education. This Scholarship is open to boys and girls and is awarded primarily on academic achievements. The scholarship covers fees and incidental expenses plus travelling allowances in the first and last year of studies. There is also a private fund (the Victoria Mackintosh Scholarship Fund) which provides annually another Scholarship plus several

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Grants; these are awarded on the same conditions as the Government one, i.e., they are granted for a period of three years but, subject to satisfactory progress, they are extended to cover the full course of studies selected by the students. In addition to the above, the Government has increased the number of teacher trainees from six to eight.

Selection for Secondary education at the age of eleven years is based upon results of Moray House Standardised Tests. The written test in English, Arithmetic and Intelligence is followed, in borderline cases, by an oral test conducted by a Selection Panel of which the Director of Education is Chairman.

The Boys' Grammar School and the Technical School are one-form entry schools, whilst the Girls' Grammar School admits two forms annually. The increase in the number of pupils of Secondary School age necessitated the opening of a second Secondary Modern School for girls in 1957 and a similar step will become necessary, for boys, in September, 1958. For the past two years the number of pupils entering secondary schools has been over four hundred and this number is not likely to decrease in the foreseeable future. The reliability of the tests and reports at eleven years of age has been discussed in Gibraltar as elsewhere. As a result there is to be introduced in 1958 a test at thirteen plus. This will serve the double purpose of correcting any errors in posting arising from the eleven plus examination, and of discouraging any slackness which might arise occasionally with pupils who have been posted to the Grammar School and may tend to lose interest thereafter. In order that transfers may be more easily made, the Grammar Schools, the Technical School and the top form of the Modern Schools follow a common curriculum for the first two years.

In September, 1957, a new Primary School for Boys, the Bishop Fitzgerald School, was opened. This has accommodation for five hundred and twenty boys and is already full. One of the Boys' Schools thus released has been converted into a Secondary Modern School for Girls.

Experience has shown that Gibraltar must be regarded as a bilingual community. As far as the children are concerned this has both its advantages and its disadvantages. English is a commercial and educational necessity and Spanish is important because of the close proximity to Spain. Spanish is the language in the home, although it is true to say that the use of English is increasing in the homes and is much more widespread than prior to 1940, when the women and children were evacuated to the United Kingdom. In the schools the ordinary medium of instruction is English, but in the early stages instruction is given in Spanish where English is not understood. Results on the whole have been satisfactory and by the time the Junior School stage has been reached most pupils can read, write and speak simple English. Every effort is made to give pupils greater familiarity with the

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English language by encouraging its use and by the provision of reading material which is attractive and suitable. Nevertheless, the reading habit is still too rare and the growth of the use of English in ordinary life is slow. Periodicals are sent to the Secondary Schools from the Department of Education to form the basis for Discussion Groups and to cultivate an interest in Current Affairs. School Libraries are being built up, and a Teachers' Reference and Text Book Library has been established.

There is a regular School Medical Service providing cleanliness inspection, medical inspection and clinical treatment for dental cases and ophthalmic troubles. Between the ages of five and eight all children receive a milk meal, but otherwise no school meals are provided. A number of under-nourished children receive a pint of milk daily on recommendation from the School Medical Officer. In such a small area as Gibraltar it has been felt that school meals are unnecessary and undesirable.

A full time School Attendance Officer is employed. Education was made compulsory in 1951 and school attendance has steadily improved and is now comparable to that in England.

The Department, whilst not directly conducting any youth activities itself supports and encourages those in existence and grants such facilities as it can.

The Boy Scouts and Sea Cadets also continue to thrive and there is a very active branch of the St. John's Ambulance Cadets.

In November, the Junior and Infant Schools of the Colony were visited by H.M.I. Miss E. Davies, who discussed methods with the teachers and conducted meetings in the evenings during the two weeks of her stay. Later, Miss Freda Gwilliam, O.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office, visited all schools. Both visitors expressed their appreciation of the work being done.

Statistics showing the general structure of education in Gibraltar are contained in Appendices V to IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services as well as for the sanitary supervision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1957.

Eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1957 compared with 16 in 1956. There were no deaths in 1957 compared with 1 in 1956.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1957 giving an infant mortality rate of 16.33 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 6, with a mortality rate of 10.05.

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A model of new Government Flats under construction at Naval Hospital Road.

(*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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Part of the Government Housing Estate at Lake Chad

(*Photo*: ***N. N. Cumming***).

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The medical and health services of the Colony are as follows:

The Colonial Hospital, which contains 147 beds, is used for the reception of British and other residents, and for all civilian emergencies. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-Patient service and in-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section and a separate block which is used for the segregation of infectious diseases and which accommodates a number of elderly sick female patients. In the course of the year the Radiography Department was expanded to cope with the increasing demands on its services. Equipment of the latest design was installed and is expected to function early in 1958. A Master Plan embodying structural alterations to this Hospital (as well as to King George V Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital which are mentioned below) was in the course of being drawn up. Accordingly, works of a permanent nature which were part and parcel of this Master Plan were started during the year. One which deserves notable mention was the removal of a temporary hut erected during the war to provide emergency beds and which had occupied most of the main yard of the Hospital. The yard is now available as a recreation area for ambulant patients in fine weather.

King George V Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and a small proportion of female medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds but on occasions it has been found necessary to provide extra beds. A small proportion of this beddage is occupied by tuberculous patients for which this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds are allotted to cardiac cases and the female medical cases mentioned which cannot be accommodated at the Colonial Hospital owing to the demand for surgical beds. A Specialist in thoracic surgery visited the Hospital as required in the course of the year to operate on patients needing surgical treatment.

St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Deep insulin and electro-convulsion therapy is available. An Out-Patient Clinic was held once a week. Occupational therapy provides diversional activity for in-patients. A Spanish Psychiatrist continued to visit the Hospital twice a year in a consultant capacity.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital has accommodation for 30 beds. In the course of the year 8 cases of suspected smallpox in military personnel were admitted to the Hospital. The clinical cause of the disease and the laboratory investigations carried out in Gibraltar and also in Millbank Hospital, London, did not confirm the diagnosis.

A fairly comprehensive range of medical and surgical equipment of the latest design was available in the Hospitals but where highly specialised treatment, e.g. deep X-Ray therapy, was beyond the scope of local resources arrangements were made to send patients to special hospitals in the United Kingdom.

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The District Medical Service which caters for patients on Public Assistance continued to function satisfactorily. The Out-Patient Clinic held daily and the domiciliary service, consisting of a Medical Officer and Nursing Staff, worked to capacity.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly throughout the year at three centres situated in the North, Centre and South of the Town. At two of these Clinics advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinic for Children at the Colonial Hospital. Immunizations against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital.

The School Medical Service is under the charge of a Medical Officer who alternates these duties with general hospital duties. He is assisted by a School Nurse who also maintains liaison with the Child Welfare Department. Children needing medical attention were referred by the School Medical Officer to the relevant clinic at the Colonial Hospital, or to their private doctors.

The preventive side of medicine is shared with the City Council who are responsible for public health in the Colony, and a very happy liaison exists between the members of both authorities. The Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Advisory Board of Health, a co-ordinating body on which are represented the Services and Civilian medical authorities of the Colony. The Board discuss matters of common interest.

The training of Nurses continued as in previous years. Liaison with the Education Department was maintained and we were privileged to enjoy the visit of Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E., Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office, who gave a most inspiring talk to the Nurses and confirmed the interest of the Education Authorities in the progress of our nurses' training programme. There has been a noticeable improvement in the educational standard of the candidates now being recruited due in no small measure to this valuable liaison.

There are nine Gibraltarian Nurses training in English hospitals. Two who obtained their Local Registration are doing modified courses leading to the S.R.N., S.C.M., diplomas. One nurse is doing an integrated course of 4 years leading to the S.R.N., R.M.N. diplomas. The remainder are training for the S.R.N,, S.C.M. diplomas.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens and Theobaldia longiareolata. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last seven years.

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Measures were taken during 1957 to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946. The task is now mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing house holders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

Staff	Government	Local Authority	Private
Doctors	7	2	25
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	Vacant	—	—
Nursing Sisters	22	—	—
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapists	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included above)	23	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	9
Partially-trained nurses	98	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors & Trainees	—	9	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees .	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	18

Expenditure on Public Health, 1957.

	Recurrent	Capital
	£	£
Government	154,764	4,412
Local Authority	20,731	—

HOUSING

Further progress was made during the year on the housing scheme which is intended to provide approximately 300 flats in 5 years. Fifty-six flats were completed and another 106 were in course of construction. Decanting accommodation was made available for fourteen families in rehabilitated premises and the division of a large residence into two flats increased living accommodation still further. Under the re-development scheme, however, fifty-three temporary housing units were demolished.

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Private building continued on a comparatively small scale and comprised in the main the erection of single flats on existing buildings. A block of 3 flats was completed and another of 11 flats neared completion during the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Insurance

The Social Insurance system in force is based on three Ordinances, the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Ordinance, and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance. The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance with some exceptions covers all persons engaged in manual labour, and other workers whose income is less than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions the Social Insurance Ordinance covers the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by Government.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance is financed entirely from the general revenues of the Colony. Its scope is restricted to British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar, and provides supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, together with the unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons are shown in the table below. The Post Office Authorities undertake responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps and the liability of stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer. A joint stamp is used for collecting contributions under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contribution.		
	To the E.I. Fund	To the S.I. Fund	Total
Employed contributors	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men aged 20-64	6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59	4	1 8	2 0
Male persons aged 15-19	3	1 9	2 0
Female persons aged 15-19 ...	2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

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Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance

The three main types of benefit are injury benefit, disablement benefit and death benefit.

Injury Benefit

Injury benefit is payable to employed contributors incapable of work as the result of an industrial accident. The number of claims for injury benefit received, and the amount of benefit paid during 1957 are set out below:—

No. of Claims	Allowed	Disallowed	Amount of Benefit
718	714	4	£4,523 17 8

Disablement Benefit

Disablement benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed medically and without regard to occupation. If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years the claimant may opt to receive the benefit in the form of a lump sum gratuity.

The number of disablement claims dealt with, and the amount of benefit paid during 1957 were as follows:—

No. of Claims	Allowed	Disallowed	Amount of Benefit
130	106	24	£5,009 10 3

70 claimants received assessments for life. The majority of claims were in respect of amputations of fingers, loss of faculty of lower limbs, or impaired vision.

Death Benefit

Death benefit is payable to prescribed dependants of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or occupational disease. The rate of benefit varies according to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased. No fatal accidents occurred in 1957. £233. 11. 5. was paid by way of pensions in respect of deaths which occurred in previous years.

Social Insurance Ordinance

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of guardian's allowances, maternity benefit, widow's benefit, death grants and old age pensions. Of these, only guardian's allowances, maternity benefit and death grants are payable at present. Widows Benefit will become payable during 1958 and Old Age Pensions in 1965. No claims for guardian's allowances have yet been received.

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Maternity Benefit.

Maternity benefit is a grant of £6 paid to a woman, qualified through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. Where twins or a greater number of children are born £6 is paid for each child. 1,244 claims were received during the year of which 1,229 were allowed. Of these claims 244 were made by British subjects and 1,000 by Spanish nationals. Nine grants were made in respect of twins. The total amount paid was £7,428. Seven grants were paid at reduced rates due to failure to satisfy fully the contribution conditions.

Death Grant

A death grant is paid to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses, such as the purchase of mourning, connected with the death of an insured person, or on the death of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard rate of grant is £15 for an adult death and a smaller sum on the death of a child. During the year 122 claims were received of which 120 were allowed and 2 disallowed. 45 were in respect of British subjects and 77 of Spanish nationals. The total amount paid was £1,371. 5. 0d.

Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance supplements Old Age Pensions, Widows Benefits and Guardians Allowances paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance, and provides separate unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions. Of these, only unemployment benefit was paid under this Ordinance during 1957.

Unemployment Benefit

Unemployment benefit is a weekly payment made to persons insured under the Social Insurance Ordinance who are either British subjects or are resident in Gibraltar and who are unemployed and capable of and available for work. The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- for any one adult dependant and 5/- for each child up to a maximum of four.

274 claims for Unemployment Benefit were received of which 235 were allowed and 39 disallowed. The average duration of each claim was 22 days and the total amount of benefit paid was £1,483. 17. 10d.

Social Welfare

Public Assistance

The basic rates of Public Assistance were increased with effect from the first pay week of 1957.

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The resultant scale of benefits provided for a maximum total grant of 75/- per week to the head of any one family irrespective of the number of dependants, plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10/-. The maximum benefit payable to a single adult was 27/- and to a married couple 42/- per week. Additional allowances for dependants were as follows:—

Aged 20 or over	—	15/- per week
,, 15—19	—	13/- ,, ,,
,, 10—14	—	11/- ,, ,,
,, 5— 9	—	9/- ,, ,,
,, Under 5	—	7/- ,, ,,

During 1957, 372 applications for cash assistance were received, of which 246 were approved. The weekly average number of families in receipt of cash assistance was 598. In addition 400 families were assisted to purchase clothing and shoes. The total amount of money disbursed was £47,153 of which £46,614 was in respect of cash assistance and £539 in respect of assistance in kind.

Grants to T.B. Patients

As part of the Government campaign to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis special grants are payable to persons undergoing treatment. The rates, which are more favourable than public assistance rates, were reviewed at the beginning of 1957. The rate now payable to an adult male is 12/- while in hospital and 42/- if an out-patient. For a married patient the rates are 40/- and 50/- respectively. In addition dependants' allowances are payable at the same rates as in the Public Assistance Scheme. During the year 5 new applications were received all of which were approved. The total number of applicants assisted was 8. There were no patients in receipt of an allowance under this scheme at the end of the year. The total amount of money expended was £188.

Care of the Aged

Two homes for elderly persons are administered and financed by Government, one of which is exclusively for women the majority of whom are bed-ridden. Pocket money allowances of 6/- per week are paid to residents at the home where need exists, and voluntary societies such as the Red Cross Society and the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness arrange outings and social activities where possible. The average number of residents at the two homes during the year was 60 and £5,949 was expended on meals.

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Welfare of the Blind

During 1956 the blind persons register was re-classified in order to conform to the United Kingdom standards of registration. The number of registered blind persons remaining at the end of the year was 110 of whom 11 were partially sighted.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued to be active both in the preventative field and in the care of the blind in liaison with the Department of Labour and Social Security. Government provides a free medical service to blind persons, including free optical aids to persons in receipt of public assistance as well as free wireless licences. The Society continued to pay for spectacles for adults and children where assistance was thought to be needed. Bus companies grant free travel to the blind and to children travelling to and from a recently established sight-saving school. Thirteen children continued to attend this school, and one left during the year because of improved vision.

As a result of the visit paid by the Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind in December, 1956, a home teacher arrived in the Colony in September, 1957, for an initial period of six months. Some development in the training and general welfare work for the blind is anticipated as a result of the recommendations and initiative of the teacher.

Social Welfare Committee

The Social Welfare Committee, which is composed of representatives of most voluntary welfare and charitable organisations, together with Government and municipal officers with an interest in the social welfare field, advises Government on welfare matters. It met twice during 1957.

Juvenile Delinquency and the Probation Service

The total number of probationers under the supervision of the Probation Officer at the end of the year was 12, thirteen new cases having been received during the year. The probation orders in four cases expired whilst the orders in respect of two other cases were amended by the cancellation of the supervision clause. The orders in two other cases were amended at the request of the Probation Officer. One probationer was brought before the Court as he was in breach of his recognizance, the Court fining his surety, in the sum of £2.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Fifteen Ordinances were passed during the year 1957, the most important of which were:—

Number of Ordinance	SUBJECT MATTER.
2	This Ordinance gives the lessee the same protection as is the case in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, against the landlord withholding his consent unreasonably to any assignment, etc., of the lease, any improvements or any alteration to the property. The landlord is protected from suffering any loss which might arise from such improvements or alteration.
4	The purpose of this Ordinance is to consolidate and amend the law relating to traffic and to provide machinery for the regulation and control of buses and taxis.
10	The purpose of this Ordinance is to permit the Commissioner of Income Tax to reveal, for the purpose of the collection of estate duty, information which may have come to him while carrying out his duties under the Income Tax Ordinance. It removes an apparent anomaly between the requirement for a public officer to reveal information prescribed by Section 36 of the Estate Duties Ordinance and the imposition of secrecy under the Income Tax Ordinance.
11	This Ordinance is designed to protect and assist persons who enter into hire-purchase or credit-sale contracts under which the hire-purchase price or total purchase price does not exceed £300. By its provisions the buyer will be able to compare the cash price of the goods with the total price he will have to pay under the agreement; he will be able to return the goods to the owner without incurring a liability over a fixed amount and he will be protected against seizure of the goods without application to the court once one-third of the price has been paid.

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The owner for his part is protected to some extent in that the goods must not be removed from Gibraltar without his consent and if he becomes aware of the hirer's intention so to do may take steps to determine the agreement.

13 The purpose of this Ordinance is to give Government the power to raise loans in the United Kingdom market by the issue of debentures or stock secured by the general revenue and assets of the Colony. Such a loan will be raised only under the authority of an Ordinance and only for the purposes set out in such Ordinance.

15 In accordance with the recommendation of the Regulation of Conditions of Employment Board, this Ordinance abolishes Wages Councils, which experience has proved to be unworkable, and transfers their powers in regard to wage matters to the Board.
Opportunity has been taken to clarify the Ordinance with regard to membership of the Regulation of Conditions of Employment Board, and the determination of appointments to the Board.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Stipendiary and twenty four Justices of the Peace at present comprise the judiciary. The Attorney-General, with an Assistant, are the Law Officers of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is sixteen, two of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers. At present there is only one person in the latter category.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Court and County Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Magistrates' Court, and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme

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Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court had, until the 6th December, 1957, when the Morocco (former Spanish Zone) Orders in Council 1956 came into operation, original civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Spanish Zone of Morocco concurrent with the Consular Court for Morocco. By a declaration made on the 22nd November, 1956, Her Majesty's Government renounced such jurisdiction, save in cases instituted before that date.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in capital cases, of twelve. The Colony still retains the Grand Jury system in relation to bills of indictment. The Grand Jury consists of 32 persons, vacancies being filled by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List. Twelve to twenty-three Grand Jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from eight to fifteen in any other case. Grand jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case where they have not been summoned for grand jury service.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly the English law contained in the Statutes up to 31st December 1883, in as far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common law to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice on the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or in its summary jurisdiction, of the County Courts, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice. The criminal practice follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Justices are also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace is to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population continually passing through by land and sea.

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The volume of work in the Supreme Court was substantially the same as that for the preceding years. There were 9 trials on indictment in which 11 persons were involved compared with 13 trials concerning 18 persons in 1956 and 9 trials concerning 12 persons in 1955. In the plenary jurisdiction 64 civil cases were commenced and three civil appeals heard. In the Summary jurisdiction 219 summonses were issued and 244 judgment summonses dealt with. Discharges and convictions by the Courts are given in Appendix X.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1,561 cases, including 710 relating to offences against the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance, and 86 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 207, out of which 176 did not come for hearing. Juvenile court cases remained comparatively few, 17 being dealt with, as against the same number in 1955 and 26 in 1956. In addition 9 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court.

The system of free legal aid continued to work effectively and beneficially, and 16 certificates were granted. Thirteen probation orders were made during the year under review.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place at the Court House on the appointed day, the judiciary, officers of the Court, the Bar and members of the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

There are two Police Forces operating in the Colony, the Gibraltar Police Force, which maintains order in the City, Admiralty Dockyard and Harbour, and the Gibraltar Security Police which control Military areas and installations.

Strength:

The establishment of the Gibraltar Police Force is 11 officers and 220 other ranks and the Gibraltar Security Police 2 officers and 72 other ranks. Both Forces are up to strength.

Training:

During the year three courses of three months each were held for recruits and two courses were held for specialist training. One Station Sergeant attended a course at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, and three junior constables attended courses at the Police Training School, Mill Meece.

French and Spanish classes have continued throughout the year.

Crime:

The total number of crimes and offences reported during the year was 965 compared with 1,145 in 1956 and 1,063 in 1955. Tables showing all reported crimes and offences will be found at Appendix XI.

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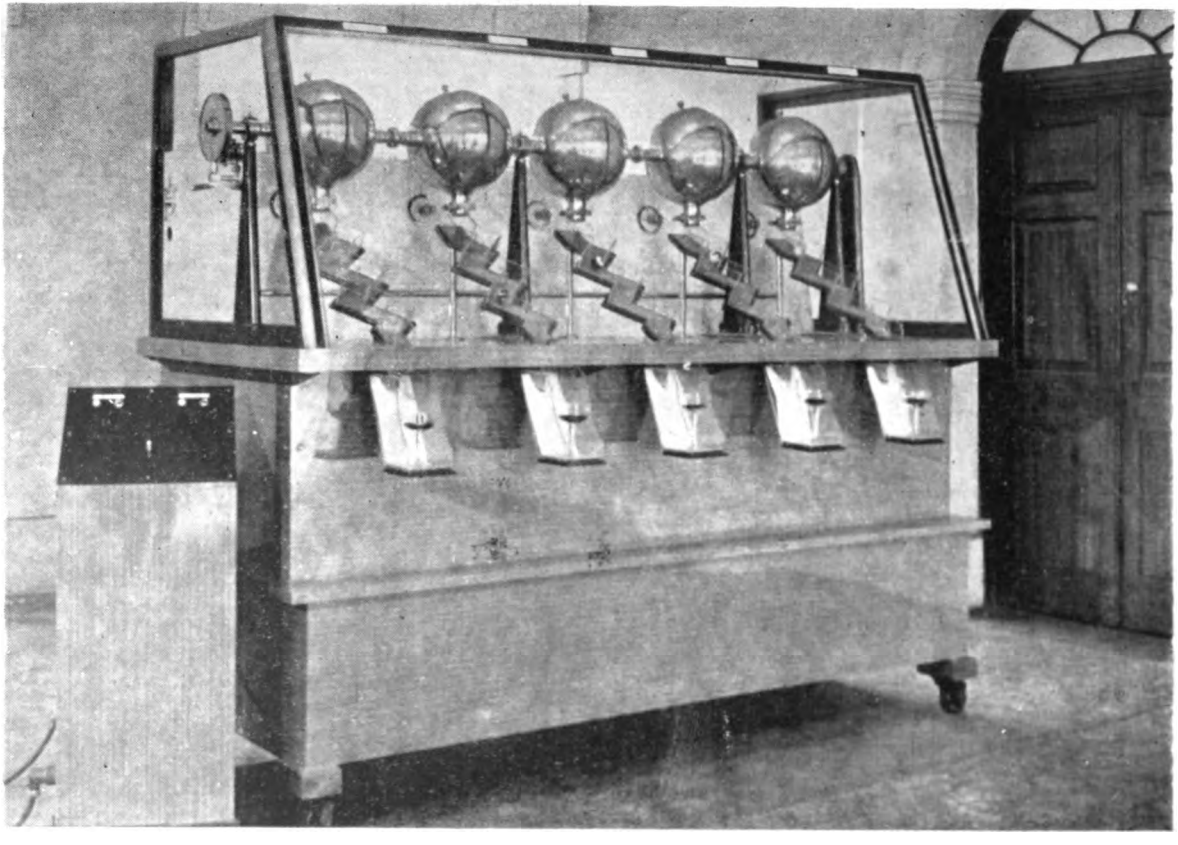

The machine used for Gibraltar Government Lottery Draws.

(*Photo*: ***N. N. Cumming***).

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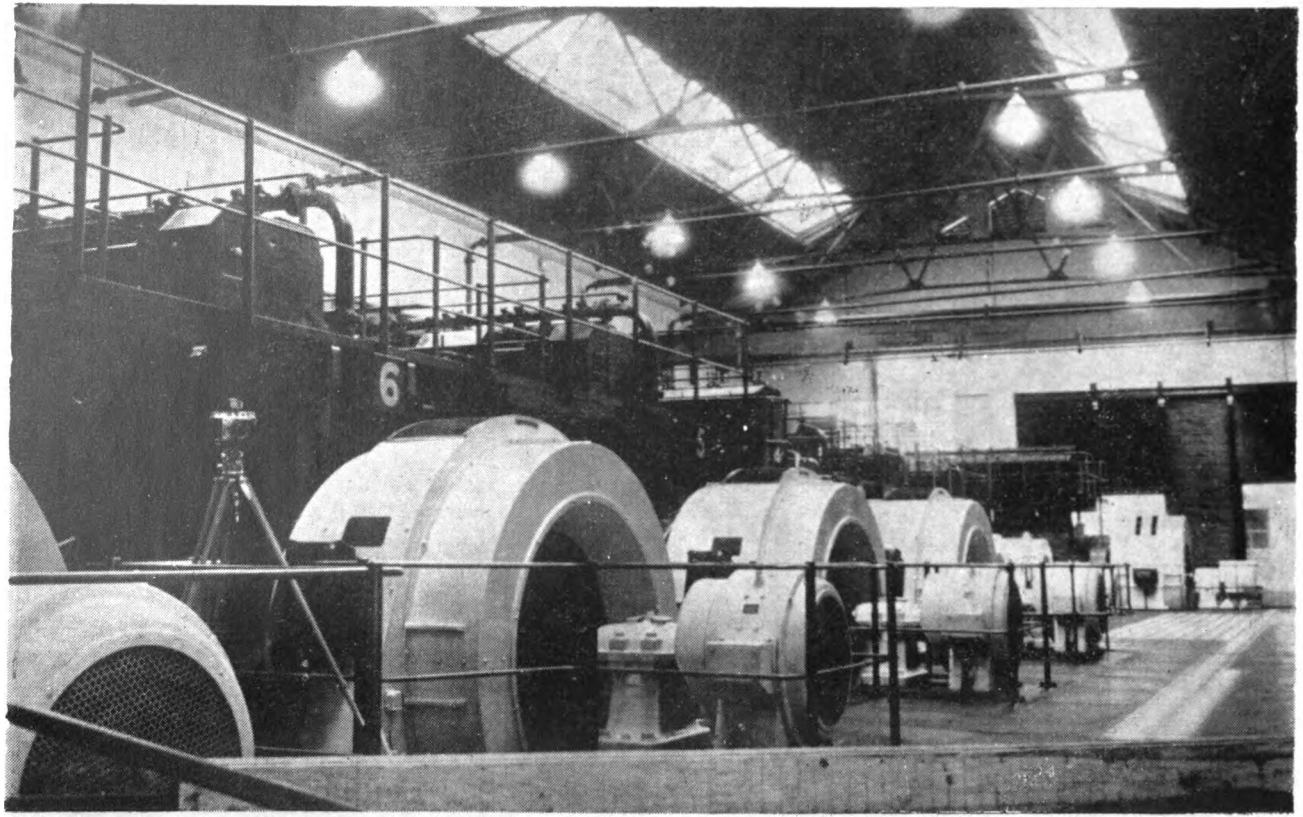

The City Council Electricity Generating Station (*Photo: N. N. Cumming*).

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Traffic:

There were three fatal accidents during the year and the total number of accidents was 522 compared with 465 in 1956 and 409 in 1955. 1,356 persons were reported for traffic offences compared with 679 in 1956. Details of traffic reports will be found at Table II of Appendix XI and details of accidents at Appendix XII.

Immigration & Registration of Civilians:

The control of immigration and the Registration of Civilians are undertaken by the Police.

Transport:

The Police land transport consists of a Police Van, two cars and eight motor cycles, and that of the Marine Section consists of four launches.

Wireless Communication:

The Police Force is fully equipped with V.H.F. radio equipment and during 1957 the City Fire Brigade have been brought into the system.

Welfare and Sports:

The two Police Clubs continue to operate satisfactorily and Police teams have participated in all local sports,

The Police Welfare Fund had a successful year and benefits now include medical expenses for families of members, assistance towards dental treatment and for the purchase of spectacles.

St. John Ambulance:

The two Police Divisions have increased their membership during the year and members have been responsible for the forming and training of new cadet divisions.

All members of the Force are required to pass the First Aid Examination every three years.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

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The number of prisoners received during 1957 was 24. The daily average in prison was 5.94 compared with 12.04 in 1956. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

During the year under review the Gibraltar Defence Force (Prisons) Regulations were introduced. These regulations provide that any sentence of imprisonment passed upon an officer or member of the Force by an officer or court martial may be carried out in any civil prison.

Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. No prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1957.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Ten breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. Five offences were dealt with by the Superintendent and two cases involving five offences (1 serious) by the Prison Board. There were no escapes or attempted escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are put on to work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners must under Prison Regulations be placed on the wage-earning scheme after completing one month or three months of their sentence according to their classification. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2/-d a week and from this they can spend 1/-d on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the year under review no prisoners were transferred to the Colonial Hospital for hospitalisation. Fourteen prisoners reported sick. The majority were treated for their ailments in prison, and the rest received treatment in hospital as out-patients.

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A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine regarding their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by members of the Legion of Mary in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. The scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from his Consul in Gibraltar. Even then assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/-d a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of twelve months.

In addition to the above British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Society of which the Colony is a member.

Merchant seamen on discharge from prison are embarked by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water.

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 30.94 inches in 1957, compared with 34.33 in 1956 and 53.84 in 1955.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

The City Council's distillation plant consists of large vapour compression units, and the water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution. Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure. A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the City. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea. Over 425 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1957.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are

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made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 5d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council supplied nearly 20 million Board of Trade Units during 1957 compared with 17 million in 1956 and 16 million in 1955.

The rates of charges were as follows:—

(a) **Flat Rate**

Lighting	...	...	... 8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Power	...	...	... 5¼d. per B. of T. Unit

(b) **Inclusive Tariff**

Primary Rate	...	...	8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate	...	...	2¼d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate	...	...	1¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(c) **Industrial Tariff**

Primary Rate of £3 per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum Demand. Secondary Rate of 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed.

(d) **Hotels & Catering Establishments**

Primary Rate 8½d. for 150 units per month per 5 K.V.A. or part thereof of maximum demand based on quarterly half hour rating.

Secondary and Tertiary Rates as for Inclusive Tariff.

(e) **Off-peak Tariff**

At 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit consumed from midnight to 7.00 a.m. Minimum charge 1,800 units per quarter.

As a result of the continued increase in demand, the installation of further generating sets and the construction of a new Power Station have been approved in principle, for implementation as soon as the capital required therefor can be raised.

GAS SUPPLY

The gas undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the Gasworks was over 99 million cubic feet during 1957, of which 76 million was Coal Gas and remainder Carburetted Water Gas. The total for 1956 was 109 million. The charge for the supply of gas had to be increased to 16s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet as from July, 1957, owing to further increases in the price of gas coal.

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The installation of a Catalytic Oil Gas Plant is now proceeding. This plant will be capable of providing all the gas required from heavy oil, and it is hoped that it will be working early in April, 1958, and result in a considerable overall economy in the gas undertaking.

Scientific control at the Gas Works is being maintained, and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works programme, in addition to the housing scheme, included the completion of a large school for junior boys, the enlargement in an advanced stage of the hospital laundry into a modern central laundry, the construction of a Police training school, and improvements and repairs to tenements and public buildings.

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Chapter 11: Communications. Shipping.

Ports

The commercial harbour, in the north-east side of the Bay, is open, deep and free from obstructions. It offers a good anchorage and can take ships of all tonnages. At Waterport there is a wharf 850 feet in length with a depth alongside of 15 feet 6 inches. Quays are also available in the Admiralty harbour which can be used by merchant vessels on application to the Queen's Harbour Master.

Repairs to vessels are carried out by the ship repair yard of M. H. Bland & Co. Ltd., situated on the Western Beach off the Road to Spain. Four dry docks are available at H.M. Dockyard for use by commercial vessels when not otherwise required for Naval purposes.

Frequent services averaging once or twice a week are maintained by cargo vessels between the United Kingdom and Gibraltar by MacAndrew, Wescott and Laurance, Cunard, Ellerman and the Moss Hutchinson Lines. Regular cargo services are also operated from the Netherlands and Germany. The Gibraltar Stevedoring Co. Ltd. operate the discharge and loading of vessels.

The Coal bunkering machinery installation owned by Gibraltar Transporters Ltd., operates on the North Mole working with four coal transporters. The Shell Company of Gibraltar Ltd. maintained eight hulks in the Bay for supplying oil bunkers to vessels of which a large number call at Gibraltar for the purpose. They are also in a position to supply oil fuel to ships by means of lighters.

Shipping

The improvement in the shipping position in 1956 over that of 1955 was maintained during 1957. The total number of vessels which entered the Port was 8,566 compared with 8.465 in 1956, although there was some decrease in the net tonnage, the figure for 1957 being 10,039,042 and that for 1956 10,624,957. The number of local home trade vessels on the register was 65. A passenger and car ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line m/v "Mons Calpe" daily, while a passenger ferry service several times daily was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

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Passenger Liners

The following passenger services were in operation during the year:—

Line	Destination	Approximate calls at Gibraltar
P. & O. Line	U.K./Australia	3 monthly
Orient Line	do.	2 „
Union Castle Line	U.K./East Africa	2 „
Italia Line	New York/Italy	2 weekly
Zim Israel Line	New York/Italy/Haifa	2 monthly
National Hellenic American Line	New York/Italy/Piraeus	2 „
Anchor Line	Liverpool/India	1 „
Royal Rotterdam Lloyd	Southampton/Rotterdam	Alternate months
British India Line	To London only	1 monthly

The blockage of the Suez Canal continued to affect the calls of passenger liners at Gibraltar during the first 5 months of the year and as a result the total number of visitors arriving at Gibraltar by sea or by air fell by some 8,000 from the previous year's total of 200,000. However this was more than offset by a 20% increase in the number of visitors arriving across the land frontier.

The facilities and amenities for tourists continued to receive the close attention of the Gibraltar Tourism Committee. The porterage service designed to prevent abuses in charges to passengers was continued with the maximum charge of 2/6d. per person irrespective of the quantity of luggage. The charge is levied at the time of payment of the passenger's fare. Similarly the Taxi Fares Regulations provide for a fixed tariff of fares and for the issue of a receipt for the fare by the driver. Transit quarantine kennels are available at Waterport Wharf and the Rock Hotel where dogs of passengers in transit may be placed to save time and trouble in the diversion to the kennels at Rosia Bay. Exchange facilities are available in the waiting room which also includes a bar and refreshment services and where tourist information is supplied free of charge. A Caravan Parking site is now available at a convenient point between the Town and Frontier. Further advances have been made in cutting down formalities and form-filling to a minimum both on arrival at Gibraltar and at the Hotels. The Entry Form at the latter has now been reduced from 15 questions to three.

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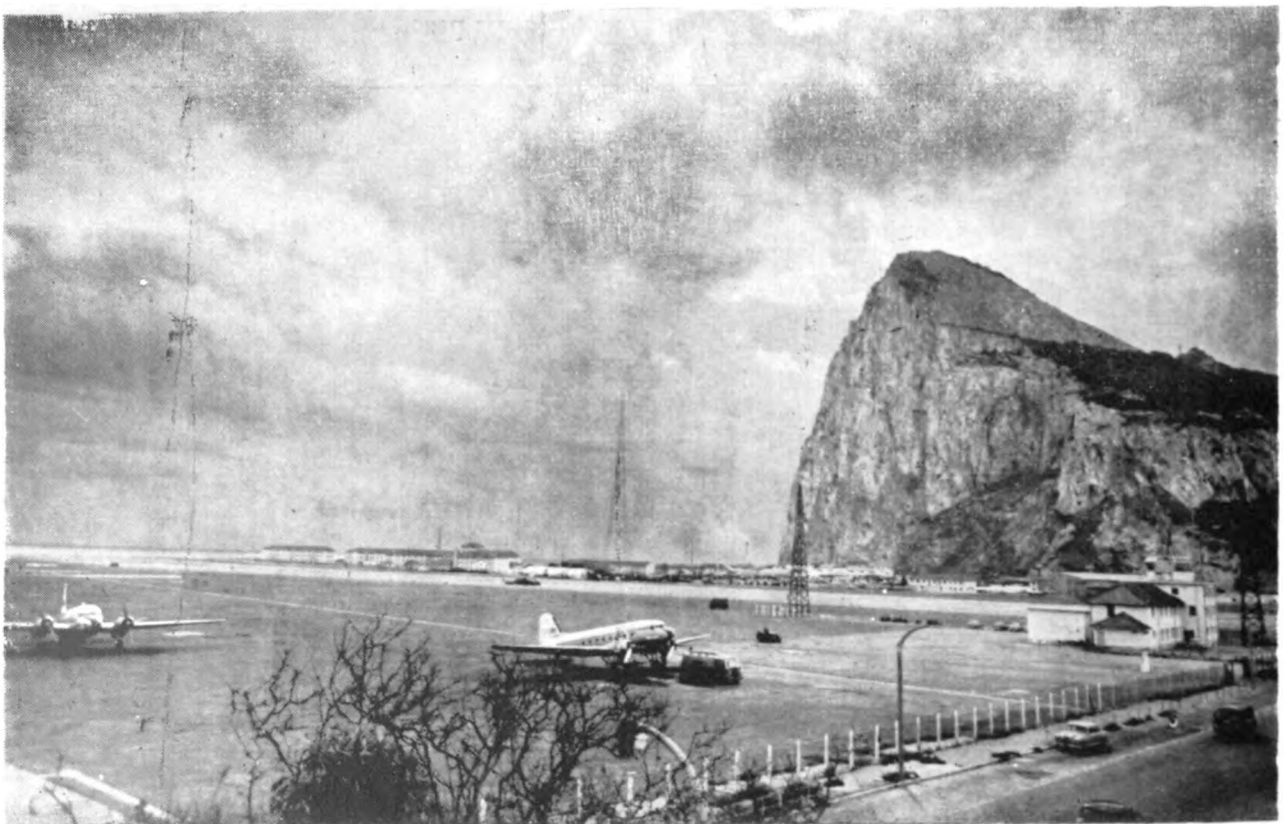

A view of the Airfield. (*Photo: N. N. Cumming*).

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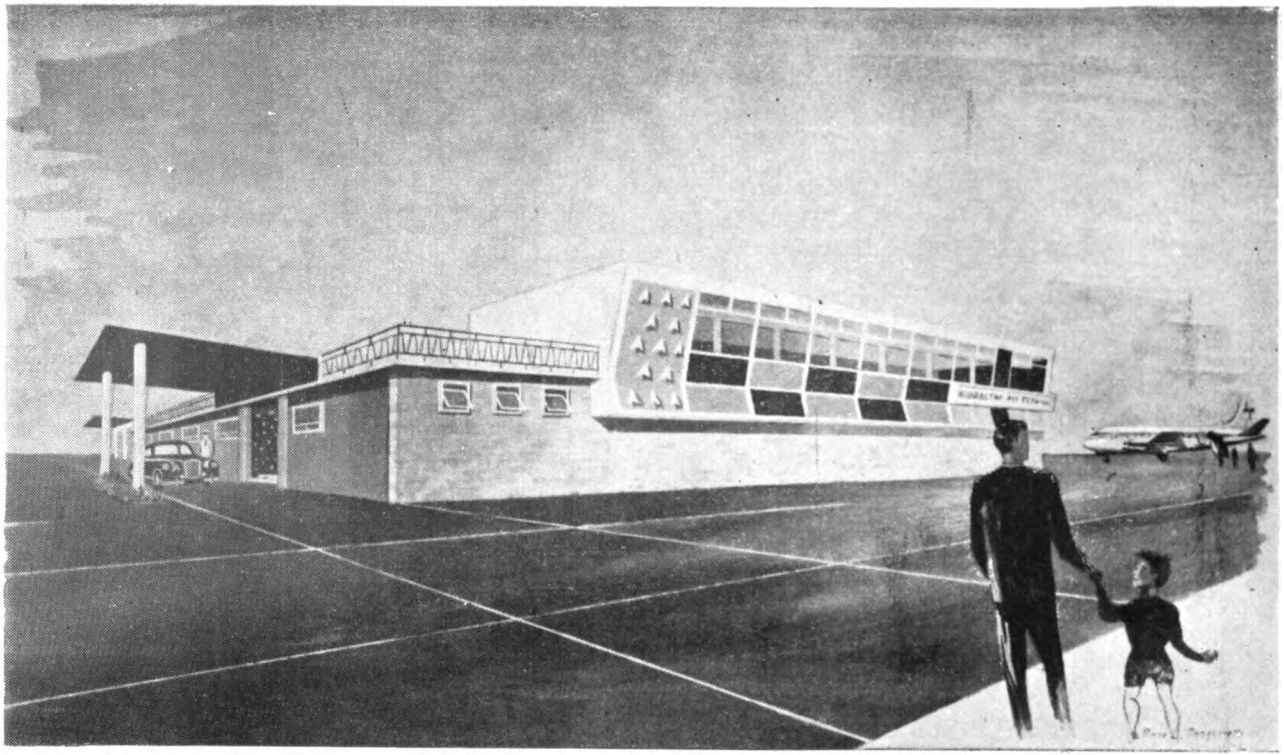

An artist's impression of the proposed Air Terminal Building at North Front Airport.

(*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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Special "stop-over" hotel rates are now in force so that a passenger staying overnight is charged only for the use of the room, meals and extras being paid for separately if desired. Progress continued to be made in the extension and re-decoration of hotels and plans were in preparation at the end of the year for the construction of further luxurious hotel accommodation.

Gibraltar's sightseeing attractions are more numerous and remarkable than the size of the Colony might lead one to suppose. The famous Apes may be seen at their home a short distance up the Rock while the impressive fortifications of the Upper Galleries, with their breathtaking views of neighbouring Spain and Africa, and the majestic St. Michael's Cave with its strange rock formations are similarly within easy reach of sightseers. Inclusive tickets for the Galleries, Caves and the historic Moorish Castle are obtainable at hotels and travel agencies. Over 35,300 persons visited these sites during 1957, which was more than double the rate for the previous year. Plans are afoot to make these sites of even greater interest and comfort to passengers. In addition the Upper Rock Recreational Area with its rich and colourful vegetation and magnificent views of Spain and the Atlantic on the one side, and Africa and the Mediterranean on the other, is now open to all visitors without the need to obtain permits or produce identity documents. The former ban on photography and sketching is no longer in force. The City Council Waterworks and their huge reservoirs inside the Rock are also open to visitors subject to arrangements with the City Council authorities who will issue permits on application.

Road and Vehicles.

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 3,863 vehicles exclusive of Service Vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1957. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis	2879
Goods Vehicles	344
Buses, Coaches, etc.	81
Other Road Vehicles	82
Motor Cycles	477

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Air

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities, and the maintenance of the airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London.

Building of the new Air Terminal Building was scheduled to start early in 1958.

During the period under review there was little change in the pattern of scheduled services.

The Douglas D.C. 3 Dakota aircraft based at Gibraltar continued to operate twice daily air services to Tangier and five times weekly to Madrid where it connected with the direct Viscount Airliner Service to London. Monthly, this aircraft is relieved and operates a service via Biarritz to London at specially reduced rates for Service personnel.

The British European Airways forty-seater turbo-jet Viscount Airliner operated to Gibraltar four times weekly by night direct from London, and twice weekly by day in Summer, the flying time being about 4 hours.

Hunting-Clan, an independent operator, continued to operate their Colonial Air-Coach Service from London to Gibraltar via Biarritz with Viking Aircraft once a week in summer and approximately once a fortnight in winter.

Trooping flights for service personnel based at Gibraltar were operated by Eagle Aviation at an average of two return flights weekly.

105 flights exclusive of the above were operated to Gibraltar principally to set down or uplift ships' crews, sporting teams, or parts of machinery or were diverted from other airports to Gibraltar for technical or weather reasons.

The number of aircraft landing and taking off was 3,542 in 1957 compared with 2,922 in 1956.

Passengers and freight set down and picked up by scheduled and chartered aircraft, including aircraft in transit, were as follows:

	Passengers		Freight (Kilos)	
Year	Set Down	Picked up	Set Down	Picked Up
1956	27,900	28,620	199,255	48,369
1957	34,199	36,415	222,942	49,120

Posts

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout the year.

An average of four direct mails to New York per month were despatched by vessels of the Italia and National Hellenic American Lines. Direct mails received from New York also averaged four a month.

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The direct daily service (Sundays excepted) to and from Tangier was maintained throughout the year by the Bland Line ferry "Mons Calpe."

The Air Mail service to and from London was kept up by British European Airways with Gibraltar Airways aircraft covering the branch service between Madrid and Gibraltar and vice-versa 5 days a week. Direct Viscount aircraft brought the services to ten flights per week. The twice daily flights to and from Tangier by Gibraltar Airways continued throughout the year.

Parcel Post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged four per month. In the main, cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient, Union Castle Liners and, occasionally H.M. Ships and the Rotterdam Lloyd "Willem Ruys" conveyed an average of 4 parcel post mails from Gibraltar to Great Britain.

Telephone Service

The automatic telephone service is owned by the City Council and the exchange is working to its full capacity of 1,300 lines. A number of external extensions from main lines have been permitted as a temporary measure in order to ease somewhat the demands for telephones which continue to increase.

An order was placed with the General Electric Co. Ltd. for the supply of new exchange equipment for an additional 600 lines, and delivery of this equipment is scheduled for September, 1958.

Necessary structural alterations to the exchange building to accommodate the new equipment are in progress and external work on the building of new ducts and of laying new cables etc., has already been commenced.

It is hoped it will be possible to start connecting new subscribers at the end of 1958.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services.

Press

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1957:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English & Spanish

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Broadcasting

There has been no regular broadcasting organisation since Radio Gibraltar (operated by the Ministry of Information) was closed down in July, 1945. The Government owns a small transmitter which is used mainly for short broadcasts such as addresses by the Governor, the relay of public ceremonies and the announcement of the winning numbers in the weekly Government Lottery draws. A small wired broadcasting service is operated by the military; it relays B.B.C. programmes and local "live" broadcasts. The service is under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of seven civilians four of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 600 subscribers.

Considerable progress, however, has been made during the year in purchasing equipment and preparing premises for the establishment of the Government Broadcasting Service which was approved in 1956. The service will be run on the lines of the old Radio Gibraltar with the important difference that it is intended to make time available on the air for commercial broadcasting. The service is scheduled to start in the early part of 1958.

Films

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangements with the British Council representative, to the schools. There are four commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust, one by the management of the Queen's Hotel, and the other two by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd.

Information Services

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly of the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony. Press Conferences are held regularly.

The Public Relations Officer will also have overall responsibility for the new broadcasting service.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be trained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

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On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

In December, 1956, an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance replaced the former Defence Force Ordinance which was growing out of date and difficult to apply in practice. The new Ordinance follows the same general principles as the previous one but is wider in scope. It includes provision for the establishment of a Reserve and a Reserve of Officers in addition to the Regular Force which consists of the permanent cadre and the recruits called up under the Military Service Ordinance. 38 Officers were commissioned for the Reserve during 1957.

There was one registration for compulsory military service during the year at which 196 persons were registered. It was agreed that the call-up of apprentices indentured with any of the official employers should be deferred during 1957.

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Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

The central meeting place where all may take an active part in cultural, educational, and recreational activities is now firmly established at the Calpe Institute, under the direction of the British Council Representative. In Gibraltar the interests of the people cover a wide field and include such subjects as art, music, literature, history, archaeology, photography, horticulture, and drama, while the younger generation take an active part in fencing, hockey, swimming, water polo, tennis, table tennis, weight lifting, athletics, country dancing, chess and other indoor games, and attend social gatherings and tea dances. The organisation of all these activities is done by the formation of groups and societies, of which all who wish may become members, and all hold weekly or monthly meetings for lectures, demonstrations, and discussions, to further the interests or field of study of the group.

Since 1944 the British Council have built up an excellent library of modern books on all subjects, which are borrowed by an ever-increasing number of readers, and, with the co-operation of the Department of Education, by a growing number of student members from the upper forms of the schools. As a result of a recent Government decision it has been agreed that this library, established at the Calpe Institute, will form the nucleus of the future Gibraltar Public Library as soon as the present premises are enlarged to house a much greater number of books.

Over three hundred documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute library, and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures both to the schools and to the general public. With the increasing number of 16 m.m. cinema projectors now held by clubs, societies, and similar organisations the number of films borrowed for specific purposes has increased in proportion.

The Calpe Artists' Society makes full use of the art studio, and have staged exhibitions of their work in oils, water colours, and other media. A full programme of lectures on the work of both British and foreign artists was given, and visiting artists have staged exhibitions of their work and have given lectures. The Department of Education arranged a most successful series of classes in pottery making and made the facilities of the Grammar School available for this purpose.

A popular annual event is the Gibraltar Drama Festival in which twelve drama groups present one-act plays during the week of festival which is organised by the Royal Army Educational Corps. Outstanding full-length productions during the year were: "As long As They're Happy" by Vernon Sylvaine, "The River Line" by Charles Morgan, "Dear Charles" by Alan Melville, 'Simon and Laura" by Alan Melville, "While the Sun Shines" by Terence Rattigan, "Ring for Catty" by Patrick Cargill and Jack Beale, and, "The Dancing Princesses" by Mona Christian. Mem-

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bers of all drama groups took part in the successful summer production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" sponsored by the Royal Army Educational Corps and staged at the Garrison Theatre.

The Dockyard Choral Society produced "The Geisha" and preparations were in hand for a full-length production of "Oklahoma" early in 1958.

Fortnightly programmes of recorded music are given using long-playing records supplied by the British Council. The Gibraltar Society for Musical Culture have arranged monthly concerts by international musicians, including: Manuel Diaz Cano, Agrupacion Coral de Camara de Pamplona, Adrian Aeschbacher, Trio Albeniz, Alfredo Campoli, William Gomez — a young local musician who gave a guitar recital — Samson François, Berlin Camerata Musicale, Hans Thurwachter and Charles Cyroulnik.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a full programme of lectures and practical demonstrations. Their Annual Flower Show staged in May is a popular and well-established event.

The History of Gibraltar is now being compiled and will be published under the authorship of Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E. who is completing a most interesting series of lectures on this subject. These lectures have been illustrated by colour transparencies taken specifically for this purpose.

A coloured film strip of Gibraltar is now being prepared by the Imperial Institute in London from transparencies contributed by members of the Calpe Photographic Society. Weekly meetings are held by the Society, which is open to all photographers, and plans are now advanced for the staging of an exhibition of their work in the near future.

Underwater exploration is now organised through the recently formed Club 'Glaucus,' which appeals to the adventurous spirits of the younger generation, who take full advantage of the fact that the Rock is almost completely surrounded by the clear waters of the Mediterranean.

Medical films supplied by the British Council in London have been used for the illustration of talks to the medical profession through the local branch of the B.M.A. Other films have been shown to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, the Hospitals, Army Units, and St. Teresa's Boys' Club.

Monthly meetings of the Society entitled "Les Amis de la Culture Française" under the leadership of the French Consul, have been held for the showing of films in French accompanied by lectures, illustrated talks, and concerts of music, and short dramatic performances have been given by visiting artistes.

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THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as "Ordnance House." Although its architecture is similar in design to many other 18th century houses in Gibraltar, the core of the building, together with adjoining "Bomb House," was probably at one time part of a Moorish palace and the well-preserved 14th century 'Steam Bath" in the basement is one of the finest Moorish buildings extant in Gibraltar.

The present Museum was founded in 1930 by the then Governor, General Sir Alexander J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and the Chairman of the first Committee of Management was Lt.-Col. M. E. Mascall, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A., who was also President of the Gibraltar Society. Archaeological, Botanical and Zoological material was collected and appeals were launched in Gibraltar and the United Kingdom for historical relics to form the nucleus of a Museum collection. In addition, a fund was started for the purchase of pictures and engravings of historical events connected with Gibraltar. The response to this appeal was generous and the Museum soon developed under a Committee of Management. After the Second World War, the Museum was completely reorganized and, in 1946, the Gibraltar Government agreed to increase its annual grant so that it was possible to employ a full-time Curator. Under the Chairmanship of the late Rev. F. E. Brown, D.S.O., the Museum continued to expand and a number of valuable acquisitions were made.

In 1957, the Governor appointed a new Committee of Management on which Legislative Council, the City Council, the Gibraltar Tourism Committee, the Service Departments and the Government are represented. The present Chairman is the Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P. Apart from the Museum and its contents, the Committee is concerned with the preservation and recording of all the Historical monuments of importance in Gibraltar. It is anticipated that the collection, which contains important material relating to the prehistory and history of the Rock and the fauna, flora and animal and bird life of the region, will be considerably expanded in the near future. Room is being found to house a "Nelson Exhibition," as close links exist between Nelson and Gibraltar, and the valuable prehistoric material discovered by Dr. J. Waechter, F.S.A., in past excavations at Gorham's Cave will shortly be returned to the Museum after scientific examination in the United Kingdom. A general re-arrangement of the collection is being undertaken as well as extensive re-decoration and repainting. The Museum is open to the public on weekdays, free of charge, and plays a not insignificant role in the cultural life of the Colony.

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Gorham's Cave

The excavation of Gorham's Cave by Dr. J. Waechter was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit (which is some 50 ft. thick) produced Punic and other later artifacts in the upper stratum, upper Palaeolithic in successive lower layers and Mousterian in the lower strata. The cave is not as rich in archaeological materials as various other European sites but it has nevertheless yielded a considerable quantity of stone artifacts and animal bones. The most important result of the excavation lies in the fact that it has helped to establish a reliable sequence between the oscillations of the sea-levels and the human occupation of the cave during the three phases of the Last Glaciation. It has also demonstrated the survival of Mousterian man at this site at a date when the Aurignacian was already established in Europe.

Archaeological Society of Gibraltar

The Archaeological Society of Gibraltar was founded in August 1956 and already numbers some sixty members. It aims to promote knowledge of the Rock as well as of its more immediate history. To these ends it provides monthly field excursions and lectures on some topic of local interest held at the Calpe Institute. It also runs excavation classes at which young Gibraltarians are trained to survey, photograph, record and excavate local caves. It possesses a small library which is housed in the Gibraltar Museum and lectures by visiting professional archaeologists are most welcome to members of the society. The Speleological Group of the Society have been working during the past year on various caves, the major work having been done at Martin's Cave where the finding of flint flakes on the outer shelf in October, 1957 established occupation by early man some fifteen thousand years ago. Subsequent excavations on this site revealed that Neolithic Man had indeed inhabited the site, and quite substantial finds of potsherd, sea pebble, and used flints have been unearthed. These items are at present housed in the Gibraltar Museum and are increasing in number as excavations continue.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude 36° 7′ N and longitude 5° 21′ W and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and ½ mile wide. Five miles across

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the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to the United Kingdom is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is ¾ of a mile wide and has a total area of 2¼ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into 2 main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand 2¼ feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 45°F and 65°F respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F to 85°F respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, but, as shown in the following diagram, the actual fall is subject to considerable variation.

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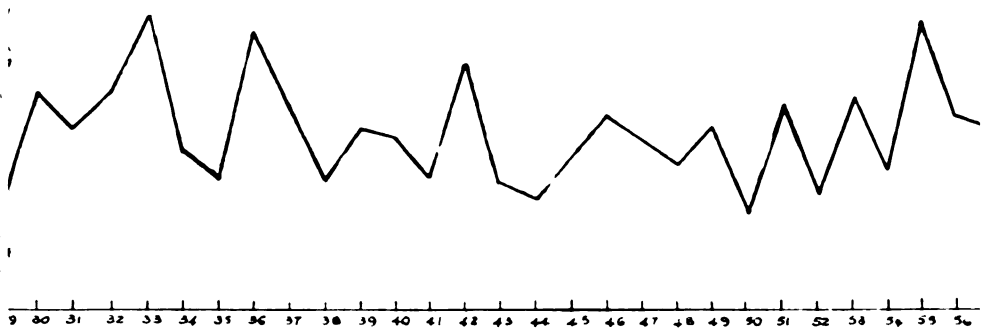

YEAR

Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or **Iberis Gibraltarica,** being found nowhere else in Europe. Trees include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian Cyprus, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock, resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing is creating a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants. The total number of resident British civilians at the end of 1957 was estimated at 23,783 while the number of aliens was 1,620. In addition there are the floating population of tourists and visitors and the personnel of the three Armed Forces.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications. Tourists travelling

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from Europe to North Africa and vice versa find Gibraltar a convenient stopping-off place. The daily air service from the United Kingdom links up with a daily service to Tangier. Those travelling by sea may obtain passages to the United Kingdom, Italy, the U.S.A. and, on the Union Castle and Orient lines, to places on the Africa and Australia routes. Motorists may travel easily and economically to and from North Africa on the intercontinental car-ferry.

Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was, from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq bin Ziyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa bin Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land in the Iberian peninsula. The name, "Gibraltar," is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jabal Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jabal al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superceded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club," wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong, the "Moorish Castle," the "Moorish Bath," defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam," but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

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The entrance to the Sacred Heart Church. (*Photo*: *N. N. Cumming*).

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The Tower of Homage (relic of the Moorish occupation of Gibraltar) See Chapter 2.

(*Photo*: **N. N. Cumming**).

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The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account

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the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in the U.K. and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Owing to the geographical position and natural limitations of Gibraltar, its economic progress depends to some extent on a number of external factors, the principal one being the commercial needs and demands of neighbouring countries. Within Gibraltar itself, however, progress has been, and continues to be made, chiefly in the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre. The activities in this field, which are described in more detail in Chapter 11 of Part II are combined with, and partly include, the Port Development Scheme which is designed to attract to Gibraltar even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. airport which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa.

Industrial development is necessarily restricted by limitations of space and natural resources but a fish and fruit canning factory has been established since the war and an area of ground at North Front has recently been allocated for the modernisation and expansion of other local industries such as coffee and tobacco processing.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950 dated 3rd February, 1950 by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950 and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950 had also legislative powers but is now President of the newly-established Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

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In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex-officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of four unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time, but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950 consists of the Governor as President, the speaker, three ex-officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and seven elected unofficial members. No speaker has yet been appointed. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of

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the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

As a new development during 1957 in a scheme initiated in 1954 each elected and nominated member of the Legislative Council was closely associated with the work and policy of one Government Department. Although not formally responsible to the Legislative for the policy of running of the Department each member is now more intimately and personally concerned with these. Besides exercising general supervision and discussing policy with the Head of Department the members also answer questions in the House relating to their particular Department and join in the preparation of the annual and supplementary Estimates.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar, are however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

As a result of the resignation of two elected members, a by-election for the Legislative Council was held on the 29th May, 1957. 3 candidates were nominated and some 3,700 votes were polled out of a total electorate of about 14,000, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 27% compared with 56% in the general election held in September, 1956. Of the seven elected members now in the Council, four are members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and three are independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were made on the 10th October, 1957. All four persons nominated were unofficial members of the Legislative Council and three of them were reappointments from the previous year.

The names of members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix XV.

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Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four Councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the other being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible for instance for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences, but hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 63 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

One person was prosecuted and convicted for possession of unjust weights.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C. — An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar, 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.

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FRERE, Sir B. H. T. — Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.

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KENYON, Major-General E. R. — Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.

Gibraltar Directory and Guidebook. Gibraltar, 1955.

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APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1957.

	Adults		Children under 15		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6,158	7,530	2,449	2,320	18,457
Other British . .	1,150	1,867	1,157	1,152	5,326
Aliens	672	920	17	11	1,620
	7,980	10,317	3,623	3,483	25,403

ALIENS RESIDENT IN GIBRALTAR ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

Argentinians 3; French 12; Italians 10; Moroccans 6; Portuguese 65; Cuban 1; U.S. Citizens 7; Germans 3; Spaniards 1,513; Total:—1,620.

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD 1955-1957 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1955	7295	9259	3390	3207	23091	603	1106	14	15	1738	24829
1956	7363	9327	3454	3299	23443	638	950	19	14	1621	25064
1957	7308	9397	3606	3472	23783	672	920	17	11	1620	25403

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 13 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
4,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,430 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

Description	1955			1956			1957		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	26,905	1,912,636	—	33,625	2,595,317	—	21,129	1,999,434
II. Manufactured Goods .	—	23,930	2,745,535	—	24,225	3,334,447	—	30,018	3,984,232
III. Fuels	—	45,041	475,625	—	45,246	429,382	—	41,757	497,968
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	516,920	2,051	1,523,991	517,887	2,395	2,083,871	534,676	2,592	2,585,033
	516,920	97,927	6,657,787	517,887	105,491	8,393,017	534,676	95,496	9,066,667

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS

(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1955			1956			1957		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
Wine	74,148	—	119,625	34,152	—	50,617	18,292	—	36,584
Malt	338	—	148	8,848	—	3,539	8,417	—	1,894
Rum	2,360	—	4,153	1,236	—	1,978	1,313	—	4,431
Gin	88,104	—	13,148	7,716	—	11.381	7,582	—	14,216
Whisky (U.K.)	27,132	—	64.922	29,204	—	63,519	33,564	—	100,692
Whisky (U.S.A.)	868	—	4,153	1,536	—	6,682	1,341	—	4,023
Whisky (Canadian)	11,870	—	32,424	17,219	—	43,047	16,604	—	49,812
Brandy	1,194	—	2.933	1,956	—	3,960	4,254	—	21,270
Cordials	1,963	—	6,477	3,162	—	9,486	2,925	—	10,969
Petroleum Products	—	284,300	2,135,100	—	418,000	3,151,000	—	470,105.00	3,750.000
Manufactured Tobacco	—	.976	2,043	—	1.00	1,892	—	1.00	2,234
Chopped, Pressed & Packed Tobacco	—	238.000	65,943	—	198.00	49,908	—	112.68	53,004
Cigars	—	.214	879	—	.33	1,376	—	.71	8,977
Cigarettes (U.K.)	—	58.800	70,724	—	51.37	83,912	—	49.00	73,812
Cigarettes (U.S.A.)	—	74.530	110,315	—	33.25	44,744	—	41.15	64,844
Cigarettes (Belgium)	—	.053	95	—	.06	96	—	.22	281
Cigarettes (Swiss)	—	4.290	7,700	—	.32	525	—	.35	647
Cigarettes (Dutch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.79	2,097
Cigarettes (Cuban)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.23	892
Coffee	—	351.720	101,997	—	433.14	117,711	—	246.70	68,352
			£2,742,779			£3,645,373			£4,268,981

APPENDIX V

Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment by Educational level.

At 31st December ,1957.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	16	1236	1136	2372	7	670	737	1407	NIL	—	—	—	1	109	—	109
Local Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools .	3	180	279	459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	19	1416	1415	2831	7	670	737	1407	NIL	—	—	—	1	109	—	109

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APPENDIX VI

Teachers and Teacher Training.

TABLE I

Teachers in Schools and College classified by Qualifications.

At 31st December, 1957.

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								SECONDARY SCHOOLS								Technical and Vocational Schools and Colleges, other than Teacher Training						Post-Secondary and Teacher Training		Total	
	Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Approved Graduate or Equivalent																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Untrained .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	10	20	—	—	3	2	13	22	20	8	—	—	—	—	20	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Untrained .	11	45	—	—	2	3	13	47	7	21	—	—	—	—	7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

Teacher Training.

Year 1957.

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1957			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
Two-Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)	Three	2	6	8	6	9	15	8	100%
Totals		2	6	8	6	9	15	8	100%

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APPENDIX VII A

General Education — Enrolment by Level of Education and Age.

A. Primary Education.

At 31st December, 1957.

	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)								Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)								TOTALS	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:																		
Under 6	141	133															141	133
6 and under 7	35	36	171	127	—	29											206	192
7 and under 8			17	28	141	139											158	167
8 and under 9					5		211	209									216	209
9 and under 10							13	6	242	210							255	216
10 and under 11									8	9	252	210					260	
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	176	169	188	155	146	168	224	215	250	219	252	210	—	—	—	—	1,236	1,136

APPENDIX VII B

B. Secondary Education.

at 31st December, 1957.

YEAR	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and under 12	174	83	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	87
12 and under 13	61	78	22	35	23	30	37	—	—	—	—	—	143	143
13 and under 14	—	—	69	77	50	65	53	1	26	—	—	—	198	143
14 and under 15	—	—	14	2	31	62	31	96	36	3	43	—	155	163
15 and under 16	—	—	1	—	8	1	17	68	13	54	21	—	60	123
16 and under 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	11	63	6	8	25	73
17 and under 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	6	4	15	5
18 and under 19	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Over 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	235	161	109	118	118	158	148	167	93	121	76	12	779	737

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Appendix VIII

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses.

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...hnical and Dockyard School	109	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	109

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APPENDIX IX

Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31st December, 1957.

A. Allocation of Expenditure

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APPENDIX X

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1957.

	Adults	Juveniles
Discharges	85	—
Convictions ...	702	8

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	Order made without proceeding to Conviction
—	21	—	666	23

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APPENDIX XI

CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO POLICE DURING YEAR ENDING, 31.12.57.

Table 1A.

Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	4	—	830	155	163	516	6	30	7	94	26	52	277	5	19

NOTE: Cases dealt with by the Armed Services consist of Police investigations on board H.M. Ships and in War Department Areas, not involving Residents of the Colony or their property.

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TABLE II.

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

YEAR ENDING 31.12.57.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES					NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.																			
						Total				Imprisonment.				Corporal Punishment.				Fine.				Persons awaiting Trial.			
								Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by the Armed Services.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
gainst Traffic Ordinance ..	721	607	51	52	11	492	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	11	—	—	52	—	—	—
gainst Township Ordinance	52	41	2	9	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	23	—	—	9	—	—	—
ainst Liquor Ordinance ...	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mbling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
her offences	82	42	13	11	16	52	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Total ..	858	693	66	72	27	565	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	565	34	—	—	72	—	—	—

NOTE: The column 'Dealt with by the Armed Services' refers to members of the Armed Forces handed over by Police after investigations for offences committed on board H.M. Ships, in Services Area and Trivial Civil Offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.

TRAFFIC. In addition to the cases recorded above, 528 Offenders received written warnings from the Police.

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APPENDIX XII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1955	1	11	106	118
1956	1	12	118	131
1957	3	12	123	138

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TABLE II.

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

YEAR ENDING 31.12.57.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES					NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.																			
						Total				Imprisonment.				Corporal Punishment.				Fine.				Persons awaiting Trial.			
								Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by the Armed Services.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
gainst Traffic Ordinance ..	721	607	51	52	11	492	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492	11	—	—	52	—	—	—
gainst Township Ordinance	52	41	2	9	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	23	—	—	9	—	—	—
ainst Liquor Ordinance ...	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mbling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
her offences	82	42	13	11	16	52	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Total ..	858	693	66	72	27	565	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	565	34	—	—	72	—	—	—

NOTE: The column 'Dealt with by the Armed Services' refers to members of the Armed Forces handed over by Police after investigations for offences committed on board H.M. Ships, in Services Area and Trivial Civil Offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.

TRAFFIC. In addition to the cases recorded above, 528 Offenders received written warnings from the Police.

APPENDIX XIV

PRISON STATISTICS

(a) Population.

In custody on 31.12.56	*Receptions during* 1957.	*Discharges during* 1957.	*In custody on* 31.12.57.
10	24	33	1

(b) Daily Averages.

Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
5.94	.46	5.44	.04

(c) Religions.

Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scotland*	*Lutheran*	*Total*
18	4	1	1	24

(d) Age Groups.

Under 16 *years*	16 *years to* 20 *years*	20 *years to* 25 *years*	25 *years to* 50 *years*	*Over* 50 *years*	*Total*
—	4	4	10	6	24

(e) Nationalities.

British (Gibraltarians)	9
British (U.K.)	7
Maltese	4
Spanish	3
German	1
	24

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APPENDIX XV

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President:	The **Governor.**
Ex-officio Members:	The Deputy Fortress Commander (Brigadier J. F. Snow, C.B.E.)
	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Unofficial Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

Legislative Council

President:	The **Governor.**
Ex-officio Members:	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (J. Hayward, Esq., O.B.E.)
Elected Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	A. J. Risso, Esq.
	A. W. Serfaty, Esq., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
	A. P. Montegriffo, Esq.
	E. M. Russo, Esq.
Nominated Members:	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	Major J. M. E. Gareze, J.P.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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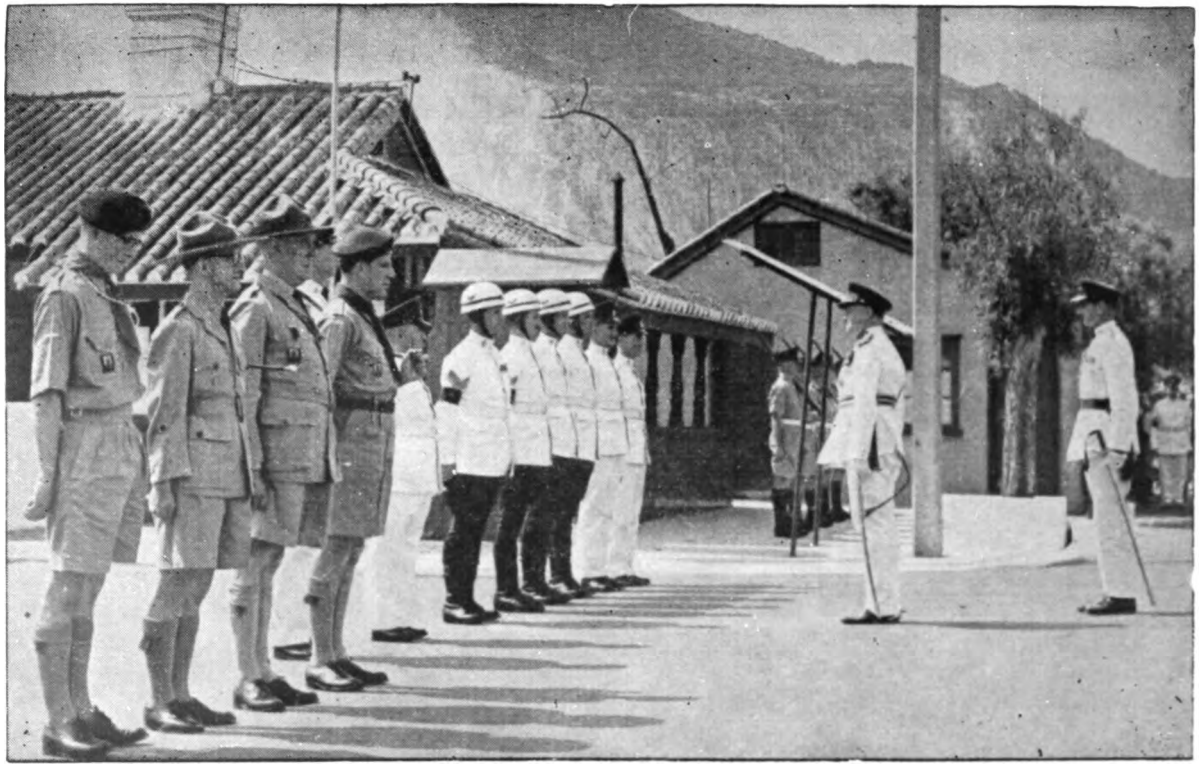

Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Redman, K.C.B., C.B.E., inspects the guard at the Frontier before his departure from Gibraltar.

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His Excellency Sir Charles F. Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., being sworn in as Governor of Gibraltar in the Legislative Council Chamber

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PART I.

General Review

General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in May, 1958 in succession to Lt.-General Sir Harold Redman. The swearing-in ceremony, held in the Legislative Council Chamber and broadcast, was attended by the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Major J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C., whose appointment as the first Speaker of Gibraltar had just been announced. There were no changes in the membership of the Council itself during the year but further progress was made in associating Unofficial Members with the work of Government Departments.

A new Air Terminal building at the Airport, scheduled for completion in April, 1959, was commenced during the year. The Terminal is the most important item of the Government's 1958 building programme, apart from housing, and will greatly improve the amenities for visitors arriving and departing by air. Other building works during the year included the construction of a mixed primary school at Glacis Estate for 180 children from the rapidly-developing area at North Front. In the field of housing, further substantial progress was made in the five-year plan to build 300 flats, one-third of the cost of which is being met from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. 1958 was the third year and saw the construction of 73 flats. 46 flats were built in 1956, 56 in 1957 and three more blocks were commenced during the year to provide another 130 flats, 60 of which are scheduled for completion in 1959 and the remainder in 1960.

A new Traffic Ordinance, enacted in 1958, came into operation on the 1st April, 1958 together with revised comprehensive regulations. One of the chief innovations introduced by the Ordinance was the appointment of a Transport Commission, to replace the old Traffic Board. The Commission is charged with the duties of regulating public transport, as well as with advising the Government on the best method of controlling the movements of something like 4,000 vehicles, not including those belonging to visitors, in the Colony's 12½ miles of road.

In the field of industrial relations, the most notable advance was the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council consisting of representatives of the Trade Unions and of the five Official employers, H.M. Dockyard, the War Department, the Royal Air Force, the Colonial Government and the City Council. The Council was inaugurated in January by the Flag Officer, Gibraltar, on behalf of

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His Excellency the Governor. Unemployment among British subjects continued to be negligible. The cost of living continued stable throughout the year, the average figure in the Index of Retail Prices being 113 compared with 112 in 1957. This is based on a datum of 100 in January, 1954.

Trade and tourism continued to follow the upward trend of recent years, 1958 being described by the Chamber of Commerce in its annual report as "a record trading year." The number of tourists coming to Gibraltar either as visitors or in transit by land, sea and air increased very substantially. Work was begun on a new luxury hotel on the western slopes of the Rock and plans were prepared for the construction of another hotel with a bathing lido on the eastern side. Negotiations for the construction of a lavish Entertainment Centre with, inter alia, facilities for gambling were also initiated and an excellent site for it overlooking the Straits was secured.

Meanwhile further progress was made with the Port Development Scheme during the year. The cost of the scheme is to be met by a grant of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and by an allocation of £200,000 from the Colony's General Revenue Balance. The scheme includes the construction of two 1-million-gallon reservoirs and a 10-acre catchment area, both intended to increase the supply of water available for shipping, the improvement and extension of existing berthing facilities, the construction of cargo sheds, roads and other shore installations and the provision of facilities for the supply of oil and water and the discharge of cargo on the quayside. The bulk of the work is expected to be completed in 1959.

A strong popular demand over the last few years led to the opening of Radio Gibraltar in February. The service includes relays from the B.B.C., locally prepared programmes and commercial broadcasting. Details of the first year of operation are given in Chapter 12. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the establishment of a television transmitting station. Other activities in the entertainment world during the year included the completion of three films for which Gibraltar provided a setting. One was at Catalan Bay, another dealt with the exploits of frogmen in the Bay of Gibraltar during the war and the third was based on the book "Monty's Double."

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery himself visited Gibraltar in July during the course of his last tour as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Another famous visitor was Sir Winston Churchill, who arrived here in October accompanied by Lady Churchill, and received a most enthusiastic welcome.

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The Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.,, Mayor of Gibraltar, presenting a gilt model of the Rock to Sir Winston and Lady Churchill during their visit to Gibraltar.

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A corner of the Pottery Exhibition (Department of Education evening classes).

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PART II.

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of a number of Spanish political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all, 15,373 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

An amending Ordinance was brought into force on the 30th March, 1956, which changed the title of the Immigrants and Aliens Order to the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order and made a number of changes in the law relating to rights of residence. Under the law, only Gibraltarians have a right of residence in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British Subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A Gibraltarian is defined as follows:—

"'Gibraltarian' means every person who, being a British Subject—

(a) was born in Gibraltar on or before the 30th day of June, 1925; or

(b) whose name is inserted in the Register of Gibraltarians; or

(c) is the legitimate child of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) above; or

(d) is the descendant by legitimate male descent of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) or (c) above and whose father or paternal grandfather was born in Gibraltar;

(e) is the wife or widow of a Gibraltarian as hereinbefore defined."

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Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

The number of births was 600 in 1958 compared with 550 in 1957. The corresponding birth rates were 23.40 in 1958 and 21.65 in 1957 (for infant and maternal mortality see page 28).

The number of deaths in 1958 was 219 compared with 250 in 1957 the death rate per thousand of the total population being 8.54 compared with 9.84 in 1957.

The estimated population at the end of 1958 was 25,637 compared with 25,403 at the end of 1957.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

Employment

The resident working population remains considerably less than that required to meet labour demands in the Colony. In consequence approximately two-thirds of the labour force consists of non-domiciled workers almost all of whom live in the neighbouring Spanish territory and who enter Gibraltar daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras.

There is no labour movement from Gibraltar to Spain.

Manpower figures are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year.

The number of persons insured at the end of 1958 was 17167 a decrease of 707 on the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of this labour force by nationality and sex at the end of each of the previous four years:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
British men ...	5051	4987	4776	4745	(A) 3932 (J) 586	4518
British women.	1359	1157	1228	1302	(A J) 868 385	1253
Alien men	8290	8146	8414	8116	(A J) 7823 23	7847
Alien women ...	4498	4132	3944	3711	(A J) 3511 38	3549
	19198	18422	18362	17874	17167	

It is probable that in addition to the number shown there are some 1300 British men and women who are self employed or are engaged in non manual occupations and who are earning more than £500 a year.

There was a net fall of 496 males and 211 females in the insured labour force as compared with 1957. These included a drop of 227 British male workers through retirement, emigration or because of salary increments which brought them above the £500 p.a. limit for compulsory insurance, and 49 British females less. The effect of the very low birthrate during 1942-4 was felt in the decrease of new appointments to offset these losses. There were also 269 alien males and 162 alien females less, owing mainly to normal wastage and withdrawals from the labour field.

No very significant change occurred in the overall pattern of man power distribution although the labour engaged on civil engineering contracting decreased by 130 (39% approximately) as expected on conclusion of contracts, and the official employers (i.e., the Admiralty, War Department, Royal Air Force, Colonial Government and the City Council) employed 408 (approximately 5%) less. There was also a slight increase in the labour force engaged on the distri-

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butive trades (38 or 2½%) and a fall of a further 40 (or 4%) due to wastage which has not been replaced in private domestic service.

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and apart from small coffee and tobacco processing industries the main source of employment other than with the official employers continued to be with the wholesale and retail distributive trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services, the building industry and private domestic service.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

The wages and other conditions of service of industrial workers employed by the Official Employers, who together employ some 45% of the total labour force, have been coordinated since 1947 by a consultative committee on which each employer has been represented. An agreed uniform basic wage structure has been evolved which consists of basic minima and maxima for each grade plus a flat rate cost of living allowance. The cost of living allowance is 48/- per week for British workers, who in the main are resident within the Colony, and 24/- per week (30/- in the case of the City Council) for alien workers, who with few exceptions are frontier workers resident in Spain.

A flat rate increase of 5/- per week granted in January 1958 with retrospective effect to November 1957 brought the minimum basic weekly wage payable to unskilled male workers at the end of 1958 to 62/-, to a building trade artisan 81/- and to an engineering trade artisan 90/- per week, plus cost of living allowance in each case. The rates payable to women were generally two-thirds of the male rate inclusive of cost of living allowance in comparable grades.

Juvenile workers receive a basic rate for age with a proportionate cost of living allowance while apprentices are paid in a scale with annual increments. Overtime in official employment is paid at time and a half on the gross rate (i.e., including cost of living allowance) for work on weekdays, and double time on Sundays. In some cases double time is paid in respect of work done between midnight and 6 a.m. Work on public holidays was paid at time and a half plus holiday pay on Xmas Day and Good Friday and at plain time rates plus holiday pay on the remaining 6½ public holidays observed by the employers concerned.

The Official Employers Joint Industrial Council was formed early in 1958 to cover this field of industry, thus formally associating representatives of the workers for the first time with the machinery concerned with their wages and conditions of service.

For the clerical grades there is a co-ordinating committee covering Colonial Government and City Council staff while the three Imperial Government Departments have a standard structure and conditions which do not differ materially , as far as the rates in the general clerical grades are concerned, from those of the Colonial Government and the City Council.

In the field of private employment the only statutory regulation

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is for omnibus drivers and conductors. The rates are 110/- per 48-hour week for conductor-drivers, 88/- per week for drivers and 72/- per week for conductors. The rates actually paid in the case of the majority of such workers however were in the main higher than the statutory rates, i.e., 110/- for conductor-drivers, 100/- for drivers and 80/- for conductors.

Formal collective agreements govern the conditions of casual workers employed at the commercial wharves in stevedoring and coal-handling under which, inter alia, they are assured a basic rate of 23/- per 8-hour shift. Collective agreements also govern the conditions of two small groups of workers, i.e., the passenger attendants at the commercial wharf and the civilian personnel employed in aircraft servicing and maintenance at the airport. In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building contracting industry, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour, and the staff of a bottling factory, in all of which there is a predominantly alien labour force, the employment conditions observed are the result of negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of alien workers not associated in registered trade unions who were elected for the purpose by their fellows. The wage rates in all these cases are substantially similar to those paid to alien workers in official employment.

The wage rates in the remaining groups remained substantially unchanged throughout the year.

During the last three years there has been a general tendency in private industry towards parity with the rates paid to alien workers by the official employers.

Fair Wages Clauses are included in all Government contracts involving the employment of workers.

Hours of Work

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers continued to work a 44-hour 5-day week, but in private industry a 47- to 50-hour week spread over 5½ or 6 days is normal.

The working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors are limited to 48 in any one week with provision for overtime not exceeding an aggregate of 12 hours in any period of 14 days.

The Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work in the case of young persons employed in shops and warehouses for whom a weekly limit of 48 hours inclusive of the prescribed minimum meal break is enforced. An order made under this Ordinance also prescribes closing hours for shops which, save for certain exceptions, must be closed to the public between 1 and 3 p.m. and after 8 p.m. daily, except for an early closing day on either Wednesday or Saturday, when shops must be closed at 1 p.m., and on Fridays when they may remain open until 9 p.m. This tends to limit the normal working week of shop assistants to some 48 hours weekly and in many cases the normal working week is in fact shorter than this.

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Night Work

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts were worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance which applies International Conventions Nos 4. and 6.

Rest Days

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. Industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers are conditioned to a 5-day week. A 5½-day week is usual in private industrial employment.

There is no common practice with regard to a weekly rest day in the Road Passenger Transport industry but the normal weekly hours are fixed by statute at 48 and may not exceed 108 hours in any fortnight including overtime.

Holidays

The Annual & Public Holidays General Standard Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday of one week, or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year, paid at the worker's normal rate of remuneration. Provision is made under the Order for the payment of accrued holiday pay to a worker whose employment has terminated. The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of 6 public holidays in the year. No contract granting holiday conditions superior to those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order.

A revised Order in which the full annual holiday was increased from one to one and two-thirds working weeks came into force on 1st January, 1959.

The Official Employers, including the Service Departments, observe 8½ days as public holidays and industrial workers in their employment are allowed a minimum of 1 week's annual holiday at full pay with an increased entitlement after 3 years' service of one week in the case of Colonial Government and the City Council and 3 days in the case of the Service Departments.

The annual holiday entitlement for this group was under review by the Joint Industrial Council at the end of the year.

Apprenticeship Schemes

A long-standing and successful apprenticeship scheme which for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering and shipbuilding artisans for H.M. Dockyard has been developed into a wider

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scheme of apprenticeship embracing all the official employing departments.

The scheme, which is supervised by the Official Employers Apprentices Board, covers apprenticeship in the various departments of the Imperial, Colonial and Municipal Authorities and under it apprentices are recruited for 20 different trades through a common entrance examination and under a common form of indenture. In addition to practical training at their various workplaces all these apprentices receive technical education at the technical school which is now run jointly by the Dockyard and the Colonial Government.

20 apprentices were taken on during 1958 and at the end of the year there was a total of 143 apprentices under training.

A private marine engineering firm is also developing a system of indentured apprenticeship and has 6 apprentices under training. A relatively small number of young persons entered the employment field during the past years because of the low birth rate during the war-time evacuation period and this has adversely affected the recruitment of apprentices.

Cost of Living

The official index of retail prices is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6.0.5. per week the average wage at the base date in January 1954. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows :—

Group	*Proportion of total family expenditure at base date*
1. Foodstuffs	589
2. Clothing	083
3. Fuel, Light and Water	058
4. Rent	060
5. Household Durable Goods	017
6. Miscellaneous Goods	028
7. Services	107
8. Drink & Tobacco	058
	1,000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups and separate indices for each group are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except for the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

The level of the index was remarkably constant at an average of 113.05, the difference between the highest and lowest indices being only 1.17 pts. This compares with the figure for October, 1957 of 112.96 and the average for 1957 of 111.87.

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The Official Indices of Retail Prices during 1958 were as follows :—

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	Household durable goods	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Drink & Tobacco	General I.R.P.
Jan.	113.33	105.85	118.02	104.41	103.63	111.68	119.60	114.80	113.0
Feb.	110.15								
Mar.	114.99								
Apr.	113.07	108.15	118.02	104.41	100.05	109.07	119.60	114.80	113.0
May	113.16								
Jun.	115.19								
Jul.	111.97	107.67	118.02	104.41	100.05	109.07	119.39	120.83	112.5
Aug.	111.02								
Sep.	109.25								
Oct.	113.91	107.79	118.02	104.41	100.77	109.29	119.39	120.83	113.7
Nov.	113.98								
Dec.	117.51								

Safety, Health and Welfare

A Factories Ordinance, based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts, lays down standards similar to those in the United Kingdom. Five sets of regulations under the ordinance are in existence, the last of which,—the Building Regulations—was published during 1957 and became operative on the 1st January, 1958. Two new sets of regulations,—the Docks Regulations and the Lead Paint Regulations,—were drafted during the year and it is expected that they will be published during 1959. Although the standard of compliance was higher than in 1957, there is still room for further improvement. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year in workplaces covered by the Factories Ordinance.

Trade Unions

The legal status of employers' and workers' associations is defined by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (Cap. 128 of the 1950 Edition of the Laws) which provides for the compulsory

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registration of Trade Unions and for the appointment of Registrar. This legislation is based on the model Trade Union Ordinance for the Colonies.

The Director of Labour & Social Security is the appointed Registrar.

The organisation of registered Trade Unions generally follows the United Kingdom practice. Eight of the fourteen associations of workers registered are branches of unions with head offices in the United Kingdom which are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the I.C.F.T.U.

The organisation of the remaining six unions of local origin conforms to the United Kingdom pattern. Among these is the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour (the largest of all the unions) which is affiliated to the I.C.F.T.U. and benefits from contacts with the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress, and related workers' educational bodies.

The total membership of the Unions which are representative of workers as at 31st December, 1958, was 4,754, which is approximately 69 per cent of the total number of workers in insurable employment who are resident in Gibraltar.

There is an active Trades Council, recognised by the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress, which is constituted by nine of the unions of workers which collectively represent some two-thirds of the total trade union membership.

Joint Consultation

In addition to the Joint Industrial Council covering the labour force of the five official employers there is also a successful Works Council covering industrial workers in the Colonial Government Lands & Works Department. Two joint councils on the Whitley model cover the salaries and conditions of the established clerical and administrative staffs of the Colonial Government and the City Council respectively while there is a special three-tier Council giving similar cover to the Civil Police Force. A number of departmental Whitley Councils on the U.K. pattern cater for departmental matters in the service of the Colonial Government, H.M. Dockyard and the War Department.

Trade Disputes

There were few trade disputes during the year, and all were relatively minor.

The most important were two involving the Gibraltar Taxi Association, a recently formed union which covers owner-drivers as well as employed drivers, including some who are themselves employers

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of other drivers. The first of these, which occurred in April, was with an air transport firm about alleged unfair competition of the firm's buses, particularly on the late night services, and led to a threat of withdrawal of the night taxi service on the grounds that it had become unremunerative. Conciliation proved abortive and after an official enquiry by the Director of Labour & Social Security, the dispute was ultimately settled by the parties entering into an agreement limiting the relative spheres of buses and taxis at a meeting at which H.E. the Governor presided.

The second dispute was with the local branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union who, in representation of a small minority of taxi drivers, challenged the system under which a representative of the Taxi Association went out to passenger liners to secure fares for its members. The shipping interests were unwilling to allow more than one taxi representative to board the ships and refused to permit any representative aboard pending settlement of the dispute. The two unions applied for the appointment of an arbitrator under the Trade Unions (Arbitration & Conciliation) Ordinance and arbitration, the first under this Ordinance, was pending at the end of the year.

The unofficial dock labour dispute which began early in 1957 and had led to a ban on week-end overtime because of disagreement on the need to work on Sundays (for which special plus rates were payable) on certain vessels which call regularly at Gibraltar, petered out early in 1958. There was no other significant dispute in this or any other field during the year.

Emp'oyment Policy

The Government has adopted a policy of priority of opportunity for employment to residents of Gibraltar and, because of the small size of the Colony, has restricted the number of persons who may enter the Colony or become resident in it for the purpose of taking up employment. This is principally effected through the Control of Employment Ordinance which requires permission to be obtained for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar in jobs of which the earnings are less than £750 per annum. The Ordinance is operated by the Employment Exchange in addition to its function of providing the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Youth Employment

A Youth Employment Service was started during the year and a Youth Employment Committee was appointed.

The Labour Officer was appointed Youth Employment Officer and Secretary to the Committee. The service provided caters for persons between the ages of 15 and 18 and collects information about opportunities for employment in Gibraltar and elsewhere.

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The Youth Employment Officer visits schools to interview children and to talk to their teachers and by keeping in contact with the young people when they leave school, endeavours to find for them the employment most suited to their capabilities. His duties include the giving of talks during the last term in school and arranging for talks by employers' representatives. "Open evenings' will also be held periodically for young persons who have been placed in employment to come and discuss their problems.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Trade continued to maintain a high level. Most heads of Revenue exceeded the estimate and the value of imports substantially exceeded that of the previous year.

The five year housing programme ending in the year 1959/60 continued its progress. A start was made on the Port Development Scheme aimed at increasing the amenities in view of the competition offered by neighbouring ports.

One-third of the expenditure on the housing scheme and three-fifths of the expenditure on the Port Development Scheme is being met out of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £1,463,236 exceeding the estimate by £25,769. Excesses amounting to £18,784 under Customs, £79,318 under Estate Duties and £32,587 under Income Tax were partly counteracted by decreases amounting to £111,905 in respect of Housing and Port Development Schemes and grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

Expenditure amounted to £1,452,853 made up as follows:

Recurrent	£1,068,547
Non-Recurrent	384,306
	£1,452,853

representing a decrease of £122,293 on the estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £103,930.

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REVENUE

		1957	1958
I.	Customs	£543,841	533,235
II.	Port, Harbour and Wharf dues	36,058	30,311
III.	Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	157,544	272,625
IV.	Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid..	131,906	137,791
V.	Post Office and Telegraph ...	73,099	71,286
VI.	Rents of Government Property	102,590	111,151
VII.	Interest	35,797	32,241
VIII.	Lottery	107,510	108,538
IX.	Miscellaneous Services	24,090	38,319
X.	Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	5,580	8,580
XI.	Colonial Development & Welfare	48,269	94,522
XII.	Other Development Revenue	—	24,634
		1,266,284	1,463,236

EXPENDITURE

	1957	1958
Social Services (including resettlement, rehousing and Town Planning)	£628,922	£625,547
Public Works	156,513	319,201
Administration	55,227	62,917
Justice	148,531	146,765
Public Services (revenue earning)...	105,549	107,754
Pensions	57,127	62,214
Miscellaneous	109,845	103,455
Contribution to Improvements and Development Fund	—	25,000
	1,261,264	1,452,853

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1958.

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Liabilities

Drafts and Remittances	£ 14,997
Deposits	66,082
Special Funds	2,778,452
General Revenue Balance	850,142
	£3,709,673

Assets

Cash	£ 20,380
Joint Consolidated Fund	79,000
Investments	3,599,134
Advances	11,159
	£3,709,673

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony at the end of the year consisted of the following:

3 %Debenture Loan 1967-72	£1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967-72	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970-75	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	137,500
	£1,787,500

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war time interest free loan of £108.10.0. at the end of 1958.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is generally indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1958 were:

Customs	£ 533,235
Estate Duties	99,318
Stamp Duties	5,502
Licences	13,603
Income Tax	152,587

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £108,538 in 1958.

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Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs, in force during the year 1957/58, were :—

Earned Income Relief — One fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance — £400. Wife £150.

Children — £75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives — £75 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc. — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1957/58 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were:

	Rate in the £	
For every pound of	s.	d.
First £ 500 of taxable income	—	6
Next £ 750 „ „ „	1	—
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder	4	—

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty :—

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	Full Rate		Preferential Rate	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1	7	1	4
Motor Spirits, per gallon		9		9
Whisky in casks, per gallon	53	0	51	0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	35	0	26	0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon	37	0	27	0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Rum in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
„ in bottles per gallon	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	25% ad valorem		20% ad valorem	
Cigarettes, per lb.	1	6	1	0
(plus 2/6d. per 100 cigarettes)				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Other Manufactured Tobacco per lb.	7	4	6	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco per lb.		10		9
Wines per gallon				
(a) Still				
(i) in bottles	10	6	4	6
(ii) in casks or other containers	3	4	1	4
(b) Sparkling	18	0	8	0
Coffee				
(a) Raw, per lb.		2		2
(b) Processed, per lb.		3		3
(c) Soluble per ¼ lb. tin		1		1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts
Motor Vehicles, accessories and spare parts
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors
Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms
Razor Blades
Watches and Clocks

} 8⅓% ad valorem.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

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Estate Duty.

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% of an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1957 and 1958.

REVENUE

	1957	1958
	£	£
General Rate Account	266,821	277,686
Sanitary Water Service	40,405	38,771
Potable Water Service	45,500	56,863
Gas Department	85,714	74,599
Electricity Department	199,408	197,045
Telephone Service	25,135	27,259
	662,983	672,223

EXPENDITURE

General Rate Account	251,627	246,265
Sanitary Water Service	41,112	39,447
Potable Water Service	53,665	53,155
Gas Department	112,462	97,582
Electricity Department	210,569	205,567
Telephone Service	24,813	25,139
	694,248	667,155

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender for the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s./- denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,272,446.10.0. on the 31st December, 1958.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier D'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The deposits in the Government Post Office and Savings Bank stood at £1,020,715 at the end of 1958.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus $\frac{3}{8}$% of value	
Mail Transfers:	Cost of postage plus $\frac{1}{4}$% of value	
Demand Transfers:	First £5	8d.
	£5—£10	1.0d.
	£10—£30	1.6d.
	Over £30	$\frac{1}{4}$%

Chapter 5: Commerce.

IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1958 amounted to £6,929,088 divided into £4,560,716 Manufactured Goods and £2,368,372 Foodstuffs. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

Most goods may now be imported under Open General Licence. Specific Import Licences are, however, required for goods originating in the dollar area and Japan and also for a few items of essential foodstuffs as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol.

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Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow the importation of a great variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating principally in the sterling area and in the transferable account countries.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

EXPORTS

Exports from Gibraltar may be considered negligible. The existing export trade can be classified as re-exports effected by alien workmen, of whom about 11,000 enter and leave the City daily, by the crews of Naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists who land on regular excursions.

The channels of "invisible exports" are provided by the supply of ships' stores, provision for the Armed Forces and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

Tables showing the estimated tonnage and value of Imports and Exports during 1958 are to be found in Appendices III and IV.

Chapter 6: Production.

Owing to the lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory, which started operations in 1950, has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships.

The factory has been working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field—from fruit pulp to eau-de-cologne, and from jam to shampoo—have been put into operation. This has resulted in a number of women being employed intermittently throughout the year.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Educational System in Gibraltar has at its head a Director of Education who is responsible for its control and direction, in consultation with a member of the Legislative Council, and the Board of Education.

The Education Ordinance of 1950 provides, inter alia, for the establishment of the Board of Education whose function it is to offer the Governor advice on matters relating to educational policy. The Board has as its Chairman the Director and as Secretary the Administrative Assistant. Other members include the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community, the Command Education Officers of the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, and six members of the public with experience and knowledge of educational matters. The Board has two permanent sub-committees, one a Catholic sub-committee having a special responsibility for Catholic Schools, the other an Inter-denominational sub-committee having special responsibility in respect of schools other than Catholic. One other sub-committee deals with the awards of Government and Private Scholarships for higher education in the United Kingdom, and with the selection of student teachers for training in Colleges in Britain. Relations between the Government and the religious denominations are excellent and there is the closest co-operation between the Department and the Churches.

Education in Government Schools is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen, and is open to all children with the right of residence in the colony, including the children of Service parents. During the year the three Services have agreed to payment of fees for their children on a per capita basis. Otherwise education is free.

The total teaching staff in 1958 was one hundred and seventy-one. Of these, twenty are recruited from the United Kingdom and include eighteen who are members of Religious Orders. The latter are responsible for conducting all Secondary Grammar Education in the Colony. The rest are locally recruited, and, with the exception of a small number of wives of Servicemen, are all Gibraltarians. Of the total number of one hundred and fifteen Gibraltarian teachers, fifty-eight are fully qualified and hold the Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate.

School inspections are carried out by the Director of Education.

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The improvement in the teaching panel is proving to be more a matter of quality than quantity, as the newly trained young female teachers are hardly sufficient to replace the loss due to marriage and retirement. Teaching as a profession has a wide appeal to local girls, and there is a constant supply of suitable candidates from the girls' Grammar School. Male teacher trainees are coming forward readily and, as there is no appreciable loss in their case, Government will soon only require new teachers for replacement.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1958 was £136,681 (i.e., £108,852 recurrent plus £27,829 non-recurrent), and the per capita expenditure was approximately £28. There is no difference in the per capita expenditure between indigenous and non-indigenous pupils. There is no financial assistance from the local Authority, the entire cost of Education being met from Government revenues with the exception of the income from the Services referred to above.

There are eight independent fee-paying Nursery Schools which cater for children between the ages of three and five years. Both Spanish and English are used in these schools, which are subject to inspection by the Director of Education.

There are eighteen Primary Schools (i.e., fifteen Government and three Private Schools) catering for children between the ages of five and eleven plus. Of these, six are Infant (Mixed), three Junior Girls, two Junior Boys, two Infant Junior Mixed, four Junior Mixed and one independent mixed.

The curriculum is similar to that of the United Kingdom and covers the full range of primary school subjects. The supply of Text Books and equipment is up-to-date and there is a reasonable allocation for each school on a per capita basis. The medium of teaching is English.

There are eight Secondary Schools catering for children of the age of eleven plus, viz., two Grammar, four Modern, one Technical and one Commercial. The curriculum is similar to that of the United Kingdom, the Grammar Schools and Technical Schools aiming at the General Certificate of Education Examination at Ordinary, Advanced and Scholarship levels, and the Commercial School pupils sitting for the Royal Society of Arts Examination on completion of their course.

Teaching on the United Nations is touched upon during History and Geography lessons and in school debates.

The Technical School provides secondary education with a technical bias for ninety-eight boys. Woodwork, Metalwork and General Science are included in the curriculum. On completion of the school course a fair proportion of boys enter H.M. Dockyard, City Council, R.E.M.E. and Government Service as apprentices.

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A Joint Apprenticeship Indenture has been accepted by the chief employers in the Colony—Dockyard, City Council, Army Engineers and Colonial Government—as a first step towards popularising the Apprenticeship Scheme.

Facilities for the teaching of Woodwork are provided at both Boys' Secondary Modern Schools.

On the girls' side there is now provision for preliminary experience in nursing for girls of fifteen who are attracted by Nursing and who are of sufficiently high academic quality. They are drawn from the Grammar School and the Secondary Modern Schools and, whilst following their normal curriculum at school, attend the Hospital one half-day per week for lectures and visits to the various departments and wards of the Hospital. At the end of the first year a dozen girls were accepted into the Hospital as Assistant Nurses and the present strength of the preliminary class is thirty.

For the girls in the Secondary Modern Schools the Homecraft work has been extended to include Child Care Classes in addition to the Cooking and Needlework already established.

The re-organisation of the Commercial Schools has now been completed. It is confined to girls of fifteen plus and provides a full time two-year course in commercial and basic subjects. Entrance is much sought after and is decided by competitive examination.

There are no vocational schools.

There are no institutions of higher education. A number of pupils, on completion of their studies, proceed to Universities or places of higher study in the United Kingdom.

Evening Classes are increasing both in scope and in the numbers attending, and by the end of the year there were 300 students attending 24 classes.

There is no local institution for the training of teachers. Eight students are selected each year for Training Courses in the United Kingdom.

The Calpe Institute continues to provide facilities for art displays, films and cultural groups. A report on the work of the Institute is contained in Chapter 14.

Generally speaking, the school buildings are adequate although, in many cases, the buildings have no playgrounds of a size proportionate to the number of pupils. A new block of six classrooms has been erected at St. Anne's School and a large Barracks has been very successfully converted into a Secondary Modern School. The shortage of recreational facilities within the schools is partially made good by conducting organised games in the playing fields belonging to the different Sports Associations which are available for the use of schoolchildren. The equipment is satisfactory and is being increased and improved yearly.

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At the end of 1958 the following Government Schools were functioning :—

Name of School	Number on Roll	
	Boys	*Girls*
Gibraltar Grammar	165	—
Loreto High	—	273
Lourdes Secondary Modern	304	—
St. Jago's Secondary Modern	295	—
St. Margaret's Secondary Modern	—	316
St. Joseph's Secondary Modern	—	224
St. David's Commercial	—	31
Technical and Dockyard	98	—
St. Joseph's Junior Girls'	—	188
St. Mary's Junior	—	196
Bishop Fitzgerald	525	—
St. Christopher's	125	138
St. Anne's	101	176
Castle Road	—	69
Catalan Bay	10	13
Hebrew	50	34
St. Teresa's	24	19
St. Mary's Infant	116	106
St. Joseph's Infant	55	63
Governor's Meadow	60	59
St. George's	56	83
St. Bernard's	46	46
Europa	9	10
	2,039	2,044

The two Grammar and four Secondary Modern Schools run libraries of their own for present and past pupils and there is a smaller library for the use of teachers. In addition, there are three very well equipped libraries—the Garrison Library, Calpe Institute and Gibraltar Lending Library, all of which are extremely popular and much used.

The Gibraltar Museum has on show a large amount of indigenous and other historical documents and natural science exhibits. The Museum and Antiquities Ordinance, (Cap. 84 of the 1950 Edition of the Laws), provides for the management of the Museum and for the preservation of antiquities. Admission is now free. Further details will be found in Chapter 14.

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The Government of Gibraltar offers an annual Scholarship to a University or institute of Higher Education, although in 1958 two such scholarships were granted. This Scholarship is open to boys and girls and is awarded primarily on academic achievements. The Scholarship covers fees and incidental expenses plus travelling allowances in the first and last year of studies. There is also a private fund (the Victoria Mackintosh Scholarship Fund) which provides annually another Scholarship plus several Grants; these are awarded on the same conditions as the Government Scholarship, i.e., they are granted for a period of three years but, subject to satisfactory progress, they are extended to cover the full course of studies selected by the students. The death of Mrs. Mackintosh during the year brought this scheme to a temporary halt but the commitments will be taken over and probably extended under the will of her husband, which now becomes operative. In addition to the above, the Government has increased the number of teacher trainees from six to eight each year so as to accelerate the training of local teachers.

Selection for Secondary education at the age of eleven years is based upon results of Moray House Standardised Tests. The written test in English, Arithmetic and Intelligence is followed, in borderline cases, by an oral test conducted by a Selection Panel of which the Director of Education is Chairman.

The Boys' Grammar School and the Technical School are one-form entry schools, whilst the Girls' Grammar School admits two forms annually. Secondary Modern School accommodation has again been increased and there are now two such schools for each sex. The 13+ tests which were planned for 1958 as a check on the 11+ results were postponed until 1959.

Experience has shown that Gibraltar must be regarded as a bilingual community. As far as the children are concerned, this has both its advantages and its disadvantages. English is a commercial necessity and Spanish is important because of the close proximity of Spain. Spanish is the language in the home, although it is true to say that the use of English is increasing in the homes and is much more widespread than before 1940, when the women and children were evacuated to the United Kingdom.In the schools the ordinary medium of instruction is English, but in the early stages where English is not understood instruction is given in Spanish. On the whole results have been satisfactory, and by the time the Junior School stage has been reached most pupils can read, write and speak simple English. Every effort is made to give pupils greater familiarity with the English language by encouraging its use and by the provision of reading material which is attractive and suitable. Nevertheless, the reading habit is still too rare and the growth of the use of English in ordinary life is slow. Periodicals are sent to the Secondary Schools from the Department of Education to form the basis for Discussion Groups and to cultivate an interest in Current Affairs. School Libraries are being built up and a Teachers' Reference and Text Book Library has been established.

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There is a regular School Medical Service providing cleanliness inspection, Medical inspection and clinical treatment for dental cases and ophthalmic troubles. Between the ages of five and eight all children receive a milk meal, but otherwise no school meals are provided. A number of under-nourished children receive a pint of milk daily on recommendation from the School Medical Officer. In such a small area as Gibraltar it has been felt unnecessary to provide facilities for meals at school.

A full time School Attendance Officer is employed. Education was made compulsory in 1951 and school attendance has steadily improved and is now comparable to that found in England.

The Department, whilst not conducting any youth activities directly, supports and encourages those in existence and grants such facilities as it can. The Boy Scouts and Sea Cadets also continue to thrive and there is a very active branch of the St. John's Ambulance Cadets.

Education statistics are contained in Appendices V to IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services as well as for the sanitary supervision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1958.

Eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1958 compared with 8 in 1957. There were 2 deaths in 1958.

There were 11 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1958 giving an infant mortality rate of 18.33 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for 1957 was 9, with a mortality rate of 16.33.

The medical and health services of the Colony are as follows :—

The Colonial Hospital, which contains 147 beds, is used for the reception of British and other residents, and for all civilian emergencies. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-Patient service and In-Patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section and a separate block which is used for the segregation of infectious diseases and which accommodates a number of elderly female patients. In view of a legacy of some £200,000 towards the reconstruction of or improvements to the Colonial Hospital the Government has invited a team of experts

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from the Nuffield Foundation to visit Gibraltar to advise on a Master Plan for the re-planning of hospitals in Gibraltar.

King George V Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and a small proportion of female medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds but on occasions it has been found necessary to provide extra beds. A small proportion of this beddage is occupied by tuberculosis patients for which this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds are allotted to cardiac cases and the female medical cases mentioned which cannot be accommodated at the Colonial Hospital owing to the demand for surgical beds.

The Department was very fortunate in being able to arrange for Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to come to operate in Gibraltar. He came on two occasions during 1956 and the first successful operation for cancer of the lung in Gibraltar was performed by him. On the second occasion he again successfully performed an operation for the removal of a large pericardial cyst. It is envisaged that in 1959 certain operations on the heart such as mitrovalvotomy, patent ductus arteriosus, etc., will be carried out and arrangements have been made for some cases of more complicated forms of cardiac surgery to be sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Deep insulin and electro-convulsion therapy was available. An Out-Patient clinic was held once a week. Occupational therapy provides diversional activity for In-Patients. A Spanish Psychiatrist continued to visit the Hospital four times a year in a consultant capacity.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital has accommodation for 30 beds.

A fairly comprehensive range of medical and surgical equipment of the latest design was available in the Hospitals, but where highly specialist treatment, e.g., deep X-Ray therapy, was beyond the scope of local resources arrangements were made to send patients to special hospitals in the United Kingdom.

The District Medical Service, which caters for patients on Public Assistance, continued to function satisfactorily. The Out-Patient Clinic held daily and the domiciliary service, consisting of a Medical Officer and Nursing Staff, worked to capacity.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly throughout the year at three centres situated in the North, Centre and South of the Town. At two of these Clinics advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinic for Children at the Colonial Hospital. Immunizations against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital.

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Other Services provided by the Medical Department are the Public Health Service and Sanitary Supervision at the Airport—in relation to the Quarantine Laws and International Sanitary Conventions—and a School Dental Service.

The School Medical Service is under the charge of a Medical Officer who alternates these duties with general hospital duties. He is assisted by a School Nurse who also maintains liaison with the Child Welfare Department. Children needing medical attention were referred by the School Medical Officer to the relevant clinic at the Colonial Hospital or to their private doctors.

The preventive side of medicine is shared with the City Council who are responsible for public health in the Colony, and a very happy liaison exists between the members of the two authorities. The Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Advisory Board of Health, a co-ordinating body on which are represented the Services and Civilian medical authorities of the Colony. The Board discuss matters of common interest.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. A. Durante, has undertaken to hold weekly referred dermatological clinics in a completely honorary capacity. This is an innovation which has found favour with the general public and the medical profession.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Liaison with the Education Department was maintained and although the position as regards the recruiting of local nurses is at present precarious as there are no candidates forthcoming at present, the bulge in the birth rate after the war will, it is hoped, improve matters during the next two or three years.

There are nine Gibraltarian Nurses training in English hospitals. Two who obtained their Local Registration are doing modified courses leading to the S.R.N., S.C.M., diplomas. Two nurses are doing an integrated course of 4 years leading to the S.R.N., S.C.M. diplomas. The remainder are training for the S.R.N., S.C.M. diplomas.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens and Theobaldia longiareolata. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last eight years.

The usual measures were taken during 1958 in the rat destruction campaign. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing householders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

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New flats completed.

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New flats during construction.

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STAFF	Govt.	Local Auth.	Private
Doctors	6	2	17
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	21	—	—
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapist	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included in 2 3, 5 and 7 above)	19	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	9
Partially-trained nurses	98	—	—
Public Health Inspectors & Trainees	—	9	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	18

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1958.

	Recurrent	Capital
	£	£
Government	153,405	—
Local Authority	21,042	403

HOUSING

The year under review saw steady progress in the Housing Programme. Seventy-three flats were completed and allocated and another one hundred and thirty flats were in course of construction. Private building continued on a comparatively small scale and comprised in the main the erection of single flats in existing buildings. A block of eleven flats and another of six flats neared completion whilst work continued on a large block intended to accommodate twenty-seven flats, an hotel, garages and shops. Preliminary work also commenced on the construction of two large hotels.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Insurance System in force is based on three Ordinances, the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Ordinance, and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance, and is administered by the Department of Labour

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and Social Security. The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, with some exceptions, covers all persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income is not more than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions, the Social Insurance Ordinance covers the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both the contributory Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance is financed entirely from the general revenues of the Colony. Its scope is restricted to British subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, it provides for unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The Contributory Scheme

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons, which have remained unaltered, are as shown in the Table below :—

Class of Insured Person	Weekly rate of joint contribution which is shared equally between employer & worker.		
	To the E.I.I. Fund	To the S.I. Fund	Total
Employed contributors	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men aged 20-64	6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59.....	4	1 8	2 0
Male Persons aged 15-19	3	1 9	2 0
Female Persons aged 15-19	2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary Contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

The Post Office Authorities undertake the responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts the worker's share of the contribution from his wages. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Credits for contributions which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment, incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

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The three main types of Benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are injury benefit, disablement benefit and industrial death benefit. In addition, free medical treatment at the Government hospital including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances is provided, for which a payment of £2,803 was made from the Fund in 1958.

Injury benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease.

590 claims were received during the year, including 3 in respect of occupational disease. 577 of these were allowed, i.e., approximately 97% . The amount paid during the year in respect of injury benefit was £4,219 which included £60 in respect of occupational disease.

The following table gives the figures for the last four years:—

	Received	Allowed	Injury Benefit paid
1955	1194	1179	£7239
1956	977	971	£6096
1957	718	714	£4824
1958	590	577	£4219

The considerable decrease in the number of claims to injury benefit during 1958, as compared with 1956 and 1957, is attributed to the fact that the Factories Ordinance, which prescribes standards of Safety, Health and Welfare and which came into force on the 1st August, 1957, has now been in operation for some time, to a very considerable decrease in tunnelling work during 1958, and to a decrease in the number of workers at risk.

Disablement benefit depends on the extent of residual, physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease assessed medically on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings.

If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity instead of a pension.

During 1958, 93 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 83 were allowed, i.e., approximately 89%. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 130 claims received and 106 allowed, i.e., approximately 81%. The amount paid in 1958 by way of disablement benefit was £4367 compared with £5009 in 1957.

51 claimants received assessments for life.

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Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease.

Two claims for industrial death benefit were received during 1958 of which only one was allowed. The widow in the successful claim opted to receive a gratuity and was paid £500 while £246 was paid by way of pensions in respect of deaths which had occurred in previous years.

Determination of Claims and Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. On disablement questions the Director is advised by a board of two medical practitioners. An appeal from his decision lies to a special appeals tribunal and thence, on questions of law or of mixed law and fact, to the Supreme Court.

The Board consists of a chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a registered medical practitioner and two representatives of employers and two of insured persons.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund

The income to the Fund during 1958 was £19803 (as compared with £20113 in 1957), the expenditure was £12257 (£13033 in 1957) and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £51831, as compared with £40,595 at the end of 1957.

The Social Insurance Ordinance

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of old age pensions, guardians allowance, maternity benefit, death grants and widows benefit.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions, and provision has been made for the payment of reduced rates of benefit where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

Old Age Pension

Old age pensions do not become payable until 1965. They will be paid to men of 65 and women of 60 who have paid a total of 500 contributions with a yearly average of not less than 50 contributions.

Guardian's Allowance is paid to a person who takes an orphan child into his family. No claims to the allowance have, however, yet been received.

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Maternity Benefit

Maternity benefit is a grant of £6 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. Where twins or a greater number of children are born £6 is paid for each child.

1133 claims were received during the year (as compared with 1244 in 1957), of which 1128 were allowed (1229 in 1957). 858 of these were in respect of alien insured persons. 18 grants were made in respect of twins and one in respect of triplets. The total amount paid was £6802 (£7428 in 1957) which included 20 grants paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record.

Death Grant

Death grant is the benefit payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person or of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £15 in the case of an adult death, £10 for that of a person between 5 and 18 years of age and £7.10.0 for that of a child under 5 years old or of a person aged over 60 (55 for women) on the 3rd October, 1955. Reduced rates are also payable in cases in which the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

161 claims were received during the year of which 156 were allowed (compared with 122 during 1957 of which 120 were allowed). 112 of these claims were made in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £1831 including 6 grants paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

Widows Benefit

Widows benefit became payable on the 11th August, 1958.

Fourteen claims were made, seven being from widows of alien workers. Twelve claims were allowed and resulted in a total payment of £117 for the period from 11th August to the end of the year.

Determination of Claims and Questions

The provision for the determination of claims and questions and for appeals is identical to that described above for the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance.

The Social Insurance Fund

The income from contributions to the Social Insurance Fund during 1958 was £91,664 compared with £93,588 in 1957, the expenditure on benefits was £8744 in 1958 and £8799 in 1957 and the accumulated balance of the Fund at the end of 1958 was £296,676 as compared to £192,343 at the end of 1957.

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The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance

This Ordinance applies to all persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance if they are either British subjects or are domiciled in Gibraltar, and to their wives or widows or orphans.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:—

(a) Transitional Retirement Pension
(b) Unemployment Benefit
(c) Supplements to the following benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance—
    (i) Old age pension
    (ii) Widowed Mothers Allowance
    (iii) Widows pension
    (iv) Guardians allowance

The retirement pension which will become payable on the 3rd October, 1960 is designed to be a transitional benefit until the payment of old age pension becomes due under the Social Insurance Ordinance in 1965.

Unemployment Benefit

288 claims to unemployment benefit were received during 1958 of which 277 were allowed. The average duration of these claims was 22 days and the total amount paid in benefit was £1850.

Supplementation of Social Insurance Benefits

Supplementation to Widowed Mother's Allowance and Widows Pension (the first supplementation to be made under the Ordinance) became payable on 13th November, 1958 (i.e., 13 weeks after the inception of Widows Benefit on 11th August, 1958), and was granted in 2 cases totalling £7 by the end of the year.

Determination of Claims and Questions

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is used also for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance.

Finance

The expenditure incurred under the Ordinance is met entirely from the revenues of the Colony.

Social Welfare

The principal social welfare function of the department is the administration of a scheme of public assistance which provides cash benefits on a basis of need. In addition the Social Welfare Officer and his staff undertake general social welfare case work, adoption

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and probation work for both the Magistrates' and the Supreme Court. The Department is also responsible for the administration of two Government Homes for aged persons.

The Social Welfare Committee, an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Director of Labour & Social Security which is composed of the Chief Medical Officer and Director of Education of the Colonial Government, the Mayor of Gibraltar and representatives of the various charitable organisations in the Colony, co-ordinates welfare activities and makes recommendations to the Government on matters concerning social welfare in the Community. It met 3 times during 1958.

During the year the Social Welfare Committee appointed a Youth Sub-Committee, details of the composition and activities of which are given under the heading "Children and Young People" below.

Public Assistance Scheme

The Public Assistance Scheme, which is complementary to the Social Insurance Scheme, was reviewed and amended twice during the year. It provides cash assistance in old age, invalidity, sickness, temporary unemployment, widowhood or desertion by husband on a basis of need assessed against a standard scale. It also provides assistance to discharged prisoners. The maximum weekly grant now payable to any one family is 80/- per week plus a rent allowance up to a maximum of 10/- per week.

The maximum benefit payable to a single adult being a householder is 30/- and to a married couple, one of whom is a householder, 47/- per week. For an adult applicant who is not a householder, the weekly benefit payable is reduced to 20/- in the case of a male and 17/- for a female. Additional allowances for dependants were as follows:

Aged 15—19	—	13/- per week
„ 10—14	—	11/- „ „
„ 5— 9	—	9/- „ „
„ Under 5	—	7/- „ „

During 1958, 546 new applications for cash assistance were received, of which 422 were approved. The weekly average number of families in receipt of cash assistance was 695. In addition 428 families were assisted to purchase clothing and shoes. The total amount of money disbursed was £60,368 of which £58,841 was in respect of cash assistance, £668 in respect of assistance in kind and £843 in respect of passages and maintenance for persons sent abroad for specialised treatment and £16 in respect of assistance to discharged prisoners.

As part of the Government campaign to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis special grants are payable to persons undergoing treatment. The rates, which are more favourable than public assistance rates, were reviewed in August, 1957. For a

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single adult patient, being a householder, the weekly benefits are 32/- while in hospital and 42/- if an out-patient. For a married patient who is a householder the rates are 45/- and 55/- respectively. For a single adult patient, not being a householder, the weekly benefit if an out-patient is 32/- in the case of males and 29/- in the case of females. These benefits are reduced by 10/- per week while in hospital.

In addition dependants' allowances are payable at the same rates as in the Assistance Scheme. During the year 5 new applications were received, all of which were approved, and were in receipt of an allowance under this scheme at the end of the year. The total amount expended was £198.

Welfare of the Blind

For the first time in several years there has been an increase in the number of registered blind. During the year, 18 persons were admitted to the register as against 8 deaths. In addition, 2 persons who were previously registered as partially-sighted were regraded to the blind register and 1 person, previously described as cured, was returned to the partially-sighted register. At the end of the year the total number of persons on the blind and partially-sighted register was 102 and 12 respectively.

Through the efforts of the Home Teacher for the Blind, who visited Gibraltar in 1957, the year saw a start in getting the younger blind into employment. Four persons were found employment, one as a teacher, one as a switchboard operator, one weaving baskets and another re-seating chairs.

The Home Teacher for the Blind remained in Gibraltar for a period of nine months. The cost of her stay in the Colony was shared between the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the Government.

The blind continued to enjoy the facilities provided for them by Government, such as free medical service, including free optical aids and treatment. Free wireless licences are provided now to all persons registered as blind or partially-sighted irrespective of means.

The sight saving school was closed by the Director of Education after the Government ophthalmologist inspected the eyes of the children attending the school. He found only three children who needed special attention and the remaining 9 were considered well enough to take their places in normal schools. Of the three badly-sighted children, two are now under the charge of the teacher for the blind referred to above, while the third, who is also mentally retarded, is not considered likely to derive any benefit from such lessons.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued to be active both in the preventative field and in the care of the blind in close liaison with the Social Welfare Section of the Department.

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Social Work of the Courts

The Social Welfare Officer and the Female Welfare Officer of the Department of Labour & Social Security are the Probation Officers. Thirteen probationers were under supervision at the end of the year, during which three new cases were received, and three others expired.

Early in 1958, the Government appointed a Probation Committee consisting of the Stipendiary Magistrate as Chairman, the Commissioner of Police and the Probation Officer.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

(a) to consider the use of probation as a matter of policy, with particular reference to the possibility of increasing its use;

(b) to encourage voluntary agencies and other individuals to assist in connection with the supervision of persons placed on probation;

(c) to advise and assist the Probation Officer in difficult cases when necessary; and

(d) to make recommendations to the Government on any of the above matters and on any matters related to the probation system which might be referred to the Committee by the Government.

The Committee met on three occasions during the year and made certain recommendations which are now being studied by the Government.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which is administered by the Social Welfare Officer under which prisoners on discharge can be given financial assistance and clothing in addition to special help in finding suitable employment. Nine persons received help under this scheme and the amount granted totalled £16.

The Social Welfare Officer is a member of the Prison Board and, as such, shares responsibilities with the other members for prison visiting. During the year 10 visits were made to the prison by members of the Board.

Under the Adoption of Children Ordinance, the Welfare Officers are appointed by the Court as guardians ad litem to safeguard the interests of the infant before the Court pending decision on an application for an adoption order. Two applications were approved by the Court during the year.

Care of the Aged

Two homes for elderly persons are administered and financed by the Government, one of them being exclusively for women, the majority of whom are bedridden. Pocket money allowances of 6/- per week are paid to residents at the homes where need exists, and voluntary societies, such as the Gibraltar Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, arrange outings and social activities where possible. The average number of residents at the two homes during the year was 60 and £5949 was expended on meals.

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Children and Young People

The responsibility for the care and welfare of young persons is vested in the Director under the Young Persons Ordinance and the Welfare Officers continued during the year to investigate cases where child neglect was suspected or where there was reason to suppose that they were in moral danger. There is no provision for institutional care for children but it was not necessary during the year to take any child into care.

Early in 1958, the Social Welfare Committee appointed a Youth Sub-Committee to deal specifically with Youth Clubs, Community or Recreational Centres and the co-ordination of all youth activities in Gibraltar. The sub-committee composed of 9 members representing the various youth organisations in Gibraltar under the chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor's representative on the Social Welfare Committee, met on three occasions during the year and a number of its recommendations were approved by the Government for implementation early in 1959. Financial assistance continued to take the form of annual grants to youth and cultural organisations.

Provision is made for the supply of milk and extra vitamins for children under school age either free or at reduced cost on the recommendation of the Social Welfare Officer. All school children under the age of 8 are supplied with free milk daily under the Education Service and extra milk is provided for children who require it, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

Shoes are provided for children in necessitous cases either free or at reduced cost through the Department and this provision has been an important factor in maintaining a high level of school attendance during the winter months.

Physically and Mentally handicapped persons

There is provision for the supply, free or at reduced cost, of spectacles, surgical appliances, artificial limbs and invalid chairs to necessitous persons requiring them, on recommendation of the Social Welfare Officer.

Patients requiring specialised treatment which cannot be obtained locally for mental and other diseases are sent under arrangements made by the Social Welfare Officer, in conjunction with the Medical Department, either to a suitable centre in the United Kingdom or to specialised clinics in Spain. Eight patients were sent to the United Kingdom for specialist treatment during the year.

Early in 1958 an occupational centre for handicapped children was established for mentally retarded children for whom a normal school education is unsuitable. The centre, which is open for 3 hours every morning from Mondays to Fridays, was attended by four girls at the end of the year.

Licences as itinerant vendors of tickets for the Government Lottery are reserved for persons who by virtue of age or other incapacity are unable to take normal work.

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Moral Welfare

There is statutory power for the censorship of public entertainment and for the prohibition of the importation of undesirable publications.

There is very little prostitution in Gibraltar. Penalties are prescribed by law for procuration, for the keeping of brothels, for loitering and importuning for the purposes of prostitution and for male persons trading or living on the proceeds of prostitution.

Other Welfare Matters

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of centres such as social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups, foremost among which is the Calpe Institute.

There are numerous smaller centres, akin to the institutes and parish halls which exist in any urban or rural district of the United Kingdom, functioning mainly on a religious denominational basis, but undenominational amateur dramatic groups and sports clubs are numerous and well supported.

The Social Welfare Committee remains the effective link between the voluntary organisations, charitable trusts and the Department. The majority of the voluntary bodies active in the sphere of social welfare are represented on this Committee. The advice of the Social Welfare Officer is available to voluntary organisations either by virtue of his membership of their Committees or on an ad hoc basis and close co-operation was maintained throughout the year.

When persons cannot be assisted by the Department they are referred to the appropriate voluntary organisations and those whom the voluntary organisations consider eligible for assistance under statutory schemes are referred to the Department. The close and harmonious relations that exist have made possible the maximum use of the combined resources and ensured that persons in need received whatever assistance may be available to them.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty Ordinances were passed during the year 1958, the most important of which were :—

Number of Ordinance

SUBJECT MATTER.

2. The Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1958.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to consolidate the law relating to Bills of Exchange. This Ordinance, in effect, re-enacts locally the Bills of Exchange Act and the Cheques Act, 1957.

4. The Homicide Ordinance, 1958.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to amend the law relating to homicide. This Ordinance closely follows the Homicide Act, 1957.

6. The Widows and Orphans Pension Ordinance, 1958.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide pensions for the widows and dependent children of officers who have been appointed to permanent and pensionable posts under the Government of Gibraltar.

9. The Gaming Ordinance, 1958.

This Ordinance makes illegal the keeping of and playing in a common gaming house. Section 3, however, gives power to the Governor in Council to exempt any person from those provisions and, in effect, to permit the keeping of, etc., a common gaming house, subject to such conditions and for such period as he may think fit.

10. The Firearms Ordinance, 1958.

This Ordinance amends and consolidates the law relating to firearms and ammunition. It is based upon and largely follows the Firearms Act, 1937 (1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 12).

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11. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1958.

This Ordinance is concerned with the registration of medical practitioners and dentists and the prohibition of the practice of medicine or dentistry by unregistered persons.

15. The Hotel Proprietors Ordinance, 1958.

This Ordinance, based upon the Hotel Proprietors Act, 1956 (4 & 5 Eliz. 2 c. 62) defines and limits the liabilities of proprietors of hotels.

16. The Exchange Control Ordinance, 1958.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to ensure that gold and foreign currency in the Colony are controlled and that payments to persons resident outside the territories listed are restricted.

17. The Imports and Exports Ordinance, 1958.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to consolidate the provisions relating to the importation and exportation of goods at present contained in the Revenue Ordinance and the Supplies (Emergency Control) Ordinance, 1942.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Stipendiary and twenty-four Justices of the Peace at present comprise the judiciary. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is seventeen, two of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers. At present there is only one person in the latter category.

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The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and County Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Magistrates' Court, and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court Order was on the 1st July, 1958 amended to increase the jurisdiction of the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and bring it more into line with that of the County Courts in England. As a consequence of this the volume of work has increased.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in special cases, of twelve. The Colony still retains the Grand Jury system in relation to bills of indictment. The Grand Jury consists of 32 persons, vacancies being filled by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List. Twelve to twenty-three Grand Jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from eight to fifteen in any other case. Grand jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case where they have not been summoned for grand jury service.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly the English law contained in the Statutes up to 31st December 1883, in as far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common law to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice on the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or in its summary jurisdiction, of the County Courts, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice. The criminal practice follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Justices are also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace is to some extent

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disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population passing through by land and sea.

In the Supreme Court there were 14 trials on indictment in which 24 persons were involved compared with 9 trials concerning 11 persons in 1957 and 13 trials concerning 18 persons in 1956. In the plenary jurisdiction 50 civil cases were commenced and one civil appeal heard. In the Summary jurisdiction 351 summonses were issued and 249 judgment summonses dealt with.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1631 cases, including 630 relating to offences against the Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance, and 111 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 197, out of which 157 did not come for hearing. Juvenile court cases remained comparatively few, 14 being dealt with, as against 26 in 1956 and 17 in 1957. In addition 21 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court.

The system of free legal aid continued to work effectively and beneficially, and 19 certificates were granted. Only 3 probation orders were made during the year under review.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place at the Court House on the appointed day, the judiciary, officers of the Court, the Bar and members of the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

There are two Police Forces operating in the Colony, the Gibraltar Police Force, which maintains order in the City, Admiralty Dockyard and Harbour, and the Gibraltar Security Police which controls military areas and installations.

Strength:

The establishment of the Gibraltar Police Force is 11 officers and 205 other ranks and the Gibraltar Security Police 2 officers and 72 other ranks. Both Forces are up to strength.

Training:

As no recruits were enlisted extensive refresher and specialist courses were held during the year during which11 sergeants and 103 constables received training.

Evening classes for promotion examination and French and Spanish classes were held throughout the year.

Crime:

The total crimes and offences reported during the year were 1,196 compared with 965 in 1957 and 1,145 in 1956. Tables showing all reported crimes and offences will be found at Appendix XI.

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Traffic:

There was only one fatal accident during the year. The total number of accidents was 593 compared with 522 in 1957 and 465 in 1956. 1392 persons were reported for traffic offences compared with 1,356 in 1957 and 679 in 1956. Details of traffic accidents will be found at Appendix XII.

Immigration:

The control of immigration is undertaken by the Police.

Transport:

The Police land transport consists of a Police Van, two cars and eight motor cycles. The Marine Section have four launches.

Wireless Communication:

The Police Force is fully equipped with V.H.F. radio equipment. The City Fire Brigade, Naval Fire float and naval patrols have now been brought into the system.

Welfare and Sport:

Two Police Clubs cater for the social life of the Force and Police teams participate in all local sport.

The Police Welfare Fund continues to be a great help assisting members of the Force in the payment of medical and dental expenses and in a number of other ways provided for by its rules.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

The number of prisoners received during 1958 was 69. The daily average in prison was 10.02 compared with 5.94 in 1957. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII. and XIV.

During the year under review women prisoners' cells were modernised by the provision of items of furniture and iron beds, in place of movable plank beds, and new bedding equipment. Their antiquated clothing was replaced by the pattern of prison dress in use in U.K. Other prisoners' cells were improved by the provision of iron beds and new bedding equipment.

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Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. No prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1958.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Twenty-one breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All offences were dealt with by the Superintendent. There were no escapes or attempted escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are put on to work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners must under Prison Regulations be placed on the wage-earning scheme after completing one month or three months of their sentence according to their classification. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2/-d. a week and from this they can spend 1/-d. on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the year under review six prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital, and one female prisoner to St. Joseph's Hospital; the female prisoner was discharged from hospital on completion of sentence, and the rest were returned to prison on being cured of their ailments. In addition 20 other prisoners reported sick. The majority received treatment in hospital as out-patients, and the rest were treated in prison.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction .

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to

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hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. The scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from the Consul in Gibraltar. Even then assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/-d. a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of twelve months.

In addition to the above, British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Society of which the Colony is a member

Merchant seamen are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water:

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 19.32 inches in 1958.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

The City Council's distillation plant consists of large vapour compression units and the water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution. Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure. A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water:

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the City. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea. Over 413 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1958.

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A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 5d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council supplied nearly 20 million Board of Trade Units during 1958.

The rates of charges were as follows:—

(a) *Flat Rate*

Lighting	8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Power	5¼d. per B. of T. Unit

(b) *Inclusive Tariff*

Primary Rate	8½d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate	2¼d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate	1¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(c) *Industrial Tariff*

Primary Rate of £3 per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum Demand. Secondary Rate of 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed.

(d) *Hotels and Catering Establishments*

Primary Rate at 8½d. for 150 units per month per 5 K.V.A. or part thereof of maximum demand based on quarterly half hour rating. Secondary and Tertiary Rates as for Inclusive Tariff.

(e) *Off-peak Tariff*

At 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit consumed from midnight to 7.00 a.m. Minimum charge 1,800 units per quarter.

Due to the discontinuance of the bulk supply to the Air Ministry in November, 1957, the Board of Trade Units supplied in 1958 did not exceed the 1957 figure of nearly 20 millions. However, the peak demand continues to grow. To meet this, the construction of a new Power Station has been approved and an order for the first 2.5 megawatt Diesel Alternator Set has been placed. This is expected to be commissioned in 1960-61.

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GAS SUPPLY

The Gas Undertaking is owned by the City Council.

During 1958 the change from Coal to Fuel Oil, as the raw material for gas manufacture, was effected. Oil is now brought by lighter and pumped through a pipe line direct to storage tanks at the Gasworks. The former expensive system of bringing coal from the Moles by road lorries has ceased.

The new Catalytic Oil Gas Plant started work in August, 1958, and has made practically all the gas sent out since then.

During the last quarter of the year, oil actually gasified was 311 tons producing 91,821 therms of gas. The volume of gas sent out during 1958 was 90,207,000 cu. ft. The charge for the supply of gas continued at 16s. 8d. per 1,000 cu. ft.

PUBLIC WORKS

A full programme of work engaged the attention of the Public Works Department during 1958. In addition to the Housing Scheme the year saw the completion of an Infant School and a new Medical Laundry. A new Air Terminal Building was in an advanced stage of construction by the end of the year whilst steady progress was made on the Port Development Scheme, which includes the construction of two large reservoirs, an extension of the catchment area and the laying of long lengths of piping. In the larger items of construction the Department received the assistance of private Contracting Firms whilst the City Engineer's Department was responsible for the work on the catchment area.

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Chapter 11: Communications.

Ports

The commercial harbour, in the north-east side of the Bay, is open, deep and free from obstructions. It offers a good anchorage and can take ships of all tonnages. At Waterport there is a wharf 850 feet in length with a depth alongside of 15 feet. Quays are also available in the Admiralty harbour which can be used by merchant vessels on application to the Queen's Harbour Master.

Repairs to vessels are carried out by the ship repair yard of M. H. Bland & Co. Ltd., situated on the Western Beach off the Road to Spain. Four dry docks are available at H.M. Dockyard for use by commercial vessels when not otherwise required for Naval purposes.

Frequent services averaging once or twice a week are maintained by cargo vessels between the United Kingdom and Gibraltar by McAndrew, Wescott and Laurance, Cunard, Ellerman and the Moss Hutchinson Lines. Regular cargo services are also operated from the Netherlands and Germany. The Gibraltar Stevedoring Co. Ltd. operate the discharge and loading of vessels.

The Coal bunkering machinery installation owned by Gibraltar Transporters Ltd., operates on the North Mole working with four coal transporters. The Shell Company of Gibraltar Ltd. maintained eight hulks in the Bay for supplying oil bunkers to vessels of which a large number call at Gibraltar for the purpose. They are also in a position to supply oil fuel to ships by means of lighters.

Shipping

The total number of vessels which entered the Port was 8625 compared with 8566 in 1957. The net tonnage amounted to 9,741,250 compared with 10,039,042 in 1957. The majority of these vessels called for bunkers, provisions, with passengers, or for repairs. The number of local home trade vessels on the register was 71 with a gross tonnage of 7019 tons.

A passenger and car-ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line m/v "MONS CALPE" daily, while a passenger ferry service several times daily was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

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PASSENGER LINERS

The following passenger services were in operation during the year:—

Line	*Destination*	*Approximate calls at Gibraltar*
P. & O. Line	U.K./Australia	2 monthly
Orient Line	do.	2 monthly
Union Castle Line	U.K./East Africa	2 monthly
Italia Line	New York/Italy	2 weekly
Zim Israel Line	New York/Italy/Haifa	2 monthly
National Hellenic America Line	New York/Italy/Piraeus	2 monthly
Anchor Line	Liverpool/India	1 monthly
British India Line	To London only	1 monthly

TOURISM

Gibraltar's sightseeing attractions are more numerous and remarkable than the size of the Colony might lead one to suppose. The famous Apes may be seen at their home a short distance up the Rock while the impressive fortifications of the Upper Galleries with their breathtaking views of neighbouring Spain and Africa, and the majestic St. Michael's Cave with its strange rock formations are similarly within easy reach of sightseers. Inclusive tickets for the Galleries, Caves and the historic Moorish Castle are obtainable at hotels and travel agencies. 45,268 persons visited these sites during 1958, an increase of 10,000 over the previous year's figure. Plans are afoot to make these sites of even greater interest and comfort to passengers. In addition the Upper Rock Recreational Area with its rich and colourful vegetation and magnificent views of Spain and the Atlantic on the one side, and Africa and the Mediterranean on the other, is now open to all visitors without the need to obtain permits or produce identity documents. The former ban on photography and sketching is no longer in force. The City Council Waterworks and their huge reservoirs inside the Rock are also open to visitors subject to arrangements with the City Council authorities who will issue permits on application.

The Government and the Gibraltar Tourism Committee continued to take a lively interest in fostering the growth of tourism and increasing the amenities available. Chief among the projects in hand during the year was the establishment of an entertainment centre, estimated to cost almost £1,000,000, which will include gaming rooms. A concession was granted during the year and preliminary plans have been approved. This development is expected to increase considerably the number of visitors to Gibraltar and attention continues to be devoted therefore to increasing the hotel accommodation available.

Three new hotels are now in course of construction, one of them on the western slopes of the Rock overlooking the Bay, the second

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half-way between the older part of the Town and the area of new expansion to the South, and the third on the east coast above Catalan Bay Village. The programme envisages the construction of 360 hotel rooms.

The City Council continues with its work of embellishing the Town and carrying out road improvements, three new restaurants and a cabaret were opened during the year, and a new, comfortable and stylish Air Terminal Building was nearing completion in 1958. The total number of passengers arriving, departing or visiting Gibraltar in 1958, by air, sea and land was 234,127 in addition to 53,633 sightseeing passengers who came ashore from liners anchoring at Gibraltar.

The Revenue accruing to Gibraltar from tourism in 1958 was £2,034,500.

AIR

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities, and the maintenance of the airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London.

Building of the new Air Terminal Building started early in the year and completion was scheduled for early 1959.

During the period under review there was little change in the pattern of scheduled services.

The Douglas D.C.3 Dakota aircraft based at Gibraltar continued to operate twice daily air services to Tangier and four times weekly to Madrid where it connected with the direct Viscount Airliner Service to London. Monthly, this aircraft is relieved and operates a service via Biarritz to London at specially reduced rates for Service personnel.

The British European Airways forty-seven seater turbo-jet Viscount Airliner operated to Gibraltar four times weekly by night direct from London, and four weekly by day in Summer, the flying time being about 4 hours.

Hunting-Clan, an independent operator, continued to operate their Colonial Air-Coach Service from London to Gibraltar via Biarritz with Viking Aircraft once a week in summer and approximately once a fortnight in winter.

Trooping flights for service personnel based at Gibraltar were operated by Transair Aviation at an average of two return flights weekly.

69,265 passengers landed, or were picked up, or were in transit through Gibraltar in 1958 by air, as compared with 63,852 in 1957.

There were 1,599 commercial flights, the main operators being B.E.A./Gibraltar Airways, Royal Air Maroc (to Tangier), Hunting-Clan (Colonial Coach to London), and Transair (Trooping to U.K.).

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Roads and Vehicles

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 4,119 vehicles exclusive of Service Vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1958. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis	3164
Goods Vehicles	336
Buses, Coaches, etc.	80
Other Road Vehicles	16
Motor Cycles	521

Posts

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout the year.

An average of four direct mails to New York per month were despatched by vessels of the Italia Line. Direct mails received from New York also averaged four a month.

The direct daily service, Sundays excepted, to and from Tangier was maintained throughout the year by the Bland Line ferry "Mons Calpe."

The Air mail service to and from London was kept up by British European Airways aircraft which also covered the branch service between Madrid and Gibraltar and vice-versa 5 days a week. Direct Viscount aircraft brought the services to eleven flights per week. Daily flights to and from Tangier by Gibraltar Airways and Royal Air Maroc were maintained during the year.

Parcel Post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged four per month. In the main, cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient and Union Castle Liners conveyed also an average of 4 parcel post mails from Gibraltar to Great Britain.

Telephone Service

The Automatic Telephone Service is owned by the City Council.

The service continued to expand during 1958. The exchange worked to its full capacity of 1,300 lines throughout the year and the external line network was extended to outlying areas. The number of prospective subscribers on the waiting list continued to increase.

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The structural alterations to the exchange building required for the accommodation of the additional 600 line equipment were completed during August and delivery of the new equipment commenced in September.

Satisfactory progress was made in the installation of the equipment so that by the end of the year it was possible to fix a date early in January, 1959, for connecting the subscribers on the waiting list.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services.

Press

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1958:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English & Spanish

A considerable number of leading journalists visited Gibraltar during the year, some of them on particular assignments and others at the invitation of the Gibraltar Tourism Committee.

Broadcasting

A small wired broadcasting service is operated by the military; it relays B.B.C. programmes and local live broadcasts. The service is under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of seven civilians, four of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 509 subscribers.

Radio Gibraltar, a Government broadcasting service under the control of the Public Relations Officer, was inaugurated on the 16th February, 1958. Premises were made available by the military authorities and were converted into a transmitter room, control room and studio. The technical maintenance of the station is undertaken by the staff of the Forces Broadcasting Establishment, whose premises adjoin Radio Gibraltar, a proportion of their salary being met from Colonial Government funds.

The staff of Radio Gibraltar consists of one clerk, three announcers, one programme compiler and two sports commentators. In addition a number of individuals acting in an honorary capacity give talks and commentaries on a number of varied subjects.

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The total number of broadcasting hours per week during 1958 was 83¼, 35¼ hours being made available for commercial purposes and the remainder being devoted to programmes arranged under the supervision of the Public Relations Officer. These consisted, inter alia, of such items as local news, children's programmes, opera and ballet music, talks produced locally and from scripts furnished by the Central Office of Information, reports on current events and Brains Trusts. Regular features of Government broadcasts are relays of B.B.C. news in English and Spanish from the General Overseas and European Services and programmes provided by the B.B.C. Transcription Service.

There are two ½k.w. transmitters operating on a frequency of 1484 Kcs. and a wave-length of 202.2 metres. The radius of satisfactory regular coverage is 50 miles. Government expenditure on broadcasting during the year was £7,111.

Films

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangements with the Director of the Calpe Institute, to the schools. There are four commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust, one by the management of the Queen's Hotel, and the other two by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd.

Information Services

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly of the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be trained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

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A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

In December, 1956, an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance replaced the former Defence Force Ordinance which was growing out of date and difficult to apply in practice. The new Ordinance follows the same general principles as the previous one but is wider in scope. It includes provision for the establishment of a Reserve and a Reserve of Officers in addition to the Regular Force which consists of the permanent cadre and the recruits called up under the Military Service Ordinance. 38 Officers were commissioned for the Reserve during 1957.

There was one registration for compulsory military service during the year at which 165 persons were registered. It was agreed that the call-up of apprentices indentured with any of the official employers should be deferred during 1958.

Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

During 1958 a change took place in the constitution of the Calpe Institute. The representative of the British Council was withdrawn by agreement with the Government of Gibraltar, who then assumed responsibility for the Calpe Institute and appointed a Director. The British Council continue to provide generous support in the form of books, newspapers, periodicals, films, gramophone records, etc., and the work of the Institute carries on very much as before.

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Members of the Gibraltar Regiment escort the Keys during a performance of the famous Ceremony.

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An announcer at the controls of Radio Gibraltar.

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The Calpe Institute is recognised as a central meeting place for Gibraltar and such widely differing events are staged there as meetings of the Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association, Arbitration Tribunals, Canasta Drives for Charity and Government promotion examinations—apart from the regular meetings of all the various groups and societies, which go to make up the normal life of the Institute. The facilities of the Institute are always at the disposal of any group of individuals who wish to band together and pursue some activity in which they are interested. Those already in existence include the Archaeological, Calpe Artists', Photographic and Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Societies and Country Dancing, Fencing, Chess and Drama Groups. The Calpe Orchestra has also been revived.

Since 1944 the British Council have built up an excellent library of modern books on all subjects, which now numbers over 5,000 books. The number of members continues to increase steadily and the very large number of schoolchildren using the library is most satisfactory.

Over 300 documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. A large number of clubs, etc. now own their own projectors and make full use of the facilities offered by the Institute for borrowing films.

There is in the Institute an art studio and this is well-patronised by the Calpe Artists' Society who hold annually a Winter and Summer Exhibition of their work. Lectures are given on the work of both British and foreign artists and visiting artists have staged exhibitions of their work combined with lectures. The Department of Education organised a very popular series of classes in pottery making, which culminated in a highly successful exhibition

A thoroughly successful event each year is the Gibraltar Drama Festival in which local drama groups present one-act plays during the Festival Week, which is organised by the Royal Army Education Corps. Full-length productions were given during the year of "Separate Tables," "The Deep Blue Sea," "We're No Angels," "Antigone," and the Spanish Classic "Yerma"

The Dockyard Choral Society gave a first class performance of "Oklahoma," and will produce "The Dancing Years" in 1959.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a full programme of lectures and practical demonstrations. Of these latter, a course of six demonstrations in "Flower Arrangements" proved extremely popular and was of a truly international character, the lecturers being American, Danish, Dutch and English. The annual Flower Show, held in May, is now a well-established event and to it has been added a Spring Flower Show, earlier in the year.

The History of Gibraltar is being compiled and will be published under the authorship of Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E., who is

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delivering a most interesting series of lectures on this subject, illustrated by colour transparencies taken specially for these lectures.

Under-water exploration is undertaken by the club "Glaucus," in close co-operation with H.M.S. "Rooke," and in the clear waters of the Mediterranean the younger generation find ample scope for this activity.

Medical films, supplied by the British Council, are available to the medical profession in Gibraltar in conjunction with the local branch of the B.M.A. Other films are borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals, Army Units and St. Teresa's Boys' Club.

"Les Amis de la Culture Francaise," under the leadership of the French Consul, meet monthly and films are shown in French, lectures given and short dramatic pieces performed by visiting artistes.

THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as "Ordnance House." Although its architecture is similar in design to many other 18th century houses in Gibraltar, the core of the building, together with adjoining "Bomb House," was probably at one time part of a Moorish palace and the well-preserved 14th century "Steam Bath" in the basement is one of the finest Moorish buildings extant in Gibraltar.

The present Museum was founded in 1930 by the then Governor, General Sir Alexander J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and the Chairman of the first Committee of Management was Lt.-Col. M. E. Mascall, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A., who was also President of the Gibraltar Society. Archaeological, Botanical and Zoological material was collected and appeals were launched in Gibraltar and the United Kingdom for historical relics to form the nucleus of a Museum collection. In addition, a fund was started for the purchase of pictures and engravings of historical events connected with Gibraltar. The response to this appeal was generous and the Museum soon developed under a Committee of Management. After the Second World War, the Museum was completely reorganized and, in 1946, the Gibraltar Government agreed to increase its annual grant so that it was possible to employ a full-time Curator. Under the Chairmanship of the late Rev. F. E. Brown, D.S.O., the Museum continued to expand and a number of valuable acquisitions were made.

In 1957, the Governor appointed a new Committee of Management on which Legislative Council, the City Council, the Gibraltar Tourism Committee, the Service Departments and the Government are represented. The Chairman is the Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P. Apart from the Museum and its contents, the Committee is concerned with the preservation and recording of all the historical monuments of importance in Gibraltar.

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At the end of the year the Committee were engaged in making arrangements for the visit to Gibraltar of a museum expert to advise on the presentation of exhibits. It was hoped that Dr. D. B. Harden, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.M.A., Director of the London Museum, would be able to visit Gibraltar for this purpose early in 1959.

Flint implements and shells discovered at Gorham's Cave, which had been sent to the United Kingdom for scientific examination, were returned to the Museum during the year. Bones and pottery from the same source were retained for further examination. The presentation of this material as well as the project for a "Nelson Exhibition," were held in abeyance pending the visit of the United Kingdom expert. In the meantime extensive repairs and repainting of the Museum buildings were carried out by the Lands and Works Department during the year.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Gorham's Cave:

The excavation of Gorham's Cave by Dr. J. Waechter was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit (which is some 50 ft. thick) produced Punic and other later artefacts in the upper stratum, upper Palaeolithic in successive lower layers and Mousterian in the lower strata. The cave is not as rich in archaeological materials as various other European sites but it has nevertheless yielded a considerable quantity of stone artefacts and animal bones. The most important result of the excavation lies in the fact that it has helped to establish a reliable sequence between the oscillations of the sea-levels and the human occupation of the cave during the three phases of the Last Glaciation. It has also demonstrated the survival of Mousterian man at this site at a date when the Aurignacian was already established in Europe.

Archaeological Society of Gibraltar:

The Archaeological Society of Gibraltar was founded in August, 1956 and now numbers some sixty members. It aims to promote knowledge of the Rock as well as of its more immediate history. To these ends it provides monthly field excursions and lectures on some topic of local interest held at the Calpe Institute. It also runs excavation classes at which young Gibraltarians are trained to survey, photograph, record and excavate local caves. It possesses a small library which is housed in the Gibraltar Museum and lectures by visiting professional archaeologists are most welcome to members of the society. The Speleological Group of the Society have been working during the past year on various caves, the major work having been done at Martin's Cave where the finding of flint flakes on the outer shelf in October, 1957, established occupation by

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early man some fifteen thousand years ago. Subsequent excavations on this site revealed that Neolithic Man had indeed inhabited the site, and quite substantial finds of potsherd, sea pebble, and used flints have been unearthed. These items are at present housed in the Gibraltar Museum and are increasing in number as excavations continue.

The principal Speleological activities in 1958 covered further archaeological excavations at Martin's Cave, some 600 feet above sea level, from which Neolithic and Palaeolithic artefacts continue to be unearthed. This Group are now members of the Cave Research Group of Great Britain, who on a visit to Gibraltar gave lectures and carried out biological explorations in the caves.

PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude 36° 7′ N and longitude 5° 21′ W and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and ½ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to the United Kingdom is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is ¾ of a mile wide and has a total area of 2¼ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into 2 main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand 2¼ feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

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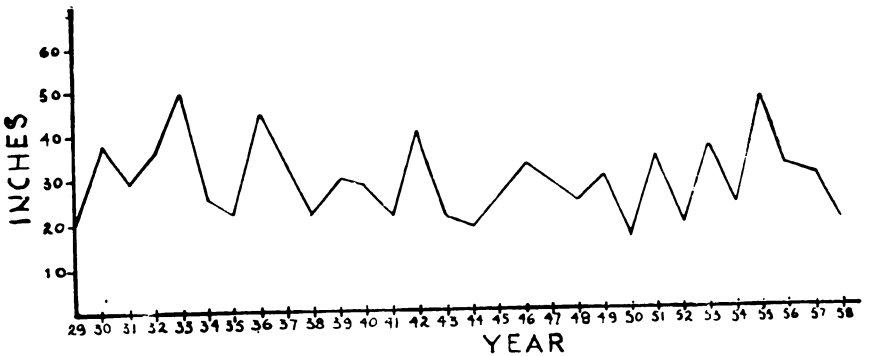
The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 54°F and 65°F respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F to 85°F respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, but, as shown in the following diagram, the actual fall is subject to considerable variation.



Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or **Iberis Gibraltarica,** being found nowhere else in Europe. Trees include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian Cyprus, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock, resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing

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is creating a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants. The total number of resident British civilians at the end of 1958 was estimated at 24,077 while the number of aliens was 1,560. In addition there are the floating population of tourists and visitors and the personnel of the three Armed Forces.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications. Tourists travelling from Europe to North Africa and vice versa find Gibraltar a convenient stopping-off place. The daily air service from the United Kingdom links up with a daily service to Tangier. Those travelling by sea may obtain passages to the United Kingdom, Italy, the U.S.A. and, on the Union Castle and Orient lines, to places on the Africa and Australia routes. Motorists may travel easily and economically to and from North Africa on the inter-continental car-ferry.

Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq bin Ziyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa bin Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land in the Iberian peninsula. The name, "Gibraltar," is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jabal Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jabal al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar

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of that time to a "club," wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong, the "Moorish Castle," the "Moorish Bath," defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam," but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raid.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

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An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in the U.K. and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Owing to the geographical position and natural limitations of Gibraltar, its economic progress depends to some extent on a number of external factors, the principal one being the commercial needs and demands of neighbouring countries. Within Gibraltar itself, however, progress has been, and continues to be made, chiefly in the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre. The activities in this field, which are described in more detail in Chapter 11 of Part II are combined with, and partly include, the Port Development Scheme which is designed to attract to Gibraltar even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. airport which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa.

Industrial development is necessarily restricted by limitations of space and natural resources but a fish and fruit canning factory has been established since the war and an area of ground at North Front has been allocated for the modernisation and expansion of other local industries such as coffee and tobacco processing.

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Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950 dated 3rd February, 1950 by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950 and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950 had also legislative powers but is now President of the Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex-officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of four unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time, but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950 consists of the Governor as President, the Speaker, three ex-officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and seven elected unofficial members. A Speaker was appointed on the 24th May, 1959. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council; this takes place at least every three years. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the

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consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measure if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

The new development during 1957, in a scheme initiated in 1954 whereby each elected and nominated member of the Legislative Council was closely associated with the work and policy of one Government Department, continued to function during 1958. Although not formally responsible to the Legislature for the policy or running of the Department, each member is now more intimately and personally concerned with these. Besides exercising general supervision and discussing policy with the Head of Department the members also answer questions in the House relating to their particular Department and join in the preparation of the annual and supplementary Estimates.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences,and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

Of the seven elected members now in the Council, four are members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and three are independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were made on the 10th October and 23rd April, 1958. All four persons nominated were unofficial members of the Legislative Council and re-appointments from the previous year.

The names of members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix XV.

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Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four Councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the other being appointed for a period of three years. Seven councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible, for instance, for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences, but hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 55 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

One person was prosecuted and convicted for possession of unjust weights.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C.	An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar, 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.
CONN, S.	Gibraltar in British Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century. Oxford University Press, 1942.
DRINKWATER, Col. J.	A History of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. New Edition. London, 1905. (This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar).
ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M.	An Ornament to the Almeida, being the story of the Gibraltar City Hall. Published by the authors and printed by Grosvenor Press, Portsmouth, 1950.
FRERE, Sir B. H. T.	Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
GARRATT, G. T.	Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. London, Cape, 1939.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The story of Gibraltar. London, Philip and Tacey, 1946.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The Gibraltarian. The origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704. Colombo, City Press, 1951.
KENYON, Major-General E. R.	Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.

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APPENDIX I

Civilian Population, 1958.

	Adults		Children under 15		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6,109	7,494	2,558	2,382	18,543
Other British . . .	1,111	1,961	1,242	1,220	5,534
Aliens	661	876	12	11	1,560
	7,881	10,331	3,812	3,613	25,637

Aliens Resident in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1958.

Argentinians 2; French 17; Italians 8; Moroccans 5; Portuguese 1; Cuban 1; U.S. Citizens 7; Swiss 1; Swedish 1; Israeli 1; Spaniards 1,456; Total:—1,560.

Comparative Civil Population for the Period 1956-1958 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1956	7363	9327	3464	3299	23443	638	950	19	14	1621	25064
1957	7308	9397	3606	3472	23783	672	920	17	11	1620	25403
1958	7220	9455	3800	3602	24077	661	876	12	11	1560	25637

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 13 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
4,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,460 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

Description	1956			1957			1958		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	33,625	2,595,317	—	21,129	1,999,434	—	18,497	2,368,372
II. Manufactured Goods .	—	24,225	3,334,447	—	30,018	3,984,232	—	32,468	4,560,716
III. Fuels . . .	—	45,246	429,382	—	41,757	497,968	—	19,525	319,900
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	517,887	2,395	2,033,871	534,676	2,592	2,585,033	557,960	2,866	2,676,494
	517,887	105,491	8,393,017	534,676	95,496	9,066,667	557,960	73,356	9,925,482

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS

(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1956			1957			1958		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
Wine	34,152	—	50,617	18,292	—	36,584	27,589	—	49,673
Malt	8,848	—	3,539	8,417	—	1,894	28,308	—	6,927
Rum	1,236	—	1,978	1,313	—	4,431	1,864	—	5,216
Gin	7,716	—	11,381	7,582	—	14,216	10,369	—	20,118
Whisky (U.K.)	29,204	—	63,519	33,564	—	100,692	47,096	—	141,891
Whisky (U.S.A.)	1,536	—	6,682	1,341	—	4,023	354	—	4,261
Whisky (Canadian)	17,219	—	43,047	16,604	—	49,812	30,556	—	59,625
Brandy	1,956	—	3,960	4,254	—	21,270	3,014	—	19,342
Cordials	3,162	—	9,486	2,925	—	10,969	4,298	—	19,764
Petroleum Products	—	418,000	3,151,000	—	470,105.00	3,750,000	—	262,040.00	1,997,000
Manufactured Tobacco	—	1.00	1,892	—	1.00	2,234	—	1.59	3,218
Chopped, Pressed & Packed Tobacco	—	198.00	49,908	—	112.68	53,004	—	129.60	57,964
Cigars	—	.33	1,376	—	.71	8,977	—	3.32	9,975
Cigarettes (U.K.)	—	51.37	83,912	—	49.00	73,812	—	78.65	146,832
Cigarettes (U.S.A.)	—	33.25	44,744	—	41.15	64,844	—	45.62	76,500
Cigarettes (Belgium)	—	.06	96	—	.22	231	—	.03	34
Cigarettes (Swiss)	—	.32	525	—	.35	647	—	.09	189
Cigarettes (Dutch)	—	—	—	—	2.79	2,097	—	1.84	2,021
Cigarettes (Cuban)	—	—	—	—	.23	892	—	.23	621
Coffee	—	433.14	117,711	—	246.70	68,352	—	774.90	208,075
Cigarettes (French)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.26	46
			£3,645,373			£4,268,981			2,829,292

APPENDIX V

Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment by Educational level.

At 31st December, 1958.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	15	1177	1200	2377	7	764	844	1608	NIL	—	—	—	1	98	—	98
Local Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools .	3	231	369	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	1408	1569	2977	7	764	844	1608	NIL	—	—	—	1	98	—	98

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APPENDIX VI

Teachers and Teacher Training.

TABLE I

Teachers in Schools and College classified by Qualifications.

At 31st December, 1958.

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								SECONDARY SCHOOLS								Technical and Vocational Schools and Colleges, other than Teacher Training						Post-Secondary and Teacher Training		Total	
	Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Approved Graduate or Equivalent																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Untrained .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	7	18	—	—	—	—	7	18	13	10	—	—	—	—	13	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Untrained .	9	53	—	—	—	—	9	53	11	19	—	—	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

Teacher Training.

Year 1958.

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1958			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
Two-Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)	Three	3	5	8	5	11	16	6	100%
Ministry of Education (i) National Diploma in Design	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) Art Teacher's Certificate	One	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Totals		3	5	8	6	11	16	6	100%

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Appendix VIII

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses.

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technical and Dockyard School	98	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98

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APPENDIX X

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS. 1958.

	Adults	Juveniles
Discharges	82	—
Convictions ...	680	1

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	Order made without proceeding to Conviction
—	61	—	610	10

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Appendix VIII

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses.

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technical and Dockyard School	98	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98

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TABLE II.

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

YEAR ENDING 31.12.58.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES					NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.																									
						Total				Imprisonment.				Corporal Punishment.				Fine.				Persons awaiting Trial				Otherwise disposed of			
								Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by the Armed Services.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Traffic Ordinance ..	560	511	23	17	9	445	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	40	—	—	17	—	—	—	23	—	—	—		
Against Township Ordinance	28	25	1	—	2	25	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
Against Liquor Ordinance ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other offences	105	75	16	—	15	64	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—		
Total ..	695	611	42	17	26	536	53	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456	51	—	—	17	—	—	—	43	—	—	—		

NOTE: The column 'Dealt with by the Armed Services' refers to members of the Armed Forces handed over by Police after investigations for offences committed on board H.M. Ships, in Services Area and Trivial Civil Offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.

TRAFFIC. In addition to the cases recorded above, 706 Offenders received written warnings from the Police.

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APPENDIX XII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1956	1	12	118	131
1957	8	12	123	138
1958	1	8	119	128

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APPENDIX XIII

PRISON STATISTICS, 1958

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for Imprisonment				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions								
	Total number of persons committed during year	For debt	For safe custody (subsequently discharged, including lunatics)	For imprisonment	18 months and over	12 months and less than 18 months	6 months and less than 12 months	3 months and less than 6 months	1 month and less than 3 months	Under 1 month	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three	Daily average in Prison	Daily average on Sick List	Admissions to Hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
Men	66	2	11	53	1	5	5	7	27	8	9	5	1	16	9.37	.15	5	—	—
Women	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	.11	.11	1	—	—
Juveniles — Boys ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	.54	.03	1	—	—
Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	69	2	11	56	1	5	7	7	28	8	11	5	1	17	10.02	.29	7	—	—

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APPENDIX XIV

Prison Statistics

(a) Population

In custody on 31.12.57	*Receptions during* 1958.	*Discharges during* 1958.	*In custody on* 31.12.58
1	69	59	11

(b) Daily Averages

Total Daily Average	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*	*Convicted Females*
10.02	1.79	8.12	.11

(c) Religions

Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scotland*	*Presbyterian*	*Jewish*	*Total*
42	20	4	1	2	69

(d) Age Groups

Under 16 *years*	16 *years to* 20 *years*	20 *years to* 25 *years*	25 *years to* 50 *years*	*Over* 50 *years*	*Total*
2	17	19	24	7	69

(e) Nationalities

British (Gibraltarians)	36
British (U.K.)	21
Maltese	2
Spanish	9
Eirean	1
	69

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The City Council improves the roads.

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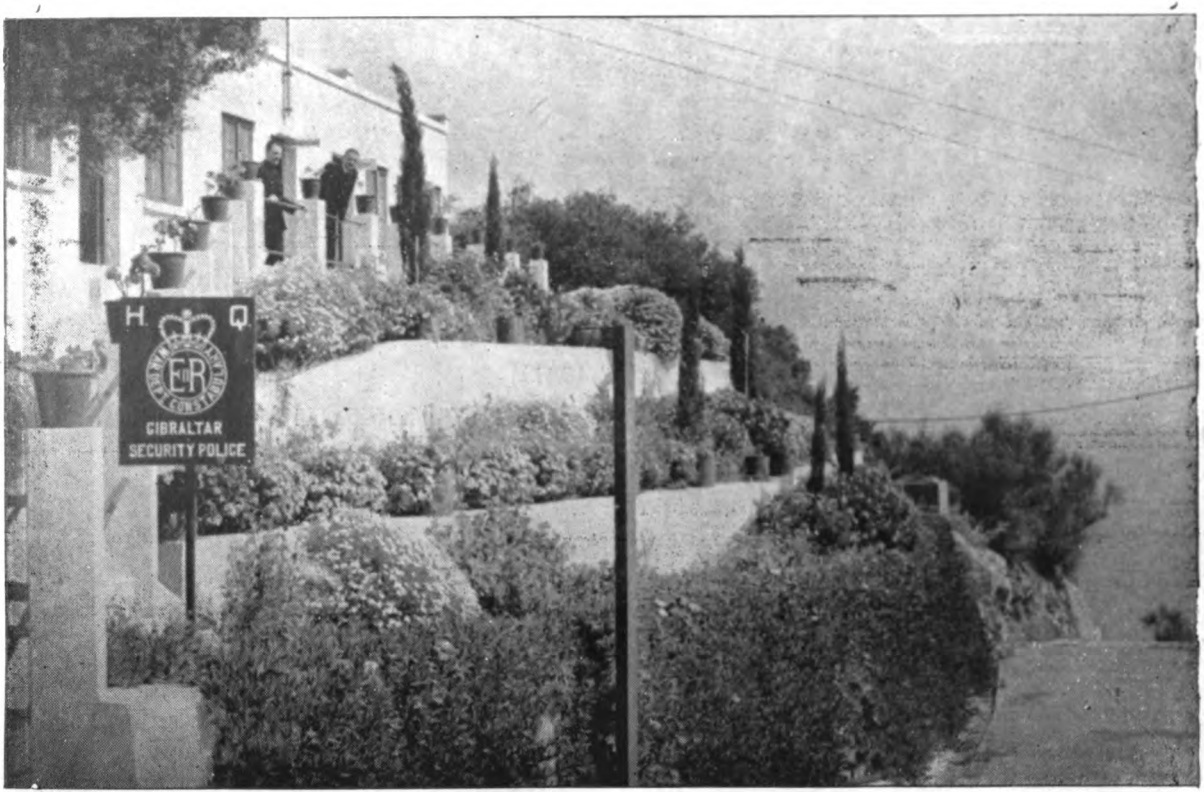

A beauty spot on the Upper Rock -- the garden at a Security Police Post.

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APPENDIX XV

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President:	The **Governor.**
Ex-officio Members:	The Deputy Fortress Commander (Brigadier J. F. Snow, C.B.E.)
	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (C. J. Gomez, Esq., M.B.E.)
Unofficial Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P,
	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

Legislative Council

President:	The Governor.
Speaker:	Major J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.
Ex-officio Members:	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (W. G. Bryce, Esq., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (C. J. Gomez, Esq., M.B.E.)
Elected Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P,
	A. J. Risso, Esq.
	A. W. Serfaty, Esq., O.B.E., J,P,
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
	A. P. Montegriffo, Esq.
	E. M. Russo, Esq.
Nominated Members:	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	Major J. M. E. Gareze, J.P.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1959

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A map will be found facing the last page.

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Rosia Bay and the Straits of Gibraltar.

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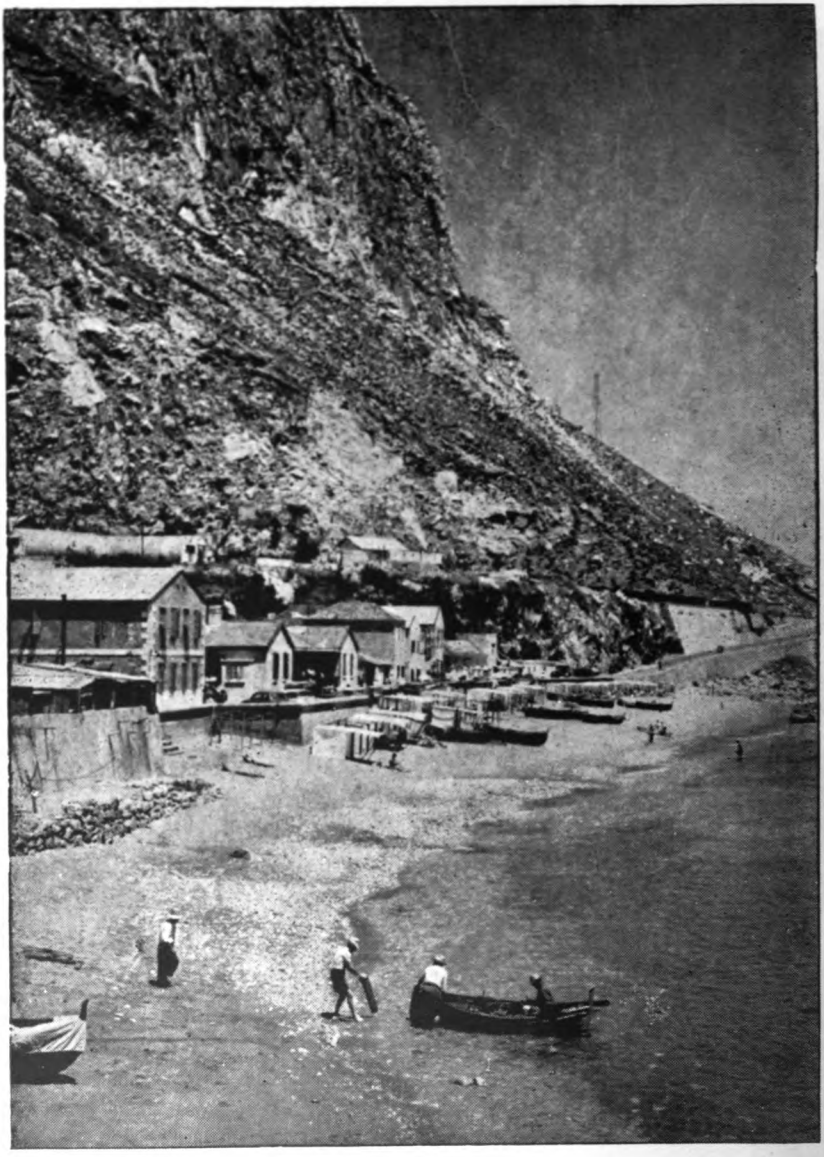

Catalan Bay Village.

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Part I.

GENERAL REVIEW.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal came to Gibraltar in February on a two-weeks private visit as the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies paid a short visit to Gibraltar in January, his second during his term of office. During the visit, Mr. Lennox-Boyd held discussions with members of the Legislature on current problems.

Following the discussions with the Secretary of State in January, some important constitutional developments were announced in July. The life of the Legislative Council was extended from 3 to 5 years, provision was made for the appointment of a Chief Member and the functions of Members associated with Government Departments were defined.

An election for the Legislative Council was held in September. The poll was the heaviest on record and resulted in the election of 3 members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, 3 Independents and one member of the Gibraltar Branch of the Transport and General Workers Union. The Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P., leader of the A.A.C.R. and Mayor of Gibraltar, was appointed Chief Member.

The City Council also held their triennial election in December. This was uncontested and resulted in five seats continuing to be held by the A.A.C.R. and two by independents.

The new Air Terminal building commenced in 1958 was completed in April and was opened by Lady Keightley at a ceremony held at the Airport which was attended by Lord Douglas of Kirkleside, Chairman of British European Airways. The Terminal, a comfortable, efficient and attractive building, has proved to be a most successful and welcome amenity for the large numbers of people visiting Gibraltar by air.

The Port Development Scheme came into operation at midnight on the 31st December. Financed by a grant of £300,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and by an allocation of £200,000 from the Colony's General Revenue, the Scheme provides facilities for the supply of oil and water and the discharge of cargo on the quayside, portions of the North and Detached Moles having been let to the Government by the Admiralty for commercial development. The necessary roads, shore installations and buildings have been provided and work continues on the construction of two 1-million gallon reservoirs and a 10 acre catchment area which will increase the supply of water available for shipping.

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Work was commenced during the year on the construction by the City Council of a new electricity generating station. The station is designed to produce 12,500 KW and an important by-product may, it is hoped, be the distillation of fresh water by a new flash evaporation system. It is reported that up to 70,000 gallons per day can be distilled under this system when required.

The first general wage claim to be submitted through the Joint Industrial Council established in 1958 was tabled by the Employees' Side in October. The main object of the claim was to improve the standard of living of all industrial workers employed by the five Official Employers in Gibraltar. Negotiations between the two sides of the Council were in progress at the end of the year. Unemployment among British subjects continued to be negligible. The Cost of Living continued stable during the year, the average figure on the Index of Retail Prices being 114 compared with 113 in 1958. This is based on a datum of 100 in January, 1954.

1959 saw the introduction of the Government's new Rent Differential Scheme under the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance. The Ordinance was designed to provide a more realistic and up-to-date form of rent restriction, while the object of the Differential Scheme was to implement the Government's policy that the tenant and not the house should be subsidised. A Rent Tribunal was appointed to deal with appeals from tenants and landlords.

A team of medical, surgical and architectural experts from the Nuffield Trust visited Gibraltar in September, at the invitation of the Colonial Government, to consider and advise on a Master Plan for the hospitals which had been prepared by the local Board of Visitors. Their report, which generally endorses the Master Plan and contains a number of important and far-reaching recommendations, was under consideration at the end of the year.

All sections of the community concerned with tourism continued their efforts to foster this important industry. Work continued on the construction of three new hotels while proposals for the construction of an Entertainment Centre, which will include facilities for gambling, were still the subject of negotiations. The Tourism Committee disclosed its plans for holding an "Arts Week" and "Week of the Sea" in the Spring and Autumn of 1960. The Arts Week programme is to include an International Film Festival, music and drama, painting, pottery and photography exhibitions and sporting events, while the Week of the Sea will comprise an international angling festival and sailing, rowing, water-polo and water ski-ing competitions.

In its annual report the Chamber of Commerce reported that "in spite of the level of imports having been slightly lower than in the previous two years" it had been "a year of satisfactory trading".

A sad event which occurred during the year was the death in Gibraltar of General Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.C.B., M.C., who was Governor of Gibraltar from 1947 to 1952. The people of Gibraltar showed their affection and respect for their former Governor by attending the funeral and lining the route in large numbers.

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PART II.

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of a number of Spanish political refugees. In 1940, the civilian population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all 15,373 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

Under the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order, only Gibraltarians have a right of residence in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British Subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A Gibraltarian is defined as follows:—

" 'Gibraltarian' means every person who, being a British Subject—

(a) was born in Gibraltar on or before the 30th day of June, 1925; or
(b) whose name is inserted in the Register of Gibraltarians; or
(c) is the legitimate child of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) above; or
(d) is the descendant by legitimate male descent of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) or (c) above and whose father or paternal grandfather was born in Gibraltar;
(e) is the wife or widow of a Gibraltarian as hereinbefore defined."

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

The number of births was 550 in 1959 compared with 600 in 1958. The corresponding birth rates were 21.36 in 1959 and 23.40 in 1958. (For infant and maternal mortality see page 28).

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The number of deaths in 1959 was 231 compared with 219 in 1958, the death rate per thousand of the total population being 8.98 compared with 8.54 in 1958.

The estimated population at the end of 1959 was 25,721 compared with 25,637 at the end of 1958.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

Employment

The resident working population remains considerably less than that required to meet labour demands in the Colony. In consequence, approximately two-thirds of the labour force consists of non-domiciled workers almost all of whom live in the neighbouring Spanish territory and enter Gibraltar daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. There is no labour movement from Gibraltar to Spain.

Manpower figures are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year. The number of persons insured at the end of 1959 was 16,401, a decrease of 766 on the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of this labour force by nationality and sex at the end of each of the last six years :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957*	1958*	1959*
British men	5051	4987	4476	4745	4518	4385
British women	1359	1157	1228	1302	1253	1238
Alien men	8290	8146	8414	8116	7847	7244
Alien women†	4498	4132	3944	3711	3549	3534
	19198	18422	18362	17874	17167	16401

†These figures include about 900 living-in domestic servants.

*These figures include insured persons registered as unemployed —310 at end of 1957, 297 at end of 1958 and 94 at end of 1959.

It is probable that in addition to the number shown there are some 1300 British men and women who are self-employed or are engaged in non-manual occupations and who are earning more than £500 a year.

There was a net fall in the insured labour force during the year of 736 males and 30 females, a total of 766. This was the outcome of the loss of 1556 who ceased employment, (1034 men and 522 women) offset in some measure by the entry into employment of 790 new

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workers, (298 men and 492 women). The 1556 who left comprised 90 men and 251 women from the resident Gibraltarian population, 44 alien men and 271 alien women.

Apart from the normal wastage of the Gibraltarian insured population due to retirement, death, the marriage of women workers and promotion to rates of remuneration above the upper wage limit of £500 per annum, there was apparently a net loss on migration which was greater than in previous years.

The loss of alien workers was almost entirely due to normal wastage which owing to an almost complete embargo by the Spanish authorities on the issue of new frontier workers' passes, could not be replaced from neighbouring Spain. Numerically small but nevertheless of some significance has been the loss of skilled alien artisans in the 25-40 age bracket by drift to France and Belgium under various migration schemes sponsored by the Spanish Government. Although these schemes apparently offer more attractive conditions the return to the Campo Area of some of those who emigrated has been noted. In a few rare cases alien engineering workers have moved to Northern Spain where there is great demand for such skilled workers and the inducement of double the normal Spanish rates of pay for the job.

The entry of new Gibraltarian workers to insured employment had been adversely affected during the past four years by the abnormally low birth rate during 1941-44 when families were separated by the wartime evacuation. There was a net loss of about 60 male juveniles on this account. In these circumstances it has been encouraging to note that the numbers of Gibraltarian women and girls in employment have been maintained.

The accretion of aliens to the labour force has been almost entirely due to the engagement of Portuguese, Moroccans and Spaniards living in Tangier for short term employment as skilled building operatives, as waiters and cooks in the hotel and catering trade and as female domestic servants.

The decrease in the labour force was borne almost entirely by the Imperial Government Departments and the building and civil engineering contracting industry.

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and apart from small coffee and tobacco processing industries the main source of employment other than with the official employers continued to be the wholesale and retail distributive trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services, the building industry and private domestic service.

Wages & Conditions of Employment

The wages and other conditions of service of industrial workers employed by the Official Employers, who together employ some 46% of the total labour force, have been coordinated since 1947 by a consultative committee on which each employer has been represented and an agreed uniform basic wage structure has been evolved which consists of basic minima and maxima for each grade plus a flat-rate cost of living allowance. The cost of living allowance is 48/- per week for

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British workers, who in the main are resident within the Colony, and 24/- per week (30/- in the case of the City Council) for alien workers, who with few exceptions are frontier workers resident in Spain.

The minimum basic weekly wage payable to unskilled male workers at the end of 1959 was 62/-, for a building trade artisan 81/-, and for an engineering trade artisan 90/- per week plus COLA in each case. The rates payable to women were generally two-thirds of the male rate inclusive of COLA in comparable grades.

Juvenile workers receive a basic rate for age with a proportionate cost of living allowance while apprentices are paid in a scale with annual increments. Overtime in official employment is paid at time and a half on the gross rate (i.e. including COLA) for work on weekdays and double time on Sundays and in most cases in respect of work done between midnight and 6 a.m. Work on public holidays was paid at time and a half plus holiday pay.

The Official Employers Joint Industrial Council covers this field of industry thus formally associating representatives of the workers with the machinery concerned with their wages and conditions of service.

For the clerical grades there is a co-ordinating Committee covering Colonial Government and City Council staff while the three Imperial Government Departments have a standard structure and conditions which do not differ materially, as far as the rates in the general clerical grades are concerned, from those of the Colonial Government and the City Council as will be seen from the table below :—

Col. Government	City Council	
Clerk Grade II	—	£240 if under 20 yrs; £336 x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420.
	Clerk Grade III	Entry under 20—£240 x £40 to £360 x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420. Entry over 20—£336 for two years x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420.
Clerk Grade I	Clerk Grade II	£495 x £15 to £615 per annum.
Clerk—Special Grade	Clerk Grade I	£636 x £18 to £672 per annum
Chief Clerk	Chief Clerk	£650 x £20 to £750 per annum.
Service Departments		
Local Clerk—Grade II	76/- per week at age 17 rising to 127/- at age of 20 x 4/- to 151/- x 5/- to 186/- x 3/- to 189/- per week.	
Local Clerk—Grade I	£500 x £15 to £590 x £20 to £610 per annum.	
Departmental Civilian Officer	£680 x £20 to £800 per annum.	

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In the field of private employment the only statutory regulation is for omnibus drivers and conductors: the rates were 110/- per 48-hour week for conductor-drivers, 88/- per week for drivers and 72/- per week for conductors.

The rates actually paid in the case of the majority of such workers however were in the main higher than the statutory rates i.e. 110/- for conductor-drivers, 100/- for drivers and 80/- for conductors.

Formal collective agreements govern the conditions of casual workers employed at the commercial wharves in stevedoring and coal-handling under which, inter alia, they are assured a basic rate of 23/- per 8-hour shift. Collective agreements also govern the conditions of two small groups of workers, the passenger attendants at the commercial wharf and the civilian personnel employed in aircraft servicing and maintenance at the airport.

In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building contracting industry, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour, and the staff of a bottling factory, in all of which there is a predominantly alien labour force, the employment conditions observed resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of alien workers not associated in registered trade unions who were elected for the purpose by their fellows. The wage rates in all these cases are generally similar to those paid to alien workers in official employment.

The wage rates in the remaining groups remained substantially unchanged throughout the year.

The trend in private industry towards parity with the rates paid to alien workers by the official employers continued.

Fair Wages Clauses are included in all Government contracts involving the employment of workers.

Hours of Work

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers continued to work a 44-hour 5-day week but in private industry, although a number of employers have adopted the 44-hour-week over 5 or 5½ days, a 47 to 50-hour-week spread over 5½ or 6 days is usual.

The Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work in the case of young persons employed in shops and warehouses for whom a weekly limit of 48 hours inclusive of the prescribed minimum meal break is enforced. An Order issued under this Ordinance also prescribes closing hours for shops which, save for certain exceptions, must be closed to the public between 1 and 3 p.m. and after 8 p.m. daily except for an early closing day on either Wednesday or Saturday, when shops must be closed at 1 p.m., and on Fridays when they may remain open until 9 p.m. This tends to limit the normal working week of shop assistants to some 48 hours weekly and in many cases the normal working week is in fact shorter than this.

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Night Work

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts were worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. Only in the hospital services is there regular night work for women. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance which applies International Conventions Nos. 4 and 6.

Rest Days

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. Industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers are conditioned to a 5-day week and therefore have a 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A 5½ day week is usual in private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have 1½ rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the terms of the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on a week-day in every week and do not work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments including petrol filling stations, bakers and confectioners, newsagents and sweet shops, and theatres and cinemas. In all these, arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off.

There is no common practice with regard to a weekly rest day in the Road Passenger Transport industry but the normal weekly hours are 48 and overtime is limited.

Holidays

The Conditions of Employment (Annual & Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday of one and two-thirds working weeks, or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year, paid at the worker's normal rate of remuneration. Provision is made under the Order for the payment of accrued holiday pay to a worker whose employment has terminated. This covers any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of services in the preceding year which he has not taken, and also covers any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year. The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of 6 public holidays in the year. No contract granting holiday conditions superior to those prescribed is prejudiced by the Order. The main excepted classes are domestic servants and Crown employees who are not covered by the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance.

The Official Employers, including the Service Departments, observed 8½ days as public holidays and industrial workers in their employment are allowed a minimum of 8 days annual holiday at full pay for workers on a 5 day week and 10 days for 5½ day or 6 day workers with an additional 2 days in each case after 3 years' service.

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Apprenticeship Schemes

A long-standing and successful apprenticeship scheme which included education at a technical school and which for many years produced a supply of skilled engineering and shipbuilding artisans for H.M. Dockyard has been developed into a wider scheme of apprenticeship embracing all the official employment departments.

The scheme, which is supervised by the Official Employers Apprentices Board, covers apprenticeship in the various departments of the Imperial, Colonial and Municipal Authorities and under it apprentices are recruited for 20 different trades through a common entrance examination and under a common form of indenture. In addition to practical training at their various workplaces all these apprentices received technical education at the technical school which is now run jointly by H.M. Dockyard and the Colonial Government.

31 apprentices were taken on under this scheme during 1959 and at the end of the year there was a total of 122 apprentices under training.

A private marine engineering firm is also developing a system of indentured apprenticeship and has 6 apprentices under training.

Because of the low birth rate during the period of war-time evacuation only a relatively small number of young persons entered the employment field during the past three years and this has adversely affected the recruitment of apprentices.

Cost of Living

The official index of retail prices is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6.0.5d. per week, the average wage at the base date in January, 1954. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows:—

Group	*Proportion of total family expenditure at base date*
1. Foodstuffs	589
2. Clothing	083
3. Fuel, Light and Water	058
4. Rent	060
5. Household Durable Goods	017
6. Miscellaneous Goods	028
7. Services	107
8. Drink & Tobacco	058
	1,000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups, and separate indices for each group, are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except for the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

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The level of the index was fairly constant at an average of 114.64, the difference between the highest and lowest indices being only 1.37 pts. This compares with the figure for October, 1958 of 113.70 and the average for 1958 of 112.93.

The Official Indices of Retail Prices during 1959 were as follows:—

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	Household durable goods	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Drink & Tobacco	General I.R.P
Jan.	116.01	106.86	121.01	104.41	102.36	107.5	122.15	120.83	115.
Feb.	116.02								
Mar.	116.50								
Apr.	115.12	102.12	121.01	104.41	100.99	107.04	122.15	120.83	114.
May	115.40								
Jun.	117.46								
Jul.	114.32	102.67	121.01	104.41	102.25	106.75	122.15	120.83	113.
Aug.	113.07								
Sep.	113.49								
Oct.	113.07	102.55	121.01	120.57	100.55	108.96	127.12	124.39	114.
Nov.	115.44								
Dec.	117.17								

Safety, Health and Welfare

A Factories Ordinance, based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts, lays down standards similar to those in the United Kingdom. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, woodworking machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates etc. There is a slow but continued increase in the standard of compliance and a very encouraging continuing decrease in the incidence of industrial accidents. No fatal accidents occurred during the year.

Trade Unions

The legal status of employers' and workers' associations is defined by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (Cap. 128 of the 1950 Edition of the Laws) which provides for the compulsory registration of Trade Unions and for the appointment of a Registrar. This legislation is based on the model Trade Union Ordinance for the Colonies.

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The Director of Labour & Social Security is the appointed Registrar.

The organisation of registered Trade Unions generally follows the United Kingdom practice. Nine of the fifteen associations of workers registered are branches of unions with head offices in the United Kingdom which are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the I.C.F.T.U.

The organisation of the remaining six unions of local origin conforms to the United Kingdom pattern. Among these is the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour (the largest of all the unions) which is affiliated to the I.C.F.T.U. and benefits from contacts with the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and related workers' educational bodies.

The total declared membership of the Unions which are representative of workers as at 31st December, 1959, was 4460.

There is an active Trades Council recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress which is constituted by nine of the unions of workers and collectively represents some two-thirds of the total trade union membership.

Joint Consultation

In addition to the Joint Industrial Council covering the British workers employed by the five official employers, there is also a successful Works Council covering industrial workers in the Colonial Government Lands & Works Department. Two Joint Councils on the Whitley model cover the salaries and conditions of the established staffs of the Colonial Government and the City Council respectively while there is a special three-tier Council giving similar cover to the Civil Police Force. A number of departmental Whitley Councils on the U.K. pattern cater for departmental matters in the service of the Colonial Government, H.M. Dockyard and the War Department.

Trade Disputes

There were relatively few trade disputes during the year and the number of man shifts lost was insignificant. A dispute between the Transport & General Workers Union and the Gibraltar Taxi Association concerning representation of the Association on board passenger liners was taken to arbitration early in the year and so enjoyed the distinction of being the first dispute to be arbitrated under the Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance.

The arbitrator found that because of a provision of the law prohibiting touting for taxis, it was doubtful whether the Gbraltar Taxi Association's representative was acting legally. For this reason he made no award under his terms of reference but he did express approval for a compromise solution suggested by the Taxi Association that in accordance with their relative strength of taxi driver membership the two parties should send representatives on board passen-

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ger ships in the ratio of seven by the Taxi Association to one by the Transport & General Workers Union. The Workers Union did not accept this suggestion and indicated that they would not send a representative to any of the ships. The Taxi Association proceeded to appoint their representative and the dispute then died down but when the representative resigned in September the Transport & General Workers Union minority raised all the old issues again and the dispute was still unsettled at the end of the year.

There was a minor dispute in a civil engineering contracting firm employed on separate contracts by two Government Departments whose directly employed labour share the same sites. This arose over differential treatment in respect of work on Whit Monday which was observed as a holiday by the employing departments but not by the Contractor on grounds that it was not covered by the Conditions of Employment (Annual & Public Holidays) Order. The matter was resolved satisfactorily under the Fair Wages Clause procedure.

In November a large proportion of the junior nursing staff of the Medical Department organised under the Transport and General Workers Union, collectively gave one month's notice of termination of service in protest against delays in improving wages and other conditions of service. Subsequently at various times before expiration of the notice all the persons concerned were given leave to withdraw their notices.

There was one significant dispute at the Docks during the year. Labour was withdrawn in an unofficial strike on five days in April in order to press a claim for improved conditions which had been under negotiation for some months. The Transport & General Workers Union organiser secured a return to work and negotiations were continued but subsequently adjourned pending the outcome of the deliberations for constitution of a Dock Labour Board and introduction of a measure of decasualisation.

Employment Policy

The Government has adopted a policy of priority of opportunity for employment to residents of Gibraltar and, because of the small size of the Colony, has restricted the number of persons who may enter the Colony or become resident in it for the purpose of taking up employment. This is principally effected through the Control of Employment Ordinance which requires permission to be obtained for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar in jobs of which the earnings are less than £750 per annum. The Ordinance is operated by the Employment Exchange in addition to its function of providing the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Youth Employment

There is a Youth Employment Service operated by the Labour Officer who is also Secretary of the Youth Employment Committee. The service provided caters for persons between the ages of 15 and 18 and collects information about opportunities for employment in Gibraltar and elsewhere. The Youth Employment Officer visits

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schools to interview children and to talk to their teachers. By keeping in contact with the young people when they leave school, he endeavours to find for them the employment most suitable to their capabilities. His duties include the giving of talks during the last term in school and arranging for talks to be given by employers' representatives. "Open evenings" are held periodically for young persons who have been placed in employment to come and discuss their problems.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Trade continued to maintain a high level. Most heads of Revenue exceeded the estimate and the value of imports was maintained at the same high level as the previous year.

The five year housing programme ending in the year 1959/60 continued its progress as well as the Port Development Scheme which is aimed at increasing the amenities in view of the competition offered by neighouring ports.

One-third of the expenditure on the housing scheme and three-fifths of the expenditure on the Port Development Scheme is being met out of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £1,480,610, exceeding the estimate by £10,160. Excesses amounting to £10,737 under Customs, £7,216 under Estate Duties, £23,147 under Income Tax, £10,270 under Contributions by Service Departments towards the education of Services children and £2,698 under Rents were partly counteracted by decreases of £47,186 under grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in respect of Housing and Port Development Schemes.

Expenditure amounted to £1,592,445, made up as follows:—

Recurrent	£1,101,792
Non-Recurrent	490,653
	£1,592,445

representing a decrease of £131,123 on the estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £103,930.

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REVENUE

		1958	1959
I.	Customs	£533,235	£523,737
II.	Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	30,311	25,028
III.	Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	272,625	205,195
IV.	Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	137,792	160,383
V.	Post Office and Telegraph	71,286	71,174
VI.	Rents of Govt. Properties	111,152	115,698
VII.	Interest	32,242	32,516
VIII.	Lottery	108,538	118,503
IX.	Miscellaneous Receipts	38,319	40,383
X.	Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	8,580	5,580
XI.	Colonial Development & Welfare	94,522	182,413
XII.	Other Development Revenue	24,634	—
		£1,463,236	£1,480,610

EXPENDITURE

	1958	1959
Social Services (including resettlement, Rehousing and Town Planning)	£625,547	£750,133
Public Works	319,201	358,239
Administration	62,917	64,559
Justice	146,765	140,507
Public Services (revenue earning)	107,754	109,871
Pensions	62,214	58,682
Miscellaneous	103,455	110,454
Contribution to Improvements and Development Fund	25,000	—
	£1,452,853	£1,592,445

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1959.

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Liabilities

Drafts and Remittances	£ 9,975
Deposits	107,276
Special Funds	2,933,907
General Revenue Balance	755,223
	£3,806,381

Assets

Cash	£ 16,327
Joint Consolidated Fund	66,000
Investments	3,715,223
Advances	8,831
	£3,806,381

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony at the end of the year consisted of the following:

3% Debenture Loan 1967/72	£1,000,000
5% Debenture Loan 1967/72	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970/75	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	125,000
	£1,775,000

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war time interest free loan of £108.10.0. at the end of 1959.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1959 were:

Customs	£ 523,737
Estate Duties	30,217
Stamp Duties	6,506
Licences	13,872
Income Tax	153,147

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £118,503 in 1959.

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Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs, in force during the year 1958/59, were:—

Earned Income Relief — One fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance — £400. Wife £150.

Children — £75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£75 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1958/59 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were:

For every pound of	*Rate in the £* s.	d.
First £ 500 of taxable income	—	6
Next £ 750 „ „ „	1	—
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder	4	—

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of

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Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty :—

	Full Rate		Preferential Rate	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1	7	1	4
Motor Spirits, per gallon		9		9
Whisky in casks, per gallon	53	0	51	0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	35	0	26	0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon	37	0	27	0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Rum in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon ...	60	0	51	0
Gin in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	25% ad valorem		20% ad valorem	
Cigarettes, per lb.	1	6	1	0
(plus 2/6d. per 100 cigarettes).				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Other Manufactured Tobacco per lb.	7	4	6	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco per lb. ...		10		9
Wines per gallon				
(a) Still				
(i) in bottles	10	6	4	6
(ii) in casks or other containers ...	3	4	1	4
(b) Sparkling	18	0	8	0
Coffee				
(a) Raw, per lb.		2		2
(b) Processed, per lb.		3		3
(c) Soluble per ¼ lb. tin		1		1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 1/4d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts Motor Vehicles, accessories and spare parts Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms Razor Blades Watches and Clocks	8⅓% ad valorem

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

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Estate Duty.

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% of an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1958 and 1959.

REVENUE

	1958 £	1959 £
General Rate Account	277,686	295,037
Sanitary Water Service	38,771	36,725
Potable Water Service	56,863	64,542
Gas Department	74,599	63,908
Electricity Department	197,045	226,979
Telephone Service	27,259	35,274
	672,223	722,465

EXPENDITURE

General Rate Account	246,265	272,615
Sanitary Water Service	39,447	40,581
Potable Water Service	53,155	64,706
Gas Department	97,582	72,733
Electricity Department	205,567	218,132
Telephone Service	25,139	32,905
	667,155	701,672

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender for the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s./- denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,227,447 on the 31st December, 1959.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier D'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

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The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £996,539 at the end of 1959.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus	⅛% of value
Mail Transfers:	Cost of postage plus	¼% of value
Demand Transfers:	First £5	8d.
	£5—£10	1.0d.
	£10—£30	1.6d.
	Over £30	¼%

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1959 amounted to £6,771,726 divided into £4,800,940 Manufactured Goods and £1,970,786 Foodstuffs. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

Most goods may now be imported under Open General Licence. Specific Import Licences are, however, required for goods originating in Japan and also for a few items of essential foodstuffs as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol. Most goods originating in the dollar area were placed under Open General Licence during the period under review.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow the importation of a great variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating principally in the sterling area and in the transferable account countries.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

EXPORTS

Exports from Gibraltar may be considered negligible. The existing export trade can be classified as re-exports effected by alien workmen, of whom about 8,600 enter and leave the City daily, by the crews of Naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists who land on regular excursions.

The channels of "invisible exports" are provided by the supply of ships' stores, provisions for the Armed Forces and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

Tables showing the estimated tonnage and value of Imports and Exports during 1959 are to be found in Appendices III and IV.

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Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory, which started operations in 1950, has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships.

The factory has been working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field—from fruit pulp to eau-de-cologne, and from jam to shampoo—have been put into operation. This has resulted in a number of women being employed intermittently throughout the year.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Director of Education is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Gibraltar Education Ordinance (1950), for the control of the Department of Education, and for the general progress and development of the educational system. In this he is assisted by a Board of Education, of which he is chairman, composed of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, the Dean of the Anglican Cathedral, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community, three Command Education Officers and six members of the public nominated by the Governor in consultation with His Lordship the Bishop. The Director is also in close consultation with the Legislative Council Member for Education.

Education between the ages of five and fifteen years is compulsory. Provision is made in the Ordinance for the future extension of the upper age limit, should it become desirable or necessary. In schools provided by Government education is free, although the three Services pay a per capita grant to Government to help defray the expenses of the education of children of service personnel. There are private schools for children of all ages on a fee-paying basis.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1959 was £116,092 (i.e. £110,232 recurrent and £5,860 non recurrent). The per capita expenditure was approximately £29.

The Director of Education is responsible for the formal inspection of schools. This is carried out twice during the year, once from the academic and teaching point of view and the second to review the needs of schools with regard to accommodation, staffing, repairs, furniture and equipment.

Inspection of buildings has shown a number of defects which have been referred to Lands and Works Department. Old and unsuitable furniture is gradually being replaced by modern desks and

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chairs though it will take some time to renew them all.

It is obvious that there is need for more qualified teachers and scholarships are provided in order to send six teachers per annum to the U.K. for training in various teacher-training colleges. Of these, St. Mary's, Strawberry Hill, London, for men and Digby Stuart, Roehampton, for women have been very helpful with a generous allocation of places. Wastage due to marriage makes it difficult to increase the percentage of trained women teachers.

The enrolment figures in Government and private schools have, on the whole, shewn a steady increase.

A further expansion is foreshadowed for 1960 and there will also be a considerable re-distribution of population due to the government housing scheme. This will affect infant and primary schooling in the northern district. Plans are already in hand to deal with the situation.

The opening during the year of the new section of St. Anne's School has not only helped to relieve congestion but has given staff and pupils a considerable increase in morale.

The curriculum in all schools is based on that of the United Kingdom. There are, however, difficulties in reaching a similar standard and despite excellent efforts by the staff, there is room for considerable improvement. This is particularly the case in the teaching of English.

A total of 46 candidates from Government schools sat for the English Language test in the General Certificate of Education Examination but only 20, or 48%, were successful. Out of 15 private entries only 2 were successful.

Much heart-searching goes on with regard to the Secondary Selection Test at the age of eleven, more popularly called the "11+". The examination is designed to direct a child into the type of secondary education from which he will derive the greatest benefit and at the same time to make the best use of the educational facilities. That the selection is, in the great majority of cases, an accurate one is borne out by the results of the subsequent re-selection test at thirteen years. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that but for the necessity of cutting the present day educational coat to suit the cloth available, these examinations would tend to disappear. Indeed they have been dispensed with, where school places and adequate staff are available in sufficient quality and quantity.

A further objection to this test is that many local children enter school at five years of age knowing little or no English. By the time they reach the Junior school at the age of 8 years their English is fair only. Yet three years later they are subjected to a test which demands a high standard of English. Local children are therefore placed at a disadvantage and it is remarkable that so many do well.

The Technical School provides secondary education leading to apprenticeship in H.M. Dockyard, City Council, R.E.M.E. and Government Service. In addition the staff have undertaken the preparation of Grammar School boys for chemistry and mathematics at the advanced level of G.C.E.

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Entry to the Commercial School is still very popular. The two-year course in the basic commercial subjects is producing excellent material for the offices of Government and private firms.

There are four Secondary schools with curricula based on those of British Secondary Modern Schools. It should be realised that these schools are providing a secondary education which will equip the child to take his or her place as a useful member of society. Most of them do so. The difficulty is that in these schools there are a number of children who should be in a special school. They are a disturbing element in class, a brake on the progress of the brighter children and often a bad example in more ways than one. The outlook and standing of the secondary schools would be greatly improved if the establishment of a special school could be achieved. Up to now none of the pupils of these schools has been presented for G.C.E. but it is hoped to do so, in one school at least, in a year or so.

Woodwork is taught in both the boys' secondary schools while the girls at St. Joseph's and St. Margaret's schools attend the Rosia Centre for child care, house-craft, cookery, and needlework. The standard of work at the Centre is exceptionally high in all branches of domestic work. Art, folk-dancing and music are included in the curriculum of most schools. There has been a welcome increase in the number of girls from these schools who wish to take the pre-nursing classes.

There are no institutions of higher education. No facilities are available locally for the training of teachers, although the Department gives pre-training courses.

Opportunities for further education are at present confined to evening classes which provide courses in Art, Pottery, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, English, Spanish and French. The courses are well attended and popular.

The closest co-operation exists between the Department and the Director of the Calpe Institute. Staff and pupils alike have benefitted greatly from extra-mural lectures, films, library and the various cultural activities conducted by the Institute. At times, pupils from senior schools only attend and at others members of the Department as well as the general public are invited.

At the end of the year plans were approved for the Mackintosh Hall, the building and equipping of which has been made possible by the generosity of the late John Mackintosh through the Trustees of the Mackintosh Trust. It will combine a centre of further education, evening classes and a secondary school. The further education will be a combined effort on the part of the Calpe Institute and the Department of Education. The former will have much more scope for its many activities and the evening classes much better rooms and facilities.

The Board of Education met under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Belshaw, then Director of Education, on 26th January, and 3rd April, 1959 and again on the 22nd October under the chairmanship of the present Director of Education.

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Among other things the Board considered the following matters and made recommendations to Government on many of them:—

(a) the 13+ further selection examination;
(b) the training of married women teachers;
(c) Services' contribution towards the cost of education;
(d) private tuition by teachers;
(e) selection of teacher-training students;
(f) the dropping of the word "Modern" from secondary schools;
(g) the possibility of entering secondary as well as grammar school pupils for G.C.E. in 1961;
(h) the possibility of teaching biology in grammar schools;
(i) students' clothing allowance;

The Scholarship Sub-Committee of the Board met on several occasions in order to select scholarship holders for awards tenable in September, 1960. Two of these scholarships, at University Level, together with several generous grants, were awarded through the Mackintosh Trustees under the Will of the late John Mackintosh. One other was awarded by Government, which also provided for seven unqualified or student teachers to take the three-year teacher-training course in United Kingdom Training Colleges leading to the Ministry of Education Teachers Certificate and for an intensive one-year course to enable an experienced teacher to obtain a qualification. The work of selection is long and arduous and the sub-committee is to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which it did its work.

Teachers who are training in the United Kingdom are encouraged to take up physical education as a special subject. They then take classes in their various schools in Swedish and ground exercises. Football, cricket and hockey are played and sports days are held. There is a fully qualified P.E. teacher at the girls' grammar school. The Department is very grateful for the facilities accorded by the Services, the Gibraltar Football Association and the Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association for the use of grounds. The provision of a gymnasium in the new Mackintosh Hall should bring about the needed improvement in this important part of education.

Provision is made for the medical inspection of children twice during their school career. Children are sent to the Government Dental Surgeon as need arises. Injections against Poliomyelitis have been started for all school children whose parents have given their consent to this immunisation treatment.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Keightley have shown great interest in the schools. Accompanied by the Director, the Administrative Assistant and the Honourable Member for Education they have paid visits to all Government schools during the year. They have seen every class in action and have given much encouragement to Head Teachers and staff by their appreciation of the work being

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done and their understanding attitude towards the many problems with which the schools are faced.

Rear Admiral P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C., presented the prizes and certificates at the Technical and Dockyard School.

On 14th June, 1959, Mr. H. Belshaw, who had been Director of Education in Gibraltar since 1956, retired. Mr. T. R. Rowell, C.B.E., was apointed to the post on 31st July, 1959. Miss O. Giraldi, M.B.E., acted as Director of Education during the interim.

During the year there have been visits from the following:—

Major General Moore-Coulson, Director of Army Education.

Wing Commander Morgan, Command Education Officer, Coastal Command.

Mr. J. Eastwick-Field B.A.(Arch.) A.R.I.B.A., Architect for the Mackintosh Hall.

Mr. George Sutton H.M.I. and Mr. William Cudhope H.M.I.

The Director of Education presented thirty bronze medals and seventeen Certificates of the Royal Life Saving Society to boys of the Gibraltar Grammar School. A special letter of congratulation was also sent by the Society to two boys who, at considerable risk, saved a companion from drowning.

The management of the Naval Trust Cinema gave a free entertainment to school children prior to the Christmas holidays. There was full attendance at each screening and the choice of Jules Verne's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" was a very happy one.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services as well as for the sanitary supervision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1959.

16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1959 compared with 8 in 1958. There was 1 death in 1959.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1959 giving an infant mortality rate of 14.54 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for 1958 was 11, with a mortality rate of 18.33.

The Colonial Hospital, containing 147 beds for the reception of British and other residents and all civilian emergencies, is the only General Hospital that serves the civilian community in Gibraltar. The hospital provides a comprehensive Out-Patient ser-

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vice and In-Patient treatment for acute medical and surgicel cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section and a separate block which is used for the segregation of infectious diseases and which accommodates a number of elderly sick female patients. A team consisting of the Director of the Nuffield Foundation, their Director of the Architectural Studies Division and Professors Melville Arnott and Milnes Walker arrived in Gibraltar during the month of September, and held a series of discussions with interested parties with a view to examining the recommendations of the Master Plan, submitted to the Board of Visitors, on the spot. Their report was received in October and was under consideration at the end of the year.

King George V Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and a small proportion of female medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds but on occasions it has been found necessary to provide extra beds. A small proportion of this beddage is occupied by tuberculous patients for which this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds are allotted to cardiac cases and the female medical cases mentioned which cannot be accommodated at the Colonial Hospital owing to the demand for surgical beds.

Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, came on two occasions during 1959.

St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Deep insulin and electro-convulsion therapy was available. An Out-Patient clinic was held once a week. Occupational therapy provides divertional activity for In-Patients. A Spanish Psychiatrist continued to visit the Hospital four times a year in a consultant capacity.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital was moved to new premises at the end of the year. The new hospital has accommodation for 10 beds which, in view of recent advances in vaccination and immunization, is considered sufficient by modern standards.

A fairly comprehensive range of medical and surgical equipment of the latest design was available in the Hospitals and where highly specialist treatment, e.g. deep X-Ray therapy, was beyond the scope of local resources arrangements were made to send patients to special hospitals in the United Kingdom.

The District Medical Service which caters for patients on Public Assistance continued to function satisfactorily. The Out-Patient Clinic held daily and the domiciliary service, consisting of a Medical Officer and Nursing Staff, worked to capacity.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly at three centres situated in the North, Centre and South of the town. The

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Centre in the North District had to be closed owing to building operations of an extensive nature being carried out in the area. It is proposed to build a more up-to-date centre for this District when the housing estate which is being built is completed. The Centre in the South District was closed owing to very poor demand. At two of the Clinics in the Town Area advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinics at the Colonial Hospital. Immunization against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital.

Other Services provided by the Medical Department are Port Health Service and Sanitary Supervision at the Airport — in relation to the Quarantine Laws and International Sanitary Conventions — and a School Dental Service.

The School Medical Service is under the charge of a Medical Officer who alternates these duties with general hospital duties. He is assisted by a School Nurse who also maintains a liaison with the Child Welfare Department. Children needing medical attention were referred by the School Medical Officer to the relevant clinic at the Colonial Hospital or to their private doctors.

The preventive side of medicine is shared with the City Council who are responsible for public health in the Colony, and a very happy liaison exists between both authorities. The Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Advisory Board of Health, a co-ordinating body on which are represented the Services and Civilian medical authorities of the Colony. The Board discuss matters of common interest. Inoculation against Poliomyelitis was commenced in the autumn and was undertaken jointly by the Colonial Government and the City Council who provided the vaccines. The actual inoculation took place at the Child Welfare Centre, the Colonial Hospital and schools, according to age group, but for the moment only children of school age and under are being immunized.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. A. Durante, continued to hold weekly referred dermatological clinics in an honorary capacity. Attendance at this clinic continues to be good.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Liaison with the Education Department was maintained. The recruitment of nurses was slightly better than in previous years.

There are thirteen Gibraltarian Nurses training in England. Two who obtained their Local Registration are doing modified courses leading to the S.R.N., S.C.M. diplomas. Three nurses are doing an integrated course of 4 years leading to the S.R.N., R.M.N. diplomas. The remainder are training for the S.R.N., S.C.M. diplomas.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

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Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens and Theobalddia longiareolata. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last eight years.

The usual measures were taken during 1959 in the rat destruction campaign. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing house-holders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various branches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

STAFF	*Govt.*	*Local Auth.*	*Private*
Doctors	6	2	17
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matrons	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	21	—	—
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers	2	—	—
Physiotherapist	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included in 2, 3, 5 and 7 above)	19	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	9
Partially-trained nurses	98	—	—
Public Health Inspectors & Trainees	—	10	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	18

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1959.

	Recurrent £	*Capital* £
Government	164,350	14,928
Local Authority	21,568	5,277

HOUSING.

Steady progress in the Housing Programme was maintained during 1959. Two blocks comprising sixty flats were completed and allocated and a further one hundred and seventy flats were in course of construction. These were expected to be ready for allocation about the middle of 1960.

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Private building continued on a comparatively small scale with the construction of isolated flats and additional rooms. However a considerable building consisting of five flats and a shop was finished during the year. Work continued on two new hotels, as well as on a large block intended to accommodate twenty-seven flats, an hotel, garages and shops.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Insurance System in force is based on three Ordinances, the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Ordinance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance, and is administered by the Department of Labour & Social Security. The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance covers, with some exceptions, all persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income is not more than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions, the Social Insurance Ordinance covers the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both the contributory Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance is financed entirely from the general revenues of the Colony. Its scope is restricted to British subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, it provides for unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The Contributory Scheme.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons, which have remained unaltered, are as shown in the Table below:—

Class of Insured Person	Weekly rate of joint contribution which is shared equally between employer & worker		
	To the E.I.I. Fund	To the S.I. Fund	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Employed contributors			
Men aged 20-64	6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59	4	1 8	2 0
Male Persons aged 15-19	3	1 9	2 0
Female Persons aged 15-19	2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary Contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

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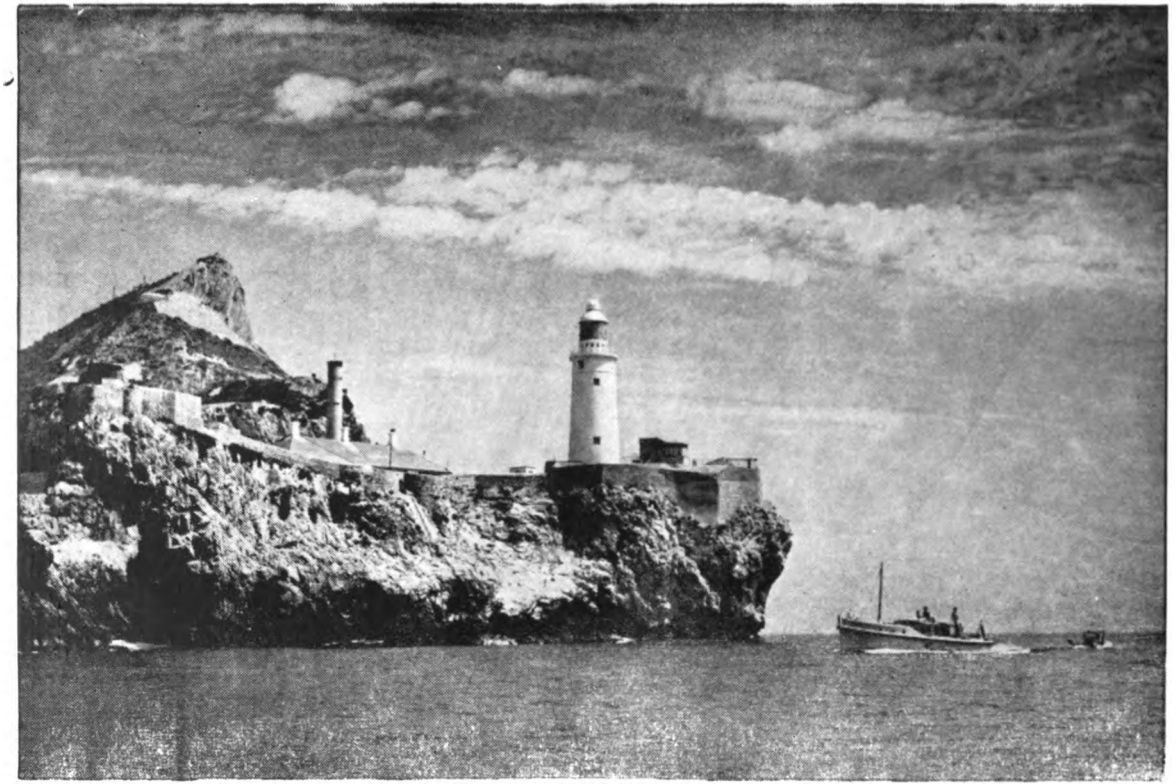

Europa Point lighthouse, at the southern extremity of Gibraltar.

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Southport Gates. The original gate (extreme right) was built by the Spaniards in 1503 and bears the arms of Charles V of Spain. The other arch, with the British Royal Arms, was built in the late nineteenth century.

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The Post Office Authorities undertake the responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts the worker's share of the contribution from his wages. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment, incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

THE EMPLOYMENT INJURIES INSURANCE SCHEME.

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are injury benefit, disablement benefit and industrial death benefit. In addition, free medical treatment, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances is provided at the Government hospitals. The amount spent on appliances during 1959 was £2,719.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease.

648 claims were received during the year, including 2 in respect of occupational disease; 641 of these were allowed, i.e. approximately 99%. The amount paid during the year in respect of injury benefit was £4,825 which included £33 in respect of occupational disease.

The following table gives the figures for the last four years :—

	Received	Allowed	Injury Benefit paid
1956	977	971	£6096
1957	718	714	£4824
1958	590	577	£4219
1959	648	641	£4825

Disablement benefit depends on the extent of residual, physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease assessed medically on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings.

If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity instead of a pension.

During 1959, 116 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 99 were allowed, i.e. approximately 85%. The correspond-

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ing figures for 1958 were 93 claims received and 83 allowed, i.e., approximately 89%. The amount paid in 1958 by way of disablement benefit was £4,227 compared with £4,367 in 1958. 50 claimants received assessments for life.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease.

One claim for industrial death benefit was received during 1959 which was allowed. The widow opted to receive a gratuity and was paid £500 while £237 was paid by way of pensions in respect of deaths which had occurred in previous years.

Determination of Claims & Questions

During the course of 1959, the provision for the determination of claims and questions under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance was revised and a system similar to that adopted in the United Kingdom was introduced.

Under the revised procedure, the Director of Labour and Social Security is now required to submit a disablement question (whether or not there has been a loss of faculty etc.) to a Medical Board in the first instance. There is a right of appeal to a Medical Appeals Tribunal against any final assessment but not against a provisional assessment for less than two years. The Medical Board comprises two or more medical practitioners, one of whom is the Chairman. The Medical Appeals Tribunal consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) and two medical practitioners who are not members of the Medical Board. The necessary subsidiary legislation prescribing the new procedure had not been enacted by the end of the year and there were 5 appeals awaiting determination by the Medical Appeals Tribunal.

All other claims and questions arising under the Ordinance, other than those dealing with a disablement question, are determined in the first instance by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which has been re-constituted and now consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons.

On questions of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal lies with the Supreme Court as hitherto.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund.

The income to the Fund during 1959 was £19,257 (as compared with £19,803 in 1958), the expenditure was £12,619 (£12,257 in 1958) and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £61,664 as compared with £51,831 at the end of 1958.

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THE SOCIAL INSURANCE ORDINANCE.

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of old age pensions, guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions and provision has been made for the payment of reduced rates of benefit where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

Old Age Pension.

Old age pensions do not become payable until 1965. They will be paid to men of 65 and women of 60 who have paid a total of 500 contributions with a yearly average of not less than 50 contributions.

Guardian's Allowance.

Guardian's allowance is paid to a person who takes an orphan child into his family. No claims to the allowance have yet been received.

Maternity Benefit.

Maternity Benefit is a grant of £6 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. Where twins or a greater number of children are born £6 is paid for each child.

1153 claims were received during the year (as compared with 1133 in 1958), of which 1135 were allowed (1128 in 1958). 880 of these were in respect of alien insured persons. 5 grants were made in respect of twins. The total amount paid was £6,792 (£6,802 in 1958), which included 19 grants paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record.

Death Grant.

Death grant is the benefit payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person, or of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £15 in the case of the death of an adult, £10 for that of a person between 5 and 18 years of age and £7.10.0. for that of a child under 5 years old or of a person aged over 60 (55 for women) on the 3rd October, 1955. Reduced rates are also payable in cases in which the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

159 claims were received during the year of which 146 were allowed (compared with 161 during 1958 of which 156 were allowed). 121 of these claims were made in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £1,672 including 19 grants paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

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Widow's Benefit.

Widow's benefit, which first became payable on the 11th August, 1958, is the benefit payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has paid at least 250 contributions and has paid or has been credited with an annual average of 45 contributions since entry into insurance. Contributions paid to the Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme prior to the inception of the Social Insurance Scheme, count up to a maximum of 100. A reduced rate of pension is payable if the yearly average is not less than 13.

There are three kinds of widow's benefit but only one kind of benefit is payable at any one time as follows:—

Widow's allowance is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the rate of 24/- per week with increases of 5/- per week for each dependent child up to a maximum of 4 children;

A widow left with a dependent child will usually receive a *widowed mother's allowance* when she has finished drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- per week with increases of 2/6 per week for each dependent child to a maximum of 4 children; and a *widow's pension* may be payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of her widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- per week.

51 claims were received during the year (as compared with 14 in 1958), of which 39 were allowed (12 in 1958). 38 claims were received from widows of alien workers (as compared with 7 in 1958), of which 28 were allowed (6 in 1958). The total amount paid during the year was £1,437 (£117 paid in 1958) which sum included pensions in respect of claims approved in the previous year. No claim at a reduced rate was paid during the year.

Determination of Claims & Questions.

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour & Social Security. The appeal procedure is identical to that described above under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance in respect of claims to injury benefit.

The Social Insurance Fund.

The income from contributions to the Social Insurance Fund during 1959 was £89,073 compared with £91,664 in 1958, the expenditure on benefits was £9,902 in 1959 and £8,744 in 1958 and the accumulated balance of the Fund at the end of 1959 was £392,601 as compared to £296,676 at the end of 1958.

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THE NON-CONTRIBUTORY SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFITS ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance applies to all persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance, if they are either British subjects or are domiciled in Gibraltar, and to their wives or widows or orphans.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are :—

(a) Transitional Retirement Pension
(b) Unemployment Benefit
(c) Supplements to the following benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance —
    (i) Old age pension
    (ii) Widowed Mother's Allowance
    (iii) Widow's pension
    (iv) Guardian's Allowance.

Transitional Retirement Pension

The retirement pension, which will become payable on the 3rd October, 1960, is designed to be a transitional benefit until the payment of old age pension becomes due under the Social Insurance Ordinance in 1965.

Unemployment Benefit.

383 claims to unemployment benefit were received during 1959 of which 365 were allowed. The average duration of these claims was 20 days and the total amount paid in benefit was £2,112.

No contribution conditions apply to unemployment benefit but applicants must satisfy prescribed conditions as to a satisfactory employment record in order to qualify for it. A satisfactory employment record is either 30 weeks of insurable employment during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made, or an average of 30 weeks insurable employment per annum commencing from the beginning of the year in which the age of 20 is attained, or the 1st January, 1953, whichever is the later, and ending with the end of the last complete contribution year before the year in which the claim is made.

Supplementation of Social Insurance Benefits.

In 1959, supplementary benefits under this Scheme were granted in respect of 10 claims (as compared with 2 in 1958) to widow's benefit. The total expenditure was £364 (£7 in 1958) which sum included supplementation in respect of claims to widow's benefit approved in the previous year.

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Determination of Claims & Questions.

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is used also for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance.

Finance.

The expenditure incurred under the Ordinance is met entirely from the revenues of the Colony.

Inspection.

The total number of establishments visited, including all the official departments, was 86 and the number of insurance cards inspected was 6,794. This figure does not include domestic servants.

In 60 cases of non-compliance or in which the stamping of insurance cards was found to be in arrears further visits were necessary. In all these cases a satisfactory result was obtained.

In addition, the Social Insurance Inspector carried out investigations into 10 claims for benefits—4 to injury benefit and 6 to social insurance benefit.

Prosecutions.

Legal proceedings were taken against 7 employers in respect of 37 insured persons for failure to exchange the 1958 insurance cards within 6 days after the due date despite a number of reminders issued to them. Convictions were obtained in all cases and the offenders fined.

Family Allowances.

A Scheme was introduced from the 1st July, 1959, for the payment of allowances to families in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. The age limit for the majority of children is 15—the normal school leaving age—but for children staying on at school it may be 18.

The payment, at a rate of 4/- a week for each child after the first is made irrespective of actual needs or resources of the family receiving it and without requirement of any contribution. The Scheme is financed from the general revenues of the Colony and not from Social Insurance contributions.

There is a general residence condition which has to be satisfied by Gibraltarian British Subjects (i.e. persons who have a right of residence in Gibraltar as defined in the Right of Residence Order) and, in addition, there is a special residence condition which has to be satisfied by non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are resident in Gibraltar.

The system of adjudication in this scheme provides for claims to be decided in the first instance by the Director of Labour and

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Social Security and there is a right of appeal (except in certain matters statutorily reserved to the Director) to an arbitrator or referee.

1687 claims for family allowances were received in 1959, out of which 15 were rejected. Of the remaining 1672 claims which were approved, 26 were subsequently cancelled during the year either because the family left Gibraltar or because they ceased to qualify as a result of other changes in their circumstances.

Thus, at 31.12.59 there were 1646 families containing 4,414 children (including the elder or eldest child for whom no allowance is payable, but excluding children over the age limit) receiving allowances as follows :—

Rate	*No. of families*
4/-	988
8/-	379
12/-	167
16/-	64
20/-	29
24/-	14
28/-	4
32/-	1

The total amount paid was £13,270.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Labour & Social Security is responsible for the administration of a public assistance scheme and two homes for the aged and in addition undertakes general social case work, adoption and probation work for both the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts and work of an advisory nature for other Government Departments.

The Social Welfare Committee continued to function, as in previous years, in its advisory capacity to Government in matters concerning social welfare. It met twice during the year.

Public Assistance Scheme.

The Assistance Scheme was revised twice during the year. The maximum total grant of financial assistance to the head of any family, irrespective of the number of its dependants, was increased to 85/- a week.

An allowance in respect of an applicant's rent commitment ceased to be paid as from October, 1959, because under the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Relief) (Terms and Conditions) Regulations, 1959, all persons in receipt of assistance could apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands & Works Department.

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In July, 1959, when family allowances were introduced, the issue of shoes to school children free or at reduced cost was discontinued, although the provision of shoes to any dependent child of an applicant in receipt of assistance was retained. The parents or guardians of such children are now required to pay in full the cost of each pair of shoes by weekly instalments of 2/- which are deducted from the assistance payable to the applicant. In order to compensate for this loss the rates of assistance granted to children were increased as from July, 1959.

The maximum benefit payable to adults continued at the same rates as in the previous year. The rate payable to a single adult living alone was 30/- and to a married couple also living alone 47/- a week. For an adult applicant, who is not living alone, the maximum weekly benefit payable was 20/- in the case of a man and 17/- for a woman. Additional allowances for dependants were as follows:—

Aged 9 and under	—	11/- per week
Aged 10-14	—	13/- per week
Aged 15-19	—	15/- per week

These benefits are reduced by 10/- per week while the person concerned is in hospital.

As part of the revised Assistance Scheme special grants are payable to persons undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis and to those who are registered as blind or partially sighted. The rates, which are more favourable than the rates mentioned above, were also revised in 1959. The rate now payable to a single adult person living alone is 42/- per week and for a married couple also living alone the rate is 55/- per week. For a single adult, who is not living alone, the weekly rate is 32/- in the case of a man and 29/- for a woman. In addition, dependants allowances are payable at the same rates as mentioned above. These benefits are also reduced by 10/- per week while the person concerned is in hospital.

During the year, 649 new applications for assistance were received and of these 506 were approved. At the beginning of the year the number of families receiving assistance was 817 and at the end of the year the number had increased to 1,015. The weekly average number was 925. In addition 298 persons were assisted to purchase clothing and shoes.

The total amount paid by way of assistance was £72,594 (£60,368 in 1958) of which £70,417 was in respect of cash assistance. £597 in respect of assistance in kind and £1,560 in respect of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or registered as blind or partially sighted.

Persons requiring specialist treatment outside Gibraltar.

There is a Government sponsored scheme whereby persons who require specialist treatment which cannot be obtained in the

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Colony are sent to a hospital in the United Kingdom. The Department of Labour & Social Security makes all the necessary arrangements for the departure and reception of the patient once the Ministry of Health in London have signified their willingness to accept the case. In all approved cases where patients cannot reasonably be expected to pay for the cost of transport to and from the United Kingdom and maintain themselves there whilst undergoing treatment, the Government assists them financially according to need.

During the year 14 patients were sent under this scheme at a cost of £1,075.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme.

The object of this scheme is to assist prisoners by granting them financial assistance, either in cash or kind, on proof of need, when they leave prison and in cases of British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar to place them in suitable employment as soon as possible.

During the course of the year 10 prisoners were assisted to find employment and 9 were assisted with cash and clothing to a total of £19.

Welfare of the Blind

The number of registered blind persons continued to rise in 1959. This was no doubt due to the fact that registered blind or partially sighted persons in receipt of assistance are paid special grants.

There were 23 persons admitted to the Registers and 14 deaths. At the end of the year the total number of blind and partially sighted persons stood at 109 and 14 respectively (as compared with 102 and 12 in 1958).

The blind continued to enjoy the facilities provided for them by Government, such as free medical service and free wireless licences. Persons with defective eyesight were provided with spectacles, free of charge, if in receipt of public assistance or in the lower income groups. The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness assists many who profess inability to pay for spectacles prescribed but do not qualify for assistance from Government. The Department referred 31 such persons to the Society during the year.

Government employed a teacher for the blind (who is himself a blind man).

There is an Eye Department at the Colonial Hospital where a qualified ophthalmic surgeon holds 4 eye clinics each week.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness continued to be active in the preventative field as well as in the care and welfare of the blind.

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Social Work in the Courts

The Social Security Officer and the Welfare Officer of the Department of Labour & Social Security are Probation Officers.

Five probationers were under supervision at the end of the year during which three new cases were received, eight orders expired and three others were revoked by imprisonment.

The Probation Officers were called upon to investigate three cases of matrimonial disputes referred to them by the Courts. Two of these cases were settled satisfactorily and the other ended in a legal separation. Four women were assisted to obtain maintenance allowances because of desertion by their husbands. Nine applications for adoption were investigated during the course of the year and seven were approved by the Court.

Care of the Aged.

The Department of Labour and Social Security continued to administer two homes for elderly persons.

A pocket money allowance of 6/- per week is paid to the residents of both homes where the need exists and in addition clothing and footwear are purchased for them when required.

Voluntary societies and other voluntary workers arrange outings and social activities for the residents. A monthly cinema show by a voluntary worker in the home for ambulant residents was a new attraction during the year.

The average number of residents at the two homes during the year was 55 and the cost of meals supplied was £6,237.

Children and Young Persons.

The Department of Labour & Social Security was called upon to investigate 2 cases where child neglect was reported. Other cases were also investigated. Fortunately it was not necessary to bring the parents concerned before the Court under the provisions of the Young Persons Ordinance.

The Youth Sub-Committee appointed to deal specifically with Youth Clubs and the co-ordination of all youth activities in Gibraltar met on two occasions during the year.

A youth club was opened under the Sub-Committee's auspices in an area where there were no clubs or other facilities for young persons to engage in organised activities. All concerned were greatly indebted to the Young Christian Workers for having undertaken the responsibility of running this club because without their services it would have been impossible to open it.

With the introduction of family allowances, the supply of milk and extra vitamins to children under school age at the Infant and Child Welfare Centre ceased. Nevertheless, free milk in the infants schools to children up to the age of 8 years was continued.

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The occupational centre for handicapped children, where retarded children who are unable to benefit from a normal education attend from Mondays to Fridays for 3 hours each morning, continued to operate throughout the year. Transport was provided to and from the centre. There were 6 children attending at the end of the year.

Annual grants were again made to various child and youth organisations.

Other Welfare Matters.

Close liaison is maintained by the Department of Labour and Social Security with the various voluntary and charitable organisations in the Colony.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Nineteen Ordinances were passed during the year 1959, the most important of which were :—

Number of Ordinance	*Subject Matter.*
3.	The Landlord & Tenant (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1959. The purpose of this Ordinance is to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in Gibraltar and to adopt the recommendations made by the several committees which have considered the matter.
5.	The Family Allowances Ordinance, 1959. The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the payment of allowances to families in respect of each child except the first. The payment is made irrespective of the actual needs or resources of the family receiving it and without requirement of any contribution.
6.	The Employment Injuries Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959. This Ordinance adopts a system similar to that used in the United Kingdom in such matters for the determination of questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance. Matters relating to disablements, e.g. whether or not there has been a loss of faculty, etc., would be determined in the first instance by a Medical Board with an appeal to the Medical Appeals Tribunal.
7.	The Social Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959. The purpose of this Ordinance is to reconstitute the Social Insurance Appeals Board following the amendments made to the composition of the Employment Injuries Board.
11.	The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959. This Ordinance changes the method of valuation for

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rating purposes of dwelling houses by providing that the rateable value shall be determined by reference to the rent payable in respect of similar dwelling houses owned by the Government.

12. The Legislative Council (Public Offices) Ordinance, 1959.
The purpose of this Ordinance is to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee relating to the removal of certain disqualifications for membership of Legislative Council and to remove any doubt as to the position of the Deputy Coroner.

14. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Ordinance, 1959.
The object of this Ordinance is to provide an efficient and adequate labour force to handle the work at the Port.

19. The Trade Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.
The object of this Ordinance is to provide further measures for the prevention of evasion by companies and firms of the purposes of the Trade Restriction Ordinance.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Stipendiary and twenty-three Justices of the Peace at present comprise the judiciary. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is seventeen, two of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers. At present there is only one person in the latter category.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice (including the Admiralty Court in Prize), the Assize Courts and County Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court Order was on the 1st July, 1958 amended to increase the jurisdiction of the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and bring it more into line with that of the County Courts in England. As a consequence of this the volume of work has increased.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in capital cases, of twelve. The Colony still retains the Grand Jury system in rela-

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tion to bills of indictment. The Grand Jury consists of 33 persons, vacancies being filled by the Chief Justice by selection from the Special Jurors' List. Twelve to twenty-three Grand Jurors must be empanelled for consideration of a bill containing a capital charge, and from eight to fifteen in any other case. Grand Jurors remain liable for special jury service in civil cases, and in any criminal case where they have not been summoned for grand jury service.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly the English law contained in the Statutes up to 31st December, 1883, in as far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common law to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court in England, or in its summary jurisdiction, of the County Courts, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice. The criminal practice follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Justices are also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population passing through by land and sea.

In the Supreme Court there were 7 trials on indictment in which 10 persons were involved compared with 14 trials concerning 24 persons in 1958 and 9 trials concerning 11 persons in 1957. In the plenary jurisdiction 41 civil cases were commenced and one civil appeal heard. In the Summary Jurisdiction 340 summonses were issued and 257 judgment summonses dealt with.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1130 cases, including 464 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance, and 181 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 134, out of which 105 did not come for hearing. Juvenile court cases remained comparatively few, 8 being dealt with, as against 17 in 1957 and 14 in 1958. In addition 11 persons were committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

The system of free legal aid continued to work effectively and beneficially, and 9 certificates were granted. Only one probation order was made during the year under review.

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The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place at the Court House on the appointed day, the judiciary, officers of the Court, the Bar and members of the Grand Jury participating.

POLICE

Two police Forces operate in Gibraltar, the Gibraltar Police Force which carries out the general policing of the Colony and H.M. Dockyard and Harbour and the Gibraltar Security Police which controls Military Areas and installations The Gibraltar Police Force has an establishment of 11 officers and 205 other ranks and the Security Police has 2 officers and 75 other ranks.

Training:

The Gibraltar Police maintains a Training School. Members of the Force are sent to the United Kingdom for advanced and specialist training.

Crime:

The total crimes and offences reported during 1959 were 1156 compared with 1196 in 1958 and 965 in 1957. Tables showing all reported crimes and offences will be found at Appendix XI.

Traffic:

There were no fatal accidents during the year but the total number of accidents rose to 664 compared with 593 in 1958 and 522 in 1957. 1207 persons were reported for Traffic Offences during the year. Details of traffic accidents will be found at Appendix XII.

Wireless Communication:

The Police Force is fully equipped with V.H.F. Radio equipment. The City Fire Brigade, Naval Fire Float and Naval Patrol are linked to the Police Network.

Underwater Squad:

During the year an underwater squad was established. Trained under Royal Navy instructors they have already carried out several salvage operations successfully.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the Old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

The number of prisoners received during 1959 was 45. The daily average in prison was 9.58 compared with 10.02 in 1958. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

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During the year a general review of the Prison Ordinance and Regulations, which are based on the United Kingdom model in so far as this is applicable to Gibraltar, was carried out, and proposals for certain amendments were submitted to Government. These amendments are now under consideration.

The replacement of moveable plank beds was completed during the year under review. All cells are now provided with iron bedsteads and new bedding equipment.

Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class". Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. No prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1959.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than one calendar month.

Eight breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. Six offences were dealt with by the Superintendent and two by the Prison Board. There were no escapes or attempted escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are put to work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners must under Prison Regulations be placed on the wage-earning scheme after completing one month or three months of their sentence according to their classification. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 2/- a week and from this they can spend 1/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the year under review ten prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital, one to St. Joseph's Hospital and one to K.G.V. Hospital; all these prisoners were returned to prison after recovery. 26 other prisoners reported sick. Minor cases were treated in prison, while surgical, dental and other cases requiring special treatment were taken to hospital for treatment.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

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In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent do not speak English it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. The scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from Consuls in Gibraltar. Assistance in such cases is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/- a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of twelve months.

In addition to the above, British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Societies of which the Colony is a member.

Merchant seamen are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spaniards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water:

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

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Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 26.19 inches in 1959.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

The City Council's distillation plant consists of large vapour compression units and the water produced by these units is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water:

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the City. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea.

Over 407 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1959.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 5d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council generated 21,330,200 Board of Trade Units during 1959.

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The rates of charges were as follows :—

(a) *Flat Rate*

Lighting	9d. per B. of T. Unit
Power	5¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(b) *Inclusive Tariff*

Primary Rate	9d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate	2½d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate	1¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(c) *Industrial Tariff*

Primary Rate of £3.5.0d. per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum Demand. Secondary Rate of 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed .

(d) *Hote's & Catering Establishments*

Primary Rate at 9d. for 150 units per month per 5 K.V.A. or part thereof of maximum demand based on quarterly half hour rating. Secondary and Tertiary Rates as for Inclusive Tariff.

(e) *Off-peak Tariff*

At 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit consumed from midnight to 7.00 a.m. Minimum charge 1,800 units per quarter.

The construction of a new Power Station designed to meet the continued growth of demand is now under way and the first 2.5 megawatt Diesel Alternator Set is expected to be commissioned in 1961.

GAS SUPPLY

The Gas Undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the Gas Works during 1959 was about 85 million cubic feet, of which 68 million was manufactured from fuel oil using the new Catalytic Oil Gas Plant, the remainder being Carburetted Water Gas made from coke, gas oil and steam.

The charge for the supply of gas continued at 16s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Tar is dehydrated at the Gas Works and during the year 14,704 gallons were sold and 7,483 gallons were used in the manufacture of tarmacadam.

Scientific control at the Gas Works has been maintained and the heating value and specific gravity of the gas is kept within fine limits to the standard fixed.

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The resources of the Public Works Department were fully extended throughout 1959. The new Air Terminal was completed and put into use in the spring. The roadways and buildings of the Port Development Scheme were advanced to a stage where large vessels could come alongside the quays. A new housing estate of five blocks of twenty flats was put out to contract and reached an advanced stage by the end of the year. A block of seventy flats, put to contract last year, was approaching completion. By direct labour, the Department provided a new Isolation Hospital on the Upper Rock and new offices for the Captain of the Port. In addition to these capital works, the Department continued its duties in the care, maintenance and improvement of the multifarious Government buildings, properties and machinery.

Chapter 11: Communications

Ports

The commercial harbour in the north east of the bay is open and has no obstructions. It offers good anchorages for ships of all tonnages. At Waterport there is a wharf 850′ in length with a depth alongside of approximately 15′. Dry docks and quays in the Admiralty harbour are also available for merchant ships by arrangement with the Queen's Harbour Master. Passengers are embarked and landed by means of tenders. Cargo is landed by lighters and also from ships alongside wharves. Fuel oil bunkers are supplied from moored hulks in the Port and coal bunkers from the Western Arm of the North Mole. There is a Ship Repair Yard and Foundry. Facilities for ship repairs are also available in H.M. Dockyard, on application and subject to Service requirements.

Shipping

The number of merchant vessels which entered the Port was 4,389 with a net tonnage of 7,799,549 tons. The majority of these vessels called for bunkers, provisions, with passengers, or for repairs.

A daily passenger and car-ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line m/v "Mons Calpe" while a passenger ferry service several times daily was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

Cargo for Gibraltar comes by sea at frequent intervals from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The number of vessels on the register was 84 with a gross tonnage of 24,450 tons made up of one foreign-going passenger ship (14,232 tons) 5 whale catchers (2,594 tons) and 78 local home trade ships (7,624 tons).

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PASSENGER LINERS

The following passenger services were in operation during the year :—

Line	*To and From*	*Approximate Sailings*
P. & O. Line	U.K./Australia	2 monthly
Orient Line	do.	2 monthly
Union Castle Line	U.K./East Africa	2 monthly
Italia Line	Italy/New York	2 weekly
Zim Israel Line	Haifa/Italy/New York	2 monthly
National Hellenic America Line	Piraeus/Italy/New York	2 monthly
Anchor Line	Liverpool/India	1 monthly
British India Line	To London only.	1 monthly

TOURISM

Gibraltar's sightseeing attractions are more numerous and remarkable than the size of the Colony might lead one to suppose. The famous Apes may be seen at their home a short distance up the Rock while the impressive fortifications of the Upper Galleries with their breathtaking views of neighbouring Spain and Africa, and the majestic St. Michael's Cave with its strange rock formations are similarly within easy reach of sightseers. Inclusive tickets for the Galleries, Caves and the historic Moorish Castle are obtainable at hotels and travel agencies. Improvements are continuously being carried out to make these sites of even greater interest and comfort to passengers. In addition the Upper Rock Recreational Area with its rich and colourful vegetation and magnicent views of Spain and the Atlantic on the one side, and Africa and the Mediterranean on the other, is open to all visitors without the need to obtain permits or produce identity documents. There is no ban on photography or sketching. The City Council Waterworks and their huge reservoirs inside the Rock are also open to visitors subject to arrangements with the City Council authorities who will issue permits on application.

The Government and the Gibraltar Tourism Committee continued to take a lively interest in fostering the growth of tourism and increasing the amenities available, and plans were in preparation at the end of the year to hold an Arts Week and a Week of the Sea during 1960.

Three new hotels are in course of construction, one of them on the western slopes of the Rock overlooking the Bay, the second half-way between the older part of the Town and the area of new expansion to the South, and the third on the east coast above Catalan Bay Village. The programme envisages the construction of 360 hotel rooms.

The City Council continues with its work of embellishing the Town and carrying out road improvements. Three new restau-

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rants and a cabaret were opened during the year. The total number of passengers arriving, departing or visiting Gibraltar in 1959 by air, sea and land was 262,304 in addition to 71,264 sightseeing passengers who came ashore from liners anchoring at Gibraltar.

AIR

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities and the maintenance of the airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London. Building of the new Air Terminal was completed in April.

The British European Airways forty-seven-seater turbo-jet Viscount airlines operated to Gibraltar six times weekly by night direct from London and four times weekly by day in summer, the flying time being about four hours. There were two daily air services to Tangier by Viscount.

Hunting-Clan, an independent operator, continued to operate their Colonial Air-Coach Service from London to Gibraltar via Biarritz with Viking aircraft once a week in summer and approximately once a fortnight in winter.

Trooping flights for service personnel based at Gibraltar were operated by Transair Aviation at an average of two return flights weekly.

81,713 passengers landed or were picked up or were in transit through Gibraltar in 1958 as compared with 69,265 in 1958.

There were 1,656 commercial flights, the main operators being B.E.A./Gibraltar Airways, Royal Air Maroc (to Tangier), Hunting-Clan (Colonial Coach to London) and Transair (Trooping to U.K.)

Roads and Vehicles

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 4,501 vehicles exclusive of Service Vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1959. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis	3550
Goods Vehicles	
Buses, Coaches, etc	442
Other Road Vehicles ...	
Motor Cycles	509

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Posts

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout the year.

An average of four direct mails to New York per month were despatched by vessels of the Italia Line. Direct mails received from New York also averaged four a month.

The direct daily service to and from London was kept up by British European Airways aircraft which also covered the branch service between Madrid and Gibraltar and vice-versa 5 days a week. Direct Viscount aircraft brought the services to eleven flights per week. Daily flights to and from Tangier by Gibraltar Airways and Royal Air Maroc were maintained during the year.

Parcel Post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged four per month. In the main cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient and Union Castle Liners conveyed also an average of 4 parcel post mails from Gibraltar to Great Britain.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Automatic Telephone Service is owned by the City Council. The new 600-line equipment was put into operation in January, 1959, bringing the capacity of the exchange up to 1900 lines. All subscribers on the waiting list were connected.

As the demand for telephones continued unabated, by the end of August all the new lines had been taken up and it became necessary to start a new waiting list. A new scheme for a further expansion of the telephone exchange has been prepared and will be considered by the Council in the near future.

The number of telephones connected by the end of the year stood at 2658.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

Press

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1959:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English & Spanish

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A considerable number of leading journalists visited Gibraltar during the year, some of them on particular assignments and others at the invitation of the Gibraltar Tourism Committee.

Broadcasting

The first radio system operated in Gibraltar was a Radio Distribution system established in 1934 by Messrs. Radio Distribution (Gibraltar) Ltd. The Service included a number of programmes of local origin but consisted mainly of relays from overseas.

In 1940, the station was requisitioned by the Governor for Command entertainment and was jointly controlled by the Chief Signals Officer and the Command Welfare Officer. In 1943, the Company was liquidated and the equipment was bought by the War Department which has continued to operate the service ever since.

In May, 1943, a medium wave transmitter was brought into operation by the Ministry of Information. This became known as "Radio Gibraltar" and its programmes consisted of relays of and transcriptions from the B.B.C. in Spanish, English and Arabic together with a certain amount of news in Spanish and other material originating in Gibraltar. In 1944 "Radio Gibraltar" was broadcasting 10¼ hours a day of which about 3¾ hours were relayed from the B.B.C. The station closed down on the 31st July, 1945 and from then until November, 1946, the only radio transmitting facilities available in Gibraltar were those provided by the military authorities on the wired system originally installed by Messrs. Radio Distribution (Gibraltar) Ltd. This system, which is still in operation, continues to function as an independent unit under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of five civilians, two of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 500 subscribers.

In 1946 a small transmitter was purchased by the Government from the R.A.F. and maintained for Government by Royal Signals; radiating approximately 80 watts it could be heard anywhere in Gibraltar. It was used mainly for short broadcasts such as addresses by the Governor, the relay of public ceremonies and the announcement of the winning numbers in the weekly Government Lottery draws.

Late in 1956, approval was given for the establishment of a Government Broadcasting Service on the lines of Radio Gibraltar, with the important difference that time was to be made available on the air for commercial broadcasting. The existing transmitter was accordingly replaced by two new ones of ½ kilowatt each, operating on an unchanged frequency of 1484 kcls. and a wave length of 202.2 meters. The new service, which is under the overall supervision of the Public Relations Officer, began broadcasting 9½ hours a day (with a slight increase on Saturdays and Sundays) on the 16th February, 1958. 4 hours were reserved daily for commercial broadcasting. The daily total was increased later in 1958 to 11½ hours, of which 5 were made available for commercial purposes.

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The concession for 12 months granted to Messrs. Film Exhibitors Limited to coordinate commercial advertising expired on the 16th February, 1959 and as the provision in the Agreement enabling the Company to opt for renewal was not exercised, tenders for the commercial concession were again invited. The successful tenderers were the Gibraltar Commercial Broadcasting Service, who offered £2,700 for 12 months for a total of 26 hours a week. The Company commenced operations on the 1st March, 1959 and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress for a further renewal of the concession for another period of 12 months. Government expenditure during the year was £6,291.

The premises occupied by the station since its inauguration (one transmitter room, one control room and one studio/office) proved, in practice, to be too small for requirements, particularly as the tendency throughout the year was to produce a greater number of programmes locally than had originally been envisaged. Once again, assistance was forthcoming from the Military Authorities who were able to make available an adjoining casemate and this, by the end of 1959, had been converted into an additional studio, control room and transmitter room. The latter will accommodate a new transmitter for which funds have already been voted in the 1960 Estimates and which it is hoped to obtain and have in operation by the middle of the year. The new premises were opened, unofficially, by His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Charles Keightley, on the 23rd December, 1959.

In all, the number of hours on the air during 1959 amounted to 4,436, an average of approximately 85 hours per week. Of this total, 3,393 hours were devoted to broadcasts in English and 1,043 to Spanish programmes.

The staff of Radio Gibraltar consists of 2 clerks, 4 announcers, one programme compiler (part-time), one sports commentator/Spanish announcer, and 2 engineers (part-time) shared with the Forces Broadcasting Service. This shows an increase of one clerk and one announcer over 1958, but the number of part-time sports commentators was reduced by one. In addition a number of individuals acting in an honorary capacity give talks and commentaries on a number of varied subjects.

Every effort was made during 1959 to achieve a reasonable balance in the programmes broadcast. These consisted, inter alia, of such items as local news, children's programmes, opera and ballet music, talks produced locally and from scripts furnished by the Central Office of Information, reports on current events and Brains Trusts. Regular features of Government broadcasts are relays of the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. and programmes provided by the B.B.C. Transcription Service.

The 1,043 hours devoted to Spanish programmes (exclusive of commercial programmes) mainly consisted of news bulletins relayed from the European Service of the B.B.C., Transcriptions in Spanish and programmes produced in the studio.

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A weekly programme is published as a supplement of the Gibraltar Chronicle and the Gibraltar Post which is produced in collaboration with the Commercial Concessionaires who share the cost.

Films

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangements with the Director of the Calpe Institute, to the schools. There are four commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust, one by the management of the Queen's Hotel, and the other two by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd.

Information Services

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly of the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be retained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up

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in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

In December, 1956, an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance replaced the former Defence Force Ordinance which was growing out of date and difficult to apply in practice. The new Ordinance follows the same general principles as the previous one but is wider in scope. It includes provision for the establishment of a Reserve and a Reserve of Officers in addition to the Regular Force which consists of the permanent cadre and the recruits called up under the Military Service Ordinance. 38 officers were commissioned for the Reserve during 1957.

There was one registration for compulsory military service during the year at which 114 persons were registered. It was agreed that the call-up of apprentices indentured with any of the official employers should be deferred during 1959.

Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

During 1958 a change took place in the constitution of the Calpe Institute. The representative of the British Council was withdrawn by agreement with the Government of Gibraltar, who then assumed responsibility for the Calpe Institute and appointed a Director. The British Council continue to provide generous support in the form of books, newspapers, periodicals, films, gramophone records, etc., and the work of the Institute carries on very much as before.

The Calpe Institute is recognised as a central meeting place for Gibraltar and such widely differing events are staged there as meetings of the Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association, Arbitration Tribunals, Canasta Drives for Charity and Government promotion examinations—apart from the regular meetings of all the various groups and societies, which go to make up the normal life of the Institute. The facilities of the Institute are always at the disposal of any group of individuals who wish to band together and pursue some activity in which they are interested. Those already in existence include the Archaeological, Calpe Artists', Photographic and Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Societies and Country Dancing, Fencing, Chess and Drama Groups. The Calpe Orchestra has also been revived.

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Since 1944 the British Council have built up an excellent library of modern books on all subjects, which now numbers over 5,000 books. The number of members continues to increase steadily and the very large number of schoolchildren using the library is most satisfactory.

Over 300 documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. A large number of clubs, etc. now own their own projectors and make full use of the facilities offered by the Institute for borrowing films.

There is in the Institute an art studio and this is well-patronised by the Calpe Artists' Society who hold annually a Winter and Summer Exhibition of their work. Lectures are given on the work of both British and foreign artists and visiting artists have staged exhibitions of their work combined with lectures. The Department of Education organised a very popular series of classes in pottery making, which culminated in a highly successful exhibition.

A thoroughly successful event each year is the Gibraltar Drama Festival in which local drama groups present one-act plays during the Festival Week, which is organised by the Royal Army Educational Corps. This year Group 56, of the Calpe Institute, made history by not only winning the prize for the best Group, but also securing the awards for the best actor and actress.

The Dockyard Choral Society continued with another of their always ambitious and always successful productions. This year it was The Dancing Years.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a full programme of lectures and demonstrations, including a course given by a former pupil of Constance Spry. The annual Flower Show, held in April, is now a well established event and to it has been added a Spring Flower Show earlier in the year.

Under-water exploration is undertaken by the club "Glaucus", in close co-operation with H.M.S. "Rooke", and in the clear waters of the Mediterranean the younger generation find ample scope for this activity.

Medical films, supplied by the British Council, are available to the medical profession in Gibraltar in conjunction with the local branch of the B.M.A. Other films are borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals, Army Units and St. Teresa's Boys' Club.

"Les Amis de la Culture Francaise," under the leadership of the French Consul, meet monthly and films are shown in French, lectures given and short dramatic pieces performed by visiting artistes.

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THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as "Ordnance House". Although its architecture is similar in design to many other 18th century houses in Gibraltar, the core of the building, together with adjoining "Bomb House", was probably at one time part of a Moorish palace and the well-preserved 14th century "Steam Bath" in the basement is one of the finest Moorish buildings extant in Gibraltar.

The present Museum was founded in 1930 by the then Governor, General Sir Alexander J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and the Chairman of the first Committee of Management was Lt.-Col. M. E. Mascall, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A., who was also President of the Gibraltar Society. Archaeological, botanical and zoological material was collected and appeals were launched in Gibraltar and the United Kingdom for historical relics to form the nucleus of a Museum collection. In addition, a fund was started for the purchase of pictures and engravings of historical events connected with Gibraltar. The response to this appeal was generous and the Museum soon developed under a Committee of Management. After the Second World War, the Museum was completely reorganized and, in 1946, the Gibraltar Government agreed to increase its annual grant so that it was possible to employ a full-time Curator. Under the Chairmanship of the late Rev. F. E. Brown, D.S.O., the Museum continued to expand and a number of valuable acquisitions were made.

In 1957, the Governor appointed a new Committee of Management on which Legislative Council, the City Council, the Gibraltar Tourism Committee, the Service Departments and the Government are represented. The Chairman is the Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P. Apart from the Museum and its contents, the Committee is concerned with the preservation and recording of all the historical monuments of importance in Gibraltar.

Dr. D. B. Harden, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.M.A., Director of the London Museum, visited Gibraltar during the year, at the invitation of the Committee, to advise on the modernisation of the Museum and to recommend improvements on its layout and services. He was asked also to consider the allied services concerned with antiquities and historical sites and buildings. Dr. Harden's report is now being studied by the Committee and, in the meantime, the presentation of flint implements, shells, bones and pottery discovered at Gorham's Cave, as well as the project for a "Nelson Exhibition", are being held in abeyance.

The number of visitors to the Museum during 1959 was 12,189 the highest since its foundation.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

***Gorham's Cave*:**

The excavation of Gorham's Cave by Dr. J. Waechter was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit

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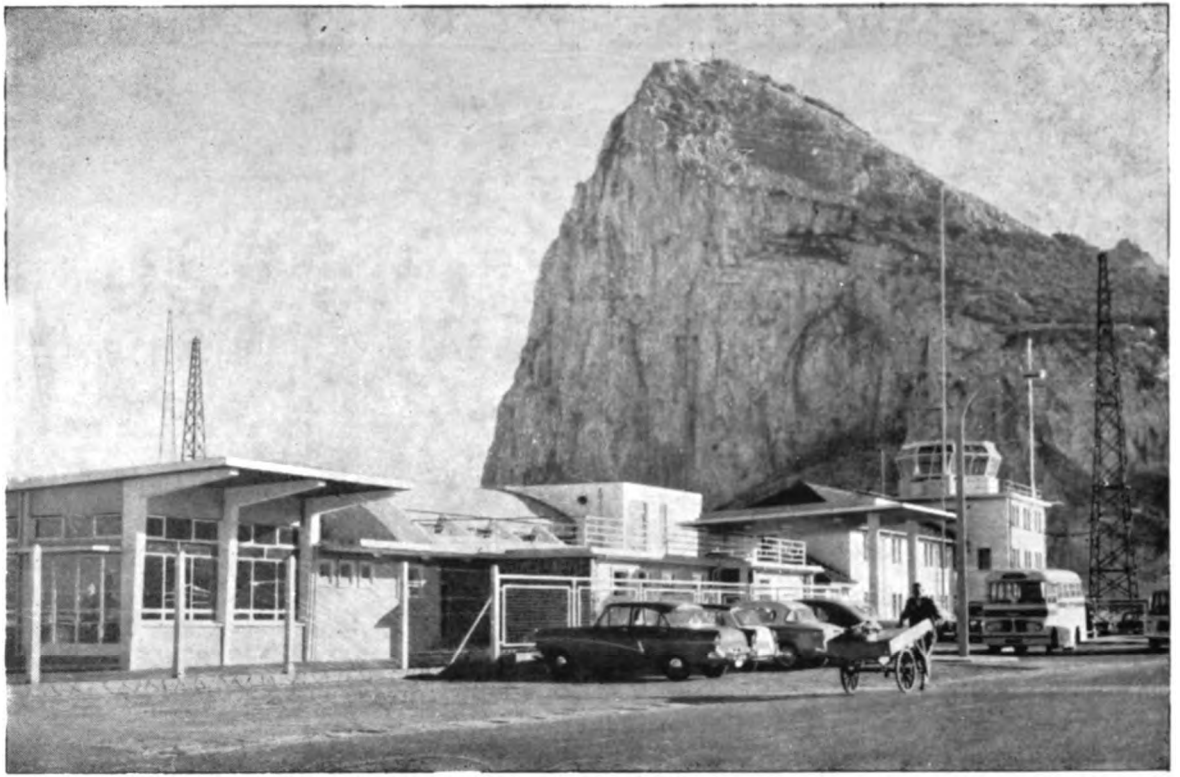

The Gibraltar Air Terminal.

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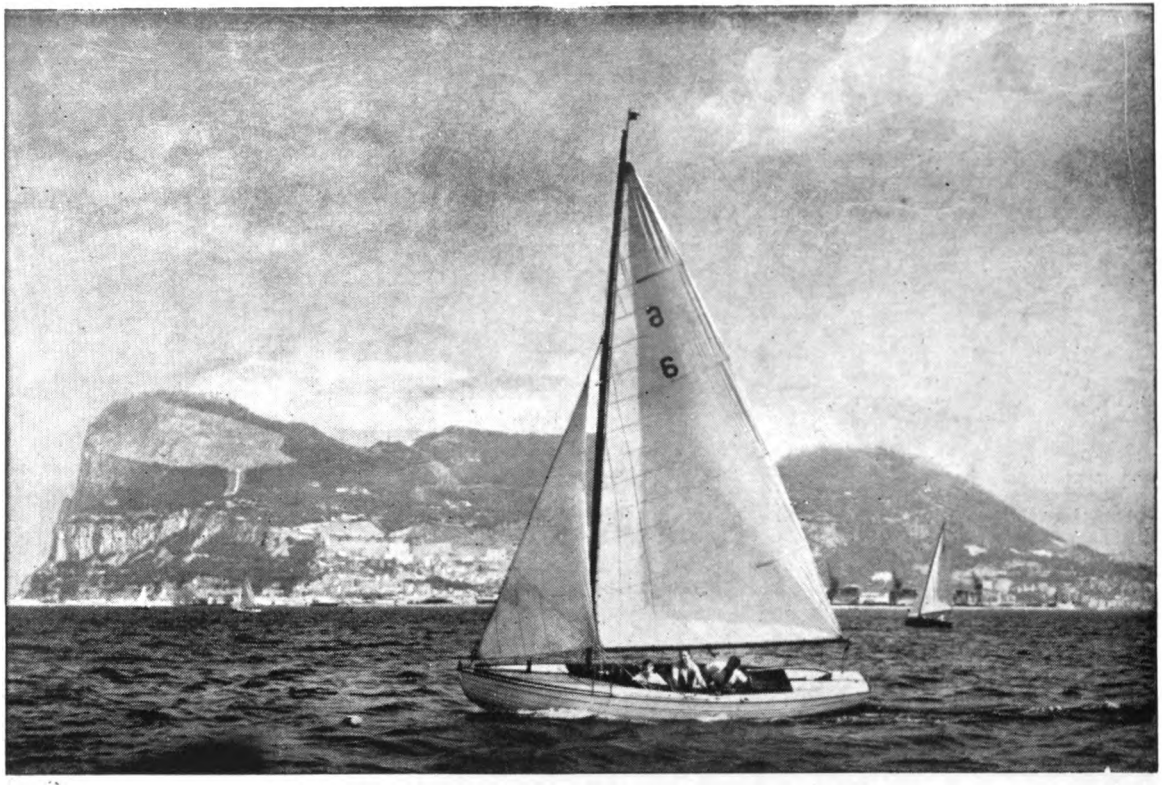

Sailing in the Bay of Gibraltar.

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(which is some 50 ft. thick) produced Punic and other later artefacts in the upper stratum, upper Palaeolithic in successive lower layers and Mousterian in the lower strata. The cave is not as rich in archaeological materials as various other European sites but it has nevertheless yielded a considerable quantity of stone artefacts and animal bones. The most important result of the excavation lies in the fact that it has helped to establish a reliable sequence between the oscillations of the sea-levels and the human occupation of the cave during the three phases of the Last Glaciation. It has also demonstrated the survival of Mousterian man at this site at a date when the Aurignacian was already established in Europe.

Archaeological Society of Gibraltar:

The Archaeological Society of Gibraltar was founded in August, 1956 and now numbers some sixty members. It aims to promote knowledge of the Rock as well as of its more immediate history. To these ends it provides monthly field excursions and lectures on some topic of local interest held at the Calpe Institute. It also runs excavation classes at which young Gibraltarians are trained to survey, photograph, record and excavate local caves. It possesses a small library which is housed in the Gibraltar Museum and lectures by visiting professional archaeologists are most welcome to members of the society. The Speleological Group of the Society have been working during past years on various caves, the major work having been done at Martin's Cave where the finding of flint flakes on the outer shelf in October, 1957, established occupation by early man some fifteen thousand years ago. Subsequent excavations on this site revealed that Neolithic Man had indeed inhabited the site, and quite substantial finds of potsherd, sea pebble, and used flints have been unearthed. These items are at present housed in the Gibraltar Museum and are increasing in number as excavations continue.

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PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude 36° 7′ N and longitude 5° 21′ W and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and ¼ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to the United Kingdom is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is ¾ of a mile wide and has a total area of 2¼ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand 2¼ feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 54°F and 65°F respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, but, as shown in the following diagram, the actual fall is subject to considerable variation.

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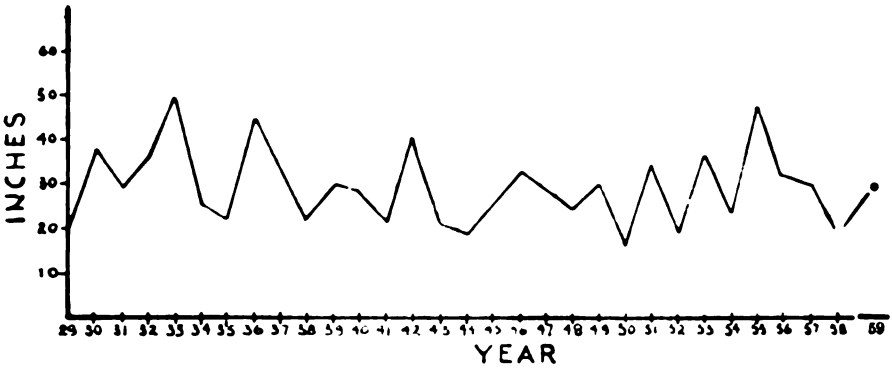

Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or **Iberis Gibraltarica**, being found nowhere else in Europe. Trees include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock, resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing is creating a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants. The total number of resident British civilians at the end of 1959 was estimated at 24,063 while the number of aliens was 1,658. In addition there are the floating population of tourists and visitors and the personnel of the three Armed Forces.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications. Tourists travelling from Europe to North Africa and vice versa find Gibraltar a convenient stopping-off place. The daily air service from the United Kingdom links up with a daily service to Tangier. Those travelling by sea may obtain passages to the United Kingdom, Italy, the U.S.A. and,

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on the Union Castle and Orient lines, to places on the Africa and Australia routes. Motorists may travel easily and economically to and from North Africa on the inter-continental car-ferry.

Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq bin Ziyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa bin Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land in the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jabal Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jabal al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club", wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong, the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam," but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

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The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Elliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison. though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940: some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in the U.K. and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emerg-

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ence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Owing to the geographical position and natural limitations of Gibraltar, its economic progress depends to some extent on a number of external factors, the principal one being the commercial needs and demands of neighbouring countries. Within Gibraltar itself, however, progress has been, and continues to be made, chiefly in the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre. The activities in this field, which are described in more detail in Chapter 11 of Part II are combined with, and partly include, the Port Development Scheme which is designed to attract to Gibraltar even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. airport which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa.

Industrial development is necessarily restricted by limitations of space and natural resources but a fish and fruit canning factory has been established since the war and an area of ground at North Front has been allocated for the modernisation and expansion of other local industries such as coffee and tobacco processing.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950 dated 3rd February, 1950, by Letters Patent of 28th February, 1950 and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950 had also legislative powers but is now President of the Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex-officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of four unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities, is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be

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materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time, but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950 consists of the Governor as President, the Speaker, three ex-officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and seven elected unofficial members. A Speaker was appointed on the 24th May, 1959. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the Council, any measures if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

Further developments took place in 1959 in the scheme initiated in 1954 and extended in 1957, whereby elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council were closely associated with the work and policy of Government Departments. Under the new arrangements the Governor designates one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council as the Chief Member. Normally the Chief Member will be the group leader or other person who appears to the Governor to command the greatest measure of confidence among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and he will normally be consulted by the Colonial Secretary and the Financial Secretary on matters of policy.

Other members of the Legislative Council are now designated as the Members for the Department or subject supervised by them.

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Their functions are:

(i) to introduce in Executive Council, subject to the Governor's approval, questions relating to their Departments or subjects;

(ii) to facilitate, in association with the appropriate Head of Department, the implementation of decisions of the Governor in Council relating to their Departments or subjects; and

(iii) to assist with the conduct in Legislative Council of Government business relating to their Departments or subjects.

On matters of Departmental policy there is close and regular consultation and cooperation between members and Heads of Departments.

The normal life of the Legislative Council was increased from three to five years and legislation was enacted to enable persons of and below the rank of Grade I clerk or its equivalent, employed by Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom or by the Gibraltar City Council, to be elected to the Legislative Council.

A proposal that the Annual and Supplementary Estimates of the Colony should no longer need to be submitted for the Secretary of State's approval was under consideration at the end of the year.

Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The fourth election for the Legislative Council was held on the 23rd September, 1959; 13 candidates were nominated for the seven available seats. About 8,800 votes were polled out of a total electorate of some 13,300, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 66%. Of the seven members elected, three were members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, one belonged to the Transport and General Workers Union and three were independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were announced on 12th October, 1959; of the four persons nominated three were elected members and one a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

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The names of members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix XV.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the other being appointed for a period of three years. Seven Councillors are elected and hold office for three years Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

Seven candidates were nominated for the City Council election on the 2nd December, 1959. They were therefore declared elected to the seven elective seats on the Council. Five of the elected members belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and two were independents.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible, for instance, for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences, but hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 97 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, H.M. Dockyard, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

One person was prosecuted and convicted for possession of unjust weights.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C.	An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar, 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.
CONN, S.	Gibraltar in British Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century. Oxford University Press, 1942.
DRINKWATER, Col. J.	A History of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. New Edition. London, 1905. (This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar).
ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M.	An Ornament to the Almeida, being the story of the Gibraltar City Hall. Published by the authors and printed by Grosvenor Press, Portsmouth, 1950.
FRERE, Sir B. H. T.	Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
GARRATT, G. T.	Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. London, Cape, 1939.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The Story of Gibraltar. London, Philip and Tacey, 1946.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The Gibraltarian. The origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704. Colombo, City Press, 1951.
KENYON, Major-General E. R.	Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.

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APPENDIX I

Civilian Population, 1959.

	Adults		Children under 16		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6,057	7,455	2,629	2,438	18,579
Other British . . .	1.012	1,989	1,301	1,182	5,484
Aliens	704	940	7	7	1,658
	7,773	10,384	3,937	3,627	25,721

Aliens Resident in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1959.

Argentinian 1; French 17; Italian 2; Moroccan 5; Portuguese 76; Cuban 1; U.S. Citizens 4; Swiss 1; Swedish 1; Israeli 5; Spaniards 1,528; German 6; Stateless 1; Total:—1,658.

Comparative Civil Population for the Period 1957-1959 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1957	7308	9397	3606	3472	23783	672	920	17	11	1620	25403
1958	7220	9455	3800	3602	24077	661	876	12	11	1560	25637
1959	7069	9444	3930	3620	24063	704	940	7	7	1658	25721

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 18 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
4,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,460 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

Description	1957			1958			1959		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	21,129	1,999,434	—	18,497	2,368,372	—	17,079	1,970,786
II. Manufactured Goods .	—	30,018	3,984,232	—	32,468	4,560,716	—	32,072	4,800,940
III. Fuels . . .	—	41,757	497,968	—	19,525	319,900	—	12,307	217,500
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	534,676	2,592	2,585,033	557,960	2,866	2,676,494	551,249	3,223	3,108,958
	534,676	95,496	9,066,667	557,960	73,356	9,925,482	551,249	64,681	10,098,184

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS

(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1957			1958			1959		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
Wine	18,292	—	36,584	27,589	—	49,673	32,492	—	51,576
Malt	8,417	—	1,894	28,308	—	6,927	13,556	—	3,215
Rum	1,313	—	4,431	1,864	—	5,216	1,190	—	4,562
Gin	7,582	—	14,216	10,369	—	20,118	9,899	—	19,096
Whisky (U.K.)	33,564	—	100,692	47,096	—	141,891			
Whisky (U.S.A.)	1,341	—	4,023	354	—	4,261	67,570	—	181,614
Whisky (Canadian)	16,604	—	49,812	30,556	—	59,625			
Brandy	4,254	—	21,270	3,014	—	19,342	3,961	—	21,016
Cordials	2,925	—	10,969	4,298	—	19,764	5,048	—	23,019
Petroleum Products	—	470,105.00	3,750,000	—	262,040.00	1,997,000	—	172,800	1,382,400
Manufactured Tobacco	—	1.00	2,234	—	1.59	3,218	—	1	2,561
Chopped, Pressed & Packed Tobacco	—	112.68	53,004	—	129.00	57,964	—	670	255,170
Cigars	—	.71	8,977	—	3.32	9,975	—	8	12,714
Cigarettes (U.K.)	—	49.00	73,812	—	78.65	146,832	—	79	155,072
Cigarettes (U.S.A.)	—	41.15	64,844	—	45.62	76,500	—	976	1,530,000
Cigarettes (Belgium)	—	.22	231	—	.03	34	—	2	2,150
Cigarettes (Swiss)	—	.35	647	—	.09	189	—	12	11,245
Cigarettes (Dutch)	—	2.79	2,097	—	1.84	2,021	—	2	2,011
Cigarettes (Cuban)	—	.23	892	—	.23	621	—	2	2,160
Coffee	—	246.70	68,352	—	774.90	208,075	—	720	195,000
Cigarettes (French)	—	—	—	—	.26	46	—	—	—
			£4,268,981			£2,829,292			3,854,581

APPENDIX V

Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment by Educational level.

At 31st December, 1959.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	14	1210	1077	2287	7	840	916	1756	—	—	—	—	1	99	—	99
Local Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools .	3	216	309	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17	1426	1386	2812	7	840	916	1756	—	—	—	—	1	99	—	99

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APPENDIX VI

Teachers and Teacher Training.

TABLE I

Teachers in Schools and Colleges classified by Qualifications.

At 31st December, 1959.

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								SECONDARY SCHOOLS								Technical and Vocational Schools and Colleges, other than Teacher Training								Summary of Total	
	Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Approved Graduate or Equivalent																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	8	6	—	—	—	—	8	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	8
Untrained .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	8	25	—	—	2	7	10	32	14	13	—	—	—	—	14	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	27	45
Untrained .	3	55	—	—	1	16	4	71	12	23	—	—	—	—	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	94
Not Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained .	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5

APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

Teacher Training.

Year 1959.

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1959.			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
Two-Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)									
Ministry of Education	Four	4	4	8	6	12	18	10	100%
(i) National Diploma in Design (ii) Art Teacher's Certificate	One	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	Completes his Course in 1960.
Totals		4	4	8	7	12	19	10	

NOTE: There are no Teacher Training institutions in the Colony. The information given in this Table refers to teachers trained in the U.K.

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APPENDIX VII A

General Education — Enrolment by Level of Education and Age.

A. Primary Education.

At 31st December, 1959.

Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)								Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)								TOTALS	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 6	164	159	57	43													221	202
6 and under 7	3	7	158	162	50	50	1										212	219
7 and under 8	2	—	2	—	128	116	16	2									148	118
8 and under 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	88	120	121							197	209
9 and under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	62	23	115	108	1	1	—	—	178	135
10 and under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	66	44	22	137	114	—	—	228	202
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	66	50	29	119	108	222	203
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	30	6	18	19	48
Over 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ...	169	166	217	205	178	166	94	93	229	210	212	196	201	174	126	126	1426	1336

Total of Infants 658 : 630.

Total of Juniors 768 : 706.

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APPENDIX VII B

B. Secondary Education.

At 31st December, 1959.

YEAR	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and under 12	142	137	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	144
12 and under 13	87	35	112	167	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	202
13 and under 14	2	—	68	36	158	171	6	—	—	—	—	—	234	207
14 and under 15	—	—	2	2	101	82	197	224	—	4	—	—	300	312
15 and under 16	—	18	—	—	1	—	20	9	22	29	—	—	43	56
16 and under 17	—	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	14	17	2	3	16	38
17 and under 18	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	7
18 and under 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	231	195	182	228	262	253	223	233	36	52	5	5	939	966

Figures in Tables VII A and B include **all** schools in the Colony, i.e. Government Schools and Private (Unaided) Schools.

Total of School population in the Colony included in Tables VII A and B is 4,667

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Appendix VIII

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses.

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Secondary Technical *	99	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	99

NOTE: * This figure is already included in Table VII B (i.e. in total School

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APPENDIX X

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1959.

	Adults	Juveniles
Discharges	70	—
Convictions ...	878	1

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	First Offenders Act or Warnings
—	57	1	647	174

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TABLE II.

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

YEAR ENDING 31.12.59.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES					NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																			
						Total				Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine				Persons awaiting Trial				Otherwise disposed of			
								Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt by H.M. Forces	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Traffic Ordinance ...	571	398	45	117	11	498	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	15	—	—	115	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	36	26	2	2	6	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinance ...	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	65	38	4	6	17	44	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	1	—
Total ...	674	463	51	126	34	574	23	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431	20	—	—	115	2	—	—	23	1	1	—

NOTE: (a) The column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" rfers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.

(b) **Not included in the above Table**—During the year, 542 persons, first offenders, were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial traffic offences.

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APPENDIX XII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1957	3	12	123	138
1958	1	8	119	128
1959	—	16	105	121

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APPENDIX XIII

PRISON STATISTICS, 1959.

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions								
	Total number of persons committed during year	For debt	For safe custody (subsequently discharged, including lunatics)	For imprisonment	18 months and over	12 months and less than 18 months	6 months and less than 12 months	3 months and less than 6 months	1 month and less than 3 months	Under 1 month	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three	Daily average in Prison	Daily average on Sick List	Admissions to Hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
Men	45	1	4	40	—	3	3	13	15	6	1	3	2	12	9.58	.59	12	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles — Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	45	1	4	40	—	3	3	13	15	6	1	3	2	12	9.58	.59	12	—	—

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APPENDIX XIV

Prison Statistics

(a) Population

In custody on 31.12.58	*Receptions during* 1959	*Discharges during* 1959	*In custody on* 31.12.59
11	45	45	11

(b) Daily Averages

Total Daily Average	*Convicted Females*	*Daily Average Unconvicted*	*Daily Average Males*
9.58	—	.41	9.17

(c) Religions

Roman Catholic	*Church of England*	*Church of Scotland*	*Church of Ireland*	*Presbyterian*	*Nazarene*	*Total*
33	7	2	1	1	1	45

(d) Age Groups

Under 16 years	*16 years to 20 years*	*20 years to 25 years*	*25 years to 50 years*	*Over 50 years*	*Total*
—	5	7	19	14	45

(e) Nationalities

British (Gibraltarians)	18
British (U.K.)	12
British (Maltese)	2
Spanish	10
U.S.A.	2
German	1
	45

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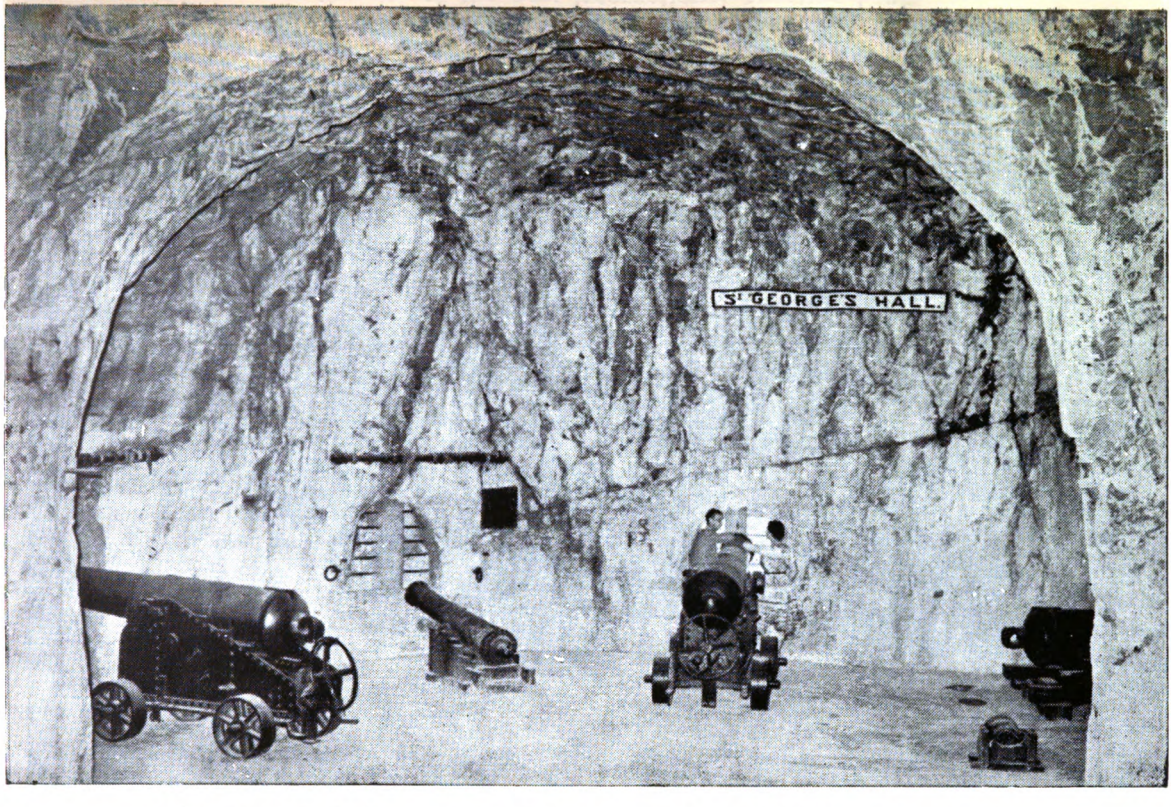

St. George's Hall — part of the Upper Rock Galleries which were hewn out of the Rock during the Great Siege 1779-1783, to bring flanking fire to bear on the besieging armies.

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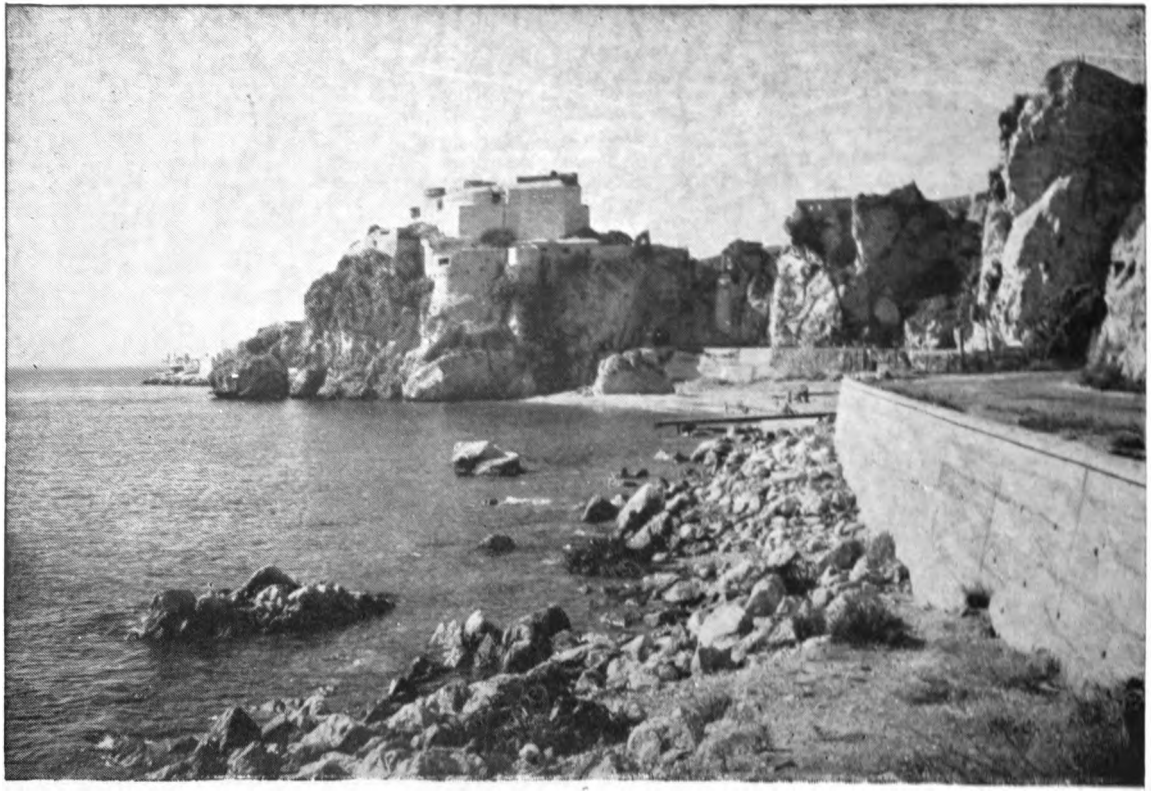

Camp Bay and Parson's Lodge Battery. The latter has been chosen as the site of the new International Sporting Club.

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APPENDIX XV

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Executive Council

President:	The Governor.
Ex-officio Members:	The Deputy Fortress Commander (Brigadier C. G. Buttenshaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.)
	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (D. T. E. Roberts, Esq., O.B.E., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (C. J. Gomez, Esq., M.B.E.)
Unofficial Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
	E. H. Davis, Esq , O.B.E.

Legislative Council

President:	The Governor.
Speaker:	Major J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.
Ex-officio Members:	The Colonial Secretary (J. D. Bates, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O.)
	The Attorney-General (D. T. E. Roberts, Esq., O.B.E., Q.C.)
	The Financial Secretary (C. J. Gomez, Esq., M.B.E.)
Elected Members:	J. A. Hassan, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P.
	A. J. Risso, Esq.
	A. W. Serfaty, Esq., O.B.E., J.P.
	S. A. Seruya, Esq.
	P. J. Isola, Esq.
	Mrs. D. M. Ellicott, M.B.E.
	A. J. Baldorino, Esq.
Nominated Members:	P. G. Russo, Esq., C.B.E., J.P.
	Major J. M. E. Gareze, J.P.
Clerk of the Council:	E. H. Davis, Esq., O.B.E.

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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1960

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H.R.H. the Princess Royal signing the visitors' book at the City Hall. With H.R.H. is the Mayor, the Honourable J. A. Hassan.

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On the 28th April, 1960, His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Charles Keightley, presented badges to the Gibraltar Regiment. Afterwards, a plaque bearing the badges of the Regiment, and of its predecessors, the Gibraltar Volunteer Corps, and the Gibraltar Defence Force, was presented to His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. J. A. Hassan.

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PART I.

GENERAL REVIEW.

In June, 1960, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited Gibraltar to present new Colours to the 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, of which Her Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief.

In November, it was announced that the appointment of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., was to be extended for a further period of one year until June, 1962.

In the constitutional sphere, it was agreed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Annual and Supplementary Estimates need no longer be submitted to the Colonial Office for approval. Formal control over the financial affairs of the Colony was replaced by a system of informal consultation. The relationship between the Colonial Government and the City Council was investigated by a constitutional expert from the Colonial Office who visited Gibraltar in June. The main recommendation in his report, which was under consideration at the end of the year, was a merger of legislative and municipal functions.

Tourism continued to demand the close attention of the Tourism Committee and Government. Two highly successful innovations designed to increase Gibraltar's tourist amenities were introduced by the Committee in 1960. The first of these was an "Arts Week," held from the 23rd to the 30th May, which provided gymnastic and dancing displays, ballet, drama and music, an International Film Festival, exhibitions of painting, pottery and photography and sporting events. The second was a "Week of the Sea" which began on the 17th September with an International Regatta and Speed-boat racing and included an International Angling Competition, an International Swimming Tournament, water-polo and under-water fishing. It is planned to repeat both Festivals in 1961.

A new Caravan Site was provided during the course of the year at Catalan Bay where work continued on the construction of a lido and hotel. Two other hotels were under construction at the end of the year, while revised plans for a Casino, now scheduled for completion in 1963, were under consideration. The Rock Hotel Swimming Pool, adjoining which the Hotel company proposes to build a 70-room hotel extension, was almost completed by the end of the year.

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Plans were approved for the construction by the Government of new Police, Revenue and Tourist Offices at the Frontier; work continued on the two fresh-water reservoirs being built under the Port Development Scheme and August saw a start made on the construction of a new road to Catalan Bay, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of 1961.

A general wage claim presented by the employees side of the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council was taken to arbitration and the Tribunal announced its findings in December. The salaries of non-industrials in the employment of the Colonial Government and City Council were investigated by a Salaries Commissioner whose report was available and under consideration at the end of the year. Unemployment among British subjects continued to be negligible. The average figure of the Index of Retail Prices over the year was 118, based on a datum of 100 in January, 1954.

Good progress continued to be made on housing, the biggest single post-war problem in Gibraltar. The rate of building was accelerated to 200 flats per year and although some families still occupy Nissen Hut type of temporary accommodation it is planned to rehouse them all by the end of 1962. Overcrowding, a major problem 5 years ago, is gradually being overcome and it is confidently expected that, provided the rate of construction is maintained, all the bad cases will be dealt with within 2 years.

The year proved to be a busy one for the Legislature, no less than 43 Ordinances being enacted, compared to the annual average of 20. A number of these Ordinances were designed to tidy up the laws of Gibraltar in preparation for the general revision which was commenced during the year under the direction of the Stipendiary Magistrate who was appointed Commissioner.

A campaign for the inoculation of children against poliomyelitis was launched by the Medical Department with the co-operation of the Department of Education. While at first the response was limited, the numbers coming forward later increased and the campaign continues.

The two main developments in the field of Social Security were an actuarial review of the Social Insurance & Employment Injuries Insurance Funds, which resulted in an increase of 20% in the rates of benefit under the latter, and the appointment of Social Insurance and Employment Injuries Insurance Advisory Committees to advise the Director of Labour and Social Security on insurance matters generally.

The almost complete embargo by the Spanish authorities on the issue of new frontier workers' passes continued throughout the year. There was, howeved, no immediate cause for concern in the labour situation as a whole as it proved possible to obtain from elsewhere such skilled labour as was required. The long-term prospects con-

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tinued to be closely watched by the Government. Considerable difficulties were experienced in reaching agreement on a scheme to regulate dock labour under a Dock Labour Board composed of employers' and workers' representatives. However, towards the end of the year sufficient agreement had been reached and preparations were well advanced for the institution of the Scheme early in 1961.

In his 1961 budget speech the Financial Secretary described 1960 as "a very good year all round." Trading activity was maintained at a very fast pace and there was a regular and sustained rise in the level of imports representing an increase in value of over 12%. The figures for revenue and expenditure were £1,783,080 and £1,703,630 respectively, compared with £1,480,610 and £1,592,445 in 1959.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The civilian population at the beginning of the century reached a peak of over 20,000; this was followed by a decline beginning in 1908. The average total of resident civilians then remained between 17,000 and 18,000; a census taken in 1931 showed a total civilian population of 18,736, inclusive of certain non-residents. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the population was increased by the return of a number of Gibraltarians normally resident in neighbouring Spanish territory, and by the entry of a number of Spanish political refugees. In 1940, the civilan population was again greatly reduced by the evacuation to the United Kingdom and elsewhere of some 16,700 persons. Repatriation of these commenced shortly before the end of the war, and was completed by the end of 1951. In all 15,373 persons returned to the Colony under the repatriation scheme, a number of evacuees having elected to remain in the United Kingdom.

A census of the population was taken in July, 1951, and showed a total resident civilian population of 22,848, an increase of 4,112 in the twenty years since the previous census.

Under the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order, only Gibraltarians have a right of residence in Gibraltar. All other persons, except British Subjects in the service of the Crown and their families, require a permit to reside. A Gibraltarian is defined as follows :—

"'Gibraltarian' means every person who, being a British Subject—

(a) was born in Gibraltar on or before the 30th day of June, 1925; or

(b) whose name is inserted in the Register of Gibraltarians; or

(c) is the legitimate child of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) above; or

(d) is the descendant by legitimate male descent of a male person under paragraph (a) or (b) or (c) above and whose father or paternal grandfather was born in Gibraltar;

(e) is the wife or widow of a Gibraltarian as hereinbefore defined."

Many workers, for the most part Spaniards living in the neighbouring towns of La Linea, San Roque and Algeciras, enter the Colony daily and return to their homes at night.

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The number of births was 423 in 1960 compared with 550 in 1959. The corresponding birth rates were 16.03 in 1960 and 21.36 in 1959. (For infant and maternal mortality see page 32).

The number of deaths in 1960 was 217 compared with 231 in 1959, the death rate per thousand of the total population being 8.22 compared with 8.98 in 1959.

The estimated population at the end of 1960 was 26,385 compared with 25,721 at the end of 1959.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

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Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

Employment

The resident working population remains considerably less than that required to meet labour demands in the Colony. In consequence approximately two thirds of the labour force consists on non-domiciled workers almost of whom live in the neighbouring Spanish territory and enter Gibraltar daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. There is no movement of labour from Gibraltar to Spain.

Manpower statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and to other workers whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year. The number of persons insured at the end of 1960 was 16,637 an increase of 236 on the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of this labour force by nationality and sex at the end of each of the previous six years :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957*	1958*		1959*		1960*	
British men	5051	4987	4776	4745	(A 3932) (J 586)	4518	3857) 528)	4385	3701) 573)	4274
British women	1359	1157	1228	1302	(A 868) (J 385)	1253	853) 385)	1238	961) 390)	1351
Alien men	8290	8146	8414	8116	(A 7824) (J 23)	7847	7227) 17)	7244	7665) 27)	7692
Alien† women	4498	4132	3944	3711	(A 3511) (J 38)	3549	3496) 38)	3534	3274) 46)	3320
	19198	18422	18362	17874	17167		16401		16637	

*These figures include insured persons registered as unemployed — 310 at end of 1957, 297 at end of 1958, 94 at end of 1959 and 146 at end of 1960.

†These figures include living-in domestic servants of whom there were about 925 in 1960.

It is estimated that in addition to the number shown there are some 1,500 British men and women who are either self-employed or engaged in non-manual occupations earning more than £500 a year.

There was a net increase in the insured labour force during the year of 236. This was the outcome of the loss of 1,014 who ceased employment, 404 men and 610 women, offset by the employment of 1,000 new workers, 491 men and 509 women, and the employment of 250 men who had left insurable employment during a previous year. The 1,014 who left insurable employment during 1960 comprised 343 men and 231 women from the resident Gibraltarian population, 61 alien men and 379 alien women. The substantial net gain of alien male workers on migration is a complete reversal of experience in all recent years.

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The entry of new Gibraltarian workers to insurable employment has been adversely affected during the past five years by the abnormally low birth rate during 1941-45 when families were separated by the wartime evacuation. In these circumstances it has been encouraging to note that the numbers of Gibraltarian women and girls in employment have increased by about 10% over 1959.

The accretion of aliens to the labour force has been almost entirely due to the engagement of Portuguese, Moroccans and Spaniards living in Tangier for short term employment as skilled building operatives, as waiters and cooks in the hotel and catering trade and as female domestic servants.

Gibraltar has no agriculture, or other natural resources and apart from small coffee, meat and tobacco processing industries the main sources of employment other than with the Official Employers continued to be with the wholesale and retail distributive trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services, the building industry and private domestic service.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

Official Employers—Industrial Employees

Some 47% of the total labour force is employed, by one or other of the various departments of the Colonial Govenment, the Imperial Government and the City Council known collectively as the Official Employers. In this group the wages and conditions of service of industrial employees were coordinated from 1947 to 1958 through an employers consultative committee and an agreed uniform wage structure was gradually evolved. With the creation of the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council in 1958 the conditions for this group (which also apply through the Fair Wages Clauses in Government contracts to a substantial number of building operatives in private employment) came under standing joint negotiating machinery for the first time. The arbitration clauses of the constitution of this Council were invoked in July, 1960 for the first time to resolve a dispute over settlement of a major wage claim. An Arbitration Tribunal under the chairmanship of Professor H. G. Hanbury was appointed by the U.K. Minister for Labour and after a public hearing in Gibraltar during December, 1960, issued an award granting increases with retrospective effect to 21st April, 1960. Owing to differences between the parties over interpretation of the terms of the award it was not fully implemented until 1961 but substantial advances were paid by Christmas, 1960.

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The new minimum rate awarded for an adult male labourer resident in Gibraltar is 125/- for a standard 5 day 44 hour week and includes cost of living allowance of 31/- a week payable to British workers with a right to reside in Gibraltar and aliens who actually reside in Gibraltar. The comparable rate before the award, which was in fact the rate paid throughout 1960, was 110/- a week (including a cost of living element of 24/- applicable only to British workers with a right to reside in the Colony). The principal new and equivalent obsolescent rates are as follows:—

	Inclusive pre-award rates	Inclusive new rates
Labourers	110/- to 111/6	125/-
Skilled Labourer	116/- to 120/6	131/- to 137/-
Titular grades (i.e. caulker, machinest, wireman, welder, etc.)	123/- to 129/-	142/- to 148/-
Tradesmen — Minor	129/- to 138/-	153/- to 159/-
Major	138/- to 147/-	153/-* to 169/-
		*159/- for ex-apprentices

The rates payable to women continued generally to be two-thirds of the comparable male rates including COLA where applicable.

Juvenile workers received a basic rate for age with a proportionate cost of living allowance while Apprentices were paid according to an annual incremental scale.

Overtime in official employment was paid at time and a half on the gross rate (i.e. including COLA) for work on weekdays and double time for work on Sundays and in most cases also for work on weekdays between midnight and 6 a.m. Work on public holidays was paid at time and a half plus holiday pay.

Offical Employers—Non-Industrial Employees

To negotiate the salaries and conditions of service for clerical and other non-industrial grades the Colonial Government and the City Council both have Whitley type committees while a joint Co-ordinating Committee of the two employing authorities aims to maintain reasonable uniformity of policy between them. The three Imperial Government Departments maintain the same standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Colonial Government and the City Council as will be seen from the table below:—

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Grade	Official Employer	Salary Scale
Clerk Grade II	Col. Government	£240 if under 20 yrs; £336 x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420.
Clerk Grade III	City Council	Entry under £20 — £240 x £40 to £360 x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420. Entry over 20 — £336 for two years x £12 to £480. Promotion Bar at point £420.
Local Clerk Grade II	Service Depts.	76/- per week at age 17 rising to 127/- at age 20 x 4/- to 151/- x 5/- to 186/- x 3/- to 189/- per week.
Clerk Grade I Clerk Grade II	Col. Government City Council	(£495 x £15 to £615 per (annum.
Local Clerk Grade I	Service Depts.	£500 x £15 to £590 x £20 to £610 per annum.
Clerk Special Grade Clerk Grade I	Col. Government City Council	(£636 x £18 to £672 per (annum.
Local Clerk Grade I (allowance posts)	Service Depts.	Salary of Clerk Grade I plus duty allowance of £40 p.a.
Chief Clerk Chief Clerk	Col. Government City Council	(£650 x £20 to £750 per (annum.
Departmental Civilian Officer	Service Depts.	£680 x £20 to £800 per annum.

Despite similarity of titles and salary scales the qualifications for entry and the nature of duties in the various grades differ considerably.

In November, 1959, Government had accepted in principle a claim by the Gibraltar Civil Service Association for a comprehensive review of salaries. Difficulties arose over the appointment of a suitable person to be Salaries Commissioner and it was not until July, 1960, that Sir Rex Surridge could be appointed. Meanwhile in anticipation of increases which might be granted on cost of living grounds

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Government agreed to an interim award at the rate of 5% of basic salary, subject to a maximum of £60 per annum, with effect from the 1st July, 1960. Sir Rex Surridge arrived in Gibraltar during August, 1960 ,and after enquiring into salaries in the City Council as well as the Colonial Government Service presented on the 31st December a report covering both which was considered early in 1961.

Private Employers

In the field of private employment there are statutory minimum rates for omnibus drivers and conductors and for workers in the retail distributive trade. The rates prescribed by the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers and Conductors) Order were fixed in 1954 at 110/- per 48-hour week for conductor-drivers, 88/- per week for drivers and 72/- per week for conductors but with few exceptions the rates actually paid during 1960 were 110/- for conductor-drivers, 100/- for drivers and 80/- for conductors.

The Conditions of Employment (Retail Distributive Trade) Order which came into force on 1st March, 1960, applies to shops and other retail establishments, including dry cleaners. The minimum rates prescribed for sales assistants, warehousemen clerks, and cashiers in non-food shops are 106/- for adult males and 71/- for adult females rising to 112/- and 75/- respectively after 3 years' service; and in food shops and petrol-filling stations, 98/- and 64/- respectively rising to 104/- and 68/- after 3 years' service. Proportionately lesser rates for age are prescribed for juvenile workers from 42/- (male) and 28/- (female) at age 15.

There are formal agreements between a trade union and some of the port employers to govern the conditions of employment of casual dock workers employed at the commercial wharves in stevedoring and coal-handling. These agreements which provide, inter alia, for a basic wage of 23/- for an 8 hour shift during normal working hours, are generally observed by port employers even though they are not parties. Collective agreements also govern the conditions of two small groups of workers i.e. the passenger attendants employed by the Tourist Bureau at the commercial wharf and local personnel employed in the servicing and maintenance of civilian aircraft at the Airport. In a number of other industrial groups, notably the employees of building contractors, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour, and the staff of a bottling factory, in all of which there is a predominantly alien labour force, the employment conditions observed have resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of alien workers who were elected for the purpose by their fellows. The wage rates in all these cases are substantially similar to those paid to alien workers employed by the Official Employers.

The trend in private industry generally is towards parity with the Official Employers' rates for alien workers and while there were consequently relatively few changes during 1960 some of the major

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employers did anticipate the possibility of retrospective effect for the increases under negotiation in the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council (see page 10) by granting increases during the year.

The Fair Wages Clauses in all contracts by the Official Employers which involve the employment of workers oblige contractors to maintain, in effect, the Official Employers' rates in anticipation of such contracts as well as in the execution of them.

Hours of Work

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers continued to work a 44-hour, 5-day week.

In July, 1960, a small group of some 130 skilled workers recruited by the Admiralty in the United Kingdom under contracts which entitled them to current United Kingdom Dockyard conditions plus expatriation incentives were conditioned to a 42 instead of a 44 hour week without loss of pay in consequence of a similar change as a result of agreement with the trade unions concerned in the United Kingdom.

In private industry although an increasing number of employers have adopted the 44 hour-week over 5 or 5½ days, a 47 to 50 hour-week spread over 5½ or 6 days is still the more usual.

The working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors are limited by statute to 48 in any one week with provision for overtime not exceeding an aggregate of 12 hours in any period of 14 days.

The Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses to a weekly maximum of 48 hours inclusive of the prescribed minimum meal break. An order issued under this Ordinance also prescribes closing hours for shops which, save for certain exceptions, must be closed to the public between 1 and 3 p.m. and after 8 p.m. daily (Fridays 9 p.m.) except for an early closing day on either Wednesday or Saturday when shops must be closed at 1 p.m. Registered Jewish shops remain closed from sunset on Fridays to sunset on Saturdays when they may open from sunset to 9 p.m. These provisions tend to limit the normal working week of all shop assistants to some 48 hours weekly and in many cases the normal working week is in fact shorter than this.

Night Work

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance which applies International Conventions Nos. 4 and 6.

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Rest Days

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. Industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers are conditioned to a 5-day week and therefore have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A 5½-day week is usual in private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have 1½ rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the terms of the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on a week-day in every week. Shop Assistants do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments including petrol filling stations, bakers and confectioners, newsagents, sweet shops, chemists, theatres and cinemas in which, under the Ordinance, arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

There is no common practice with regard to a weekly rest day in the Road Passenger Transport Industry but the normal weekly hours are 48 and overtime is limited by statute.

Holidays

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order, 1958, requires that with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of one and two-thirds working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year). Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker whose employment is terminated of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year. The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of six paid public holidays a year. The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order. Four of the Official Employers (i.e. the Government and the three Service Departments) observe eight and a half days per year as public holidays while the fifth, the City Council, observe nine public holidays. Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers are allowed a minimum of eight working days annual holiday at full pay for workers on a five day week and ten days for workers on a five and a half or six day week with an additional two days in each case after three years service.

Apprenticeship Schemes

The Official Employers Apprentices Board supervises apprenticeship in the various departments of the Imperial, Colonial and Municipal Authorities, and under it apprentices are recruited for 20 dif-

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ferent trades through a common entrance examination and under a common form of indenture. In addition to practical training at their various workplaces all these apprentices receive technical education at the Gibraltar Technical and Dockyard School which is now run jointly by the Admiralty and the Colonial Government.

Including the 45 apprentices engaged under this Scheme during 1960 there was a total of 153 apprentices under training with the Official Employers at the end of the year.

A private marine engineering firm and one of the leading garages have also instituted systems of indentured apprenticeship and a total of 7 apprentices were under training with these firms.

Because of the low birth rate during the war-time evacuation period the number of new entrants to employment during recent years has been abnormally low and the recruitment of apprentices in particular has lagged seriously behind anticipated needs. In consequence of the exceptionally high birth rate in 1945 a considerably larger number of young persons is expected to enter the labour market in 1961 and the next few years.

Cost of Living

The official index of retail prices is based upon the average household expenditure budgets of a family group comprising a man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of approximately £6.0.5d. per week, the average wage at the base date in January, 1954. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows:—

	Group	*Proportion of total family expenditure at base date*
1.	Foodstuffs	589
2.	Clothing	083
3.	Fuel, Light and Water	058
4.	Rent	060
5.	Household Durable Goods	017
6.	Miscellaneous Goods	028
7.	Services	107
8.	Drink & Tobacco	058
		1,000

The Index of Retail Prices covering all these groups and separate indices for each group are compiled and published quarterly in January, April, July and October, except for the foodstuffs group which is compiled and published monthly.

The level of the index in January, 1960 at 119.11 showed a sharp increase of 4.18 over that for October, 1959. This was due principally to increases in the market prices of meat, eggs, potatoes and seasonal vegetables but partly to increased rents and rates consequent on the

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relaxation of rent restriction. The April figure at 119.48 reached the highest point to date but receded in the last two quarters to bring the average for the year to 118.10.

The following table shows the index figures for each of the groups which compose the Official Index of Retail Prices and also the level of the general index during 1960:—

Month	Food	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	Rent	House-hold durable goods	Miscel-laneous goods	Ser-vices	Drink & To-bacco	Gener I.R.P
Jan.	118.17	102.89	121.01	139.49	100.65	109.40	127.11	124.39	119.1
Feb.	117.47								
Mar.	118.64								
Apr.	118.77	101.60	121.01	139.49	104.01	111.32	127.11	124.39	119.4
May	116.34								
June	115.68								
July	114.25	101.71	121.01	139.49	104.51	110.38	127.11	124.39	115.6
Aug.	112.67								
Sep.	114.19								
Oct.	114.35	102.78	121.01	139.49	102.98	114.01	127.11	124.39	117.0
Nov.	114.97								
Dec.	115.85								

Safety, Health & Welfare

A Factories Ordinance, based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Act, lays down standards similar to those in the United Kingdom. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, woodworking machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a slow but continued increase in the standard of compliance. One fatal accident occurred during the year.

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (Cap. 128 of the 1950 Edition of the Laws) provides legal protection for associa-

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tions of employers and workers which fall within the definition of a trade union and conform to certain express stipulations particularly as regards their rules. These stipulations are generally in accordance with United Kingdom practice but registration is compulsory and not voluntary. The Director of Labour & Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

One new association of workers was registered during 1960 and nine of the sixteen trade unions on the register at the end of the year were branches of unions with head offices in the United Kingdom which are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.). The organisation of the remaining seven unions of local origin conforms to the United Kingdom pattern. Among these is the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour (the largest of all the unions) which is affiliated directly to the I.C.F.T.U. and also benefits from contacts with the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and workers' educational bodies associated with the Congress.

The total declared membership of registered trade unions which represent workers as at 31st December, 1960, was 4,254 which is approximately 75% of the total number of workers who are resident in Gibraltar and in insurable employment.

There is an active Trades Council, recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress, constituted by 9 of the Unions of workers which collectively represent some two-thirds of the total trade union membership.

Joint Consultation

It is the policy of Government to encourage free negotiations between trade unions and employers to determine wages and conditions of employment. Statutory wage fixing machinery exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Conditions of Employment Ordinance but recourse to this machinery is only made when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained, owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisation, by the normal methods of free negotiation.

For non-industrial employees the Colonial Government has a Civil Service Whitley Council, under chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, to negotiate questions of remuneration and other conditions of service. The constitution, revised in 1959 to conform more closely with United Kingdom Whitley Council practice, includes machinery for the submission of disputes to arbitration. The appointment of Sir Rex Surridge as a Commissioner to review the Colonial Government civil service salary structure (see page 11) arose out of

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negotiations in the Whitley Council. The City Council is served by a similar Whitley Council under chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor. The Imperial Government Service Departments and several of the Colonial Government Departments have Whitley committees or Coordination Committees with functions which are essentially departmental and usually exclude remuneration questions. The Gibraltar Police Force has a three-tiered Whitley Council which is modelled to some extent on United Kingdom Police Associations and which has powers to consider remuneration questions.

Trade Disputes

There were very few trade disputes during the year and such minor stoppages as occurred were by way of protest only. The loss of working time was insignificant. Although there are powers under section 4(1) of the Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance (Cap. 161) by which the Governor may appoint persons to enquire, conciliate or arbitrate in any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended, there was no recourse to this formal machinery during 1960.

Employment Policy

The Government has adopted a policy of priority of opportunity for employment to residents of Gibraltar and, because of the small size of the Colony, has restricted the number of persons who may enter the Colony or become resident in it for the purpose of taking up employment. This policy is principally effected through the Control of Employment Ordinance which requires employers to obtain permits for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar in jobs for which the remuneration is less than £750 per annum. The Ordinance is administered in practice through the Employment Exchange as an addition to its function of providing the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Youth Employment

Under general supervision of the Youth Employment Committee a youth employment service caters for persons between the ages of 15 and 18 and collects information about opportunities for employment in Gibraltar and elsewhere. The Youth Employment Officer visits schools to interview children and to talk to their teachers, and by keeping in contact with young people when they leave school, endeavours to find for them the employment most suitable for their capacities. During the year several "open evenings" were held to give young persons who had been placed in employment an opportunity to come and discuss their problems with members of the Youth Employment Committee.

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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Trade continued to maintain a high level. Most heads of Revenue exceeded the estimate and the value of imports was maintained at the same high level as in previous years.

The five-year housing programme 1955/1960 was very near completion within the year, and a new scheme covering the years 1960/63 was commenced. The Port Development Scheme, aimed at increasing the amenities of the port, continued its progress. From the beginning of the year vessels have been able to berth alongside for refuelling.

Two-thirds of the expenditure on the new housing scheme and three-fifths of the expenditure on the Port Development Scheme is being met out of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, as well as 58% of the expenditure on the reconstruction of Catalan Bay Road which was completely buried by a landslide on the 19th March, 1943.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £1,783,080, falling short of the estimate by £16,840. The main factor contributing to this shortfall was a decrease of £265,915 (which was largely offset by corresponding decreases under Expenditure) under grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in respect of Housing and Port Development Schemes, but this was considerably reduced by excesses amounting to £137,539 under Customs, £12,139 under Berthage Dues, £11,887 under Stamp Duties, £41,590 under Income Tax, £11,715 under Bonded Stores Rent, £21,258 under Sale of Stamps and £11,482 under Lotteries.

Expenditure amounted to £1,703,630, made up as follows:

Recurrent	£1,226,012
Non-Recurrent	477,618
	£1,703,630

representing a decrease of £249,620 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £103,930.

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Revenue

		1959	1960
I.	Customs	£ 523,737	£ 666,539
II.	Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	25,028	44,580
III.	Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	205,195	223,871
IV.	Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	160,383	167,346
V.	Post Office and Telegraph ...	71,174	125,427
VI	Rents of Government Property	115,698	134,202
VII.	Interest	32,516	34,999
VIII.	Lottery	118,503	132,482
IX.	Miscellaneous Receipts	40,383	51,468
X.	Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	5,580	5,580
XI.	Colonial Development and Welfare	182,413	196,486
XII.	Land Sales	—	100
		£1,480,610	£1,783,080

Expenditure

Social Services (including resettlement, Rehousing and Town Planning)	£ 750,133	£ 864,132
Public Works	358,239	318,609
Administration	64,559	63,694
Justice	140,507	147,417
Public Services (revenue earning)...	109,871	137,452
Pensions	58,682	63,784
Miscellaneous	110,454	108,542
	£1,592,445	£1,703,630

Assets and Liabilities

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1960:

Liabilities

Deposits	£ 96,188
Special Funds	2,999,027
General Revenue Balance	822,527
	£3,917,742

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Assets

ash	£ 13,713
oint Consolidated Fund	95,000
rafts and Remittances	93
ıvestments	3,794,466
dvances	14,470
	£3,917,742

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Colony at the end of the year consisted f the following:

3 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	£1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	250,000
3½% Debenture Loan 1970/75	400,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds ...	112,500
	£1,762,500

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war-time ıterest-free loan of £108.10.0. at the end of 1960.

Main Heads of Taxation

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1960 were:

ustoms	£ 666,539
state Duties	7,465
tamp Duties	18,387
icences	14,542
ıcome Tax	181,590

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit f £132,482 in 1960.

ncome Tax

Income Tax is charged on income accruing in, derived from, or eceived in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount f the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs, in force during the year 1959/60, ere:—

Earned Income Relief — One fifth. Overriding maximum deduction £300.

Personal allowance — £400. Wife £150.

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Children — £75 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£75 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc. — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment Maximum deductions not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax for 1959/60 was 2/- in the £ and applied without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in the Colony were:

For every pound of	*Rate in the £* s.	d.
First £ 500 of taxable income	—	6
Next £ 750 „ „ „	1	—
„ £1,250 „ „ „	2	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	—
„ £1,000 „ „ „	3	6
Remainder	4	—

An amending Ordinance passed in 1960 raised the standard rate of tax for 1960-61 to 3/- in the £. The only taxpayers affected by the decision were companies and bodies corporate.

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in the Colony is shown in Appendix II.

Customs Tariff

Despite the introduction in 1955 of an "ad valorem" import duty on a limited range of luxury goods, the free port tradition of the Colony is still reflected in the restricted number of items subject to import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty:—

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	Full Rate		Preferential Rate	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	1	7	1	4
Motor Spirits, per gallon		9		9
Whisky in casks, per gallon	53	0	51	0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	35	0	26	0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon	37	0	27	0
Rum in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Rum in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Gin and other spirits or strong water in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Gin in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs or Cordials, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	25% ad valorem		20% ad valorem	
Cigarettes, per lb. (plus 2/6d. per 100 cigarettes).	1	6	1	0
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Other Manufactured Tobacco per lb.	7	4	6	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco per lb.		10		9
Wines per gallon				
(a) Still				
(i) in bottles	10	6	4	6
(ii) in casks or other containers	3	4	1	4
(b) Sparkling	18	0	8	0
Coffee				
(a) Raw, per lb.		2		2
(b) Processed, per lb.		3		3
(c) Soluble per ¼ lb. tin		1		1

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 1/4d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts Motor Vehicles, accessories and spare parts Photographic Cameras and Cinematograph Projectors Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms Razor Blades Watches and Clocks	8⅓% ad valorem

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1951, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in the United Kingdom. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

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Estate Duty.

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% of the value of an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 and 33⅓% of an estate exceeding £400,000 in value. Estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

FINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the City Council for the years 1959 and 1960.

REVENUE

	1959	1960
	£	£
General Rate Account	295,037	313,618
Sanitary Water Service	36,725	41,200
Potable Water Service	64,542	66,877
Gas Department	63,908	58,342
Electricity Department	226,979	242,737
Telephone Service	35,274	37,511
	722,465	760,285

EXPENDITURE

General Rate Account	272,615	293,820
Sanitary Water Service	40,581	40,507
Potable Water Service	64,706	55,694
Gas Department	72,733	65,689
Electricity Department	218,132	227,575
Telephone Service	32,905	38,029
	701,672	721,314

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The legal tender for the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s./- denominations and United Kingdom silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,317,447 on the 31st December, 1960.

Banking

The following banks operate in the Colony:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.
Credit Foncier D'Algerie et de Tunisie
Galliano's Bank.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £950,896 at the end of 1960.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

Bank Rates

Telegraphic Transfers: Cost of telegram plus $\frac{1}{8}$% of value
Mail Transfers: Cost of postage plus $\frac{1}{4}$% of value

Demand Transfers:	First £5	8d.
	£5—£10	1s. 0d.
	£10—£30	1s. 6d.
	Over £30	$\frac{1}{4}$%.

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Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1960 amounted to £7,596,789 divided into £5,441,160 Manufactured Goods and £2,155,629 Foodstuffs. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Spain, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Western Germany.

Most goods may now be imported under Open General Licence. Specific Import Licences are, however, required for most goods originating in Japan and also for a few items of essential foodstuffs as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow the importation of a great variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating principally in the sterling area and in the external account countries.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

EXPORTS

Exports from Gibraltar may be considered negligible. The existing export trade can be classified as re-exports effected mainly by alien workmen, of whom about 8,600 enter and leave the City daily, by the crews of Naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists who land on regular excursions.

The channels of "invisible exports" are provided by the supply of ships' stores, provisions for the Armed Forces and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

Tables showing the estimated tonnage and value of Imports and Exports during 1960 are to be found in Appendices III and IV.

Chapter 6: Production

Owing to the lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production in Gibraltar.

A fish and fruit canning factory, which started operations in 1950, has exported large quantities of fish to the United Kingdom and Italy. It has also supplied the local market and visiting ships.

The factory has been working at reduced capacity owing to difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of fish and fruit. Several pilot plants, however, covering a wide field—from fruit pulp to eau-de-cologne, and from jam to shampoo—have been put into operation. This has resulted in a number of women being employed intermittently throughout the year.

Other local industries are the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Director of Education is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Gibraltar Education Ordinance (1950), for the control of the Department of Education, and for the general progress and development of the educational system. In this he is assisted by a Board of Education, of which he is Chairman, composed of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, the Dean of the Anglican Cathedral, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community, three Command Education Officers and six members of the public nominated by the Governor in consultation with His Lordship. The Director is in close consultation with the Legislative Council Member for Education. He is also responsible for the inspection of schools. During the year every school was visited but it was not possible to carry out full-scale inspections.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1960 was £132,510 (i.e., £124,427 recurrent and £8,083 non-recurrent). The per capita expenditure was approximately £32.8.

Education between the ages of five and fifteen years is compulsory. Provision is made in the Ordinance for the future extension of the upper age limit, should it become desirable or necessary. In schools provided by Government, education is free, although the three Services pay a per capita grant to Government to help defray the expenses of the education of children of service personnel. There are private schools for children of all ages on a fee-paying basis.

There are several nursery schools of widely varying standards which are conducted by private individuals. In government schools children are admitted to the infant schools on attaining the age of five years. At the age of eight years they transfer to the appropriate junior school from which, as a result of the Moray House Secondary Selection Test at 11+ they proceed to Grammar, Secondary or Technical Schools. The Grammar and Technical Schools prepare for the General Certificate of Education.

The Secondary schools, so far, have not attempted to present pupils for the G.C.E. examination but have prepared for the R.S.A. and Lower Certificate. Pupils are now remaining at school beyond the age of 15 years and one secondary school will present boys for G.C.E. in 1962 and the other schools in 1963.

In addition to Government Schools there are three private schools all of good standing. Brympton (Church of England) Independent Preparatory School takes boys and girls up to Common Entrance Examination. The Christian Brothers' Private School takes boys up to the secondary selection stage. Loreto Private School, under the direction of the Loreto Order, takes boys and girls together up to the age of seven years and beyond that girls only are prepared for the

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secondary selection tests, R.S.A. examination and the General Certificate of Education.

Only those children whose parents have a right of residence in Gibraltar may be admitted to Government schools. Children whose parents reside outside Gibraltar and who have no residential qualification may be admitted to the private fee-paying schools at the discretion of the Headmaster or Headmistress.

There are no institutions of higher education in the Colony and those who wish to continue their education at a University or College of Higher Education usually do so in the United Kingdom. To assist students in this respect Government provides two scholarships a year (one for Technical study) valued at £500 per annum, and the Trustees of the Estate of the late John Mackintosh Esq., offer two to four scholarships also of £500 a year together with assistance grants of from £100 to £200 a year. These scholarships and grants are awarded for periods of three to five years of University or other higher study.

Many of those who are unsuccessful in their application for these scholarships enter the teaching profession with a view to obtaining one of the eight teacher-training Bursaries offered by Government each year. At least one year's successful teaching practice as well as the requisite academic qualifications is necessary before selection for training.

Boys from the secondary schools and the technical school sit an examination at the age of 15 and those who are successful become apprentices. They continue formal education and at the same time have practical work as indentured apprentices with the Royal Naval Dockyard, the City Council, Services workshops and local firms.

Girls from the secondary schools sit for an entrance examination to the Commercial School where they have two further years of post secondary training in secretarial work.

The very high standard attained in an exhibition of Housecraft, needlework and cookery which was opened by Lady Keightley, wife of His Excellency the Governor, in December last year has been well maintained at Rosia School. An additional housecraft room has been opened at St. Margaret's Girls School.

The Department of Education conducts evening classes at various levels. Instruction is given in English, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Spanish to G.C.E. or R.S.A. Standard. There are also classes for beginners in elementary English and for non-indentured apprentices and others who might require it, in simple English and Arithmetic. Plans are in hand for the provision of classes in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for apprentices with a view to taking the London City and Guilds examination.

The classes in Pottery and Art have become so popular that an extra teacher has had to be engaged. The work of these classes is exhibited during Gibraltar Arts Week.

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There were four changes in the Headships of schools during the year. The Headmasters of the Grammar School, Lourdes Secondary School for boys, Bishop Fitzgerald School (junior boys) and the Headmistress of St. Christopher's School (junior mixed) resigned and four new Headmasters were appointed in their place.

There is still a shortage of qualified teachers despite the fact that eight unqualified teachers are sent for training in England each year and that eight returned from colleges in July. Losses due to marriage and resignations to take up more lucrative posts in England have more than equalled the intake. The course of training in United Kingdom Training Colleges has been extended from two years to three years. This change will create a serious position in September 1963 when no newly qualified teachers will return to the Colony.

It is a matter for regret that only one of the scholarship holders who have obtained a degree in the United Kingdom University has returned to teach in Gibraltar. There are welcome signs, however, that one or two of the present holders may do so.

The presence in the Colony of wives of Service Personnel who are qualified teachers has greatly helped in the staffing of schools at all levels and particularly at St. Christopher's and St. George's, the two Church of England government schools. This present happy situation cannot be taken as permanent.

A course for student teachers and unqualified teachers was given during the year. Lectures were delivered on Educational Theory, Psychology, Classroom Techniques and on the teaching of English, poetry, science, art, history, handwork, clay modelling, audio-visual aids and geography. The classes were well attended, varying, according to subject, from 16 to 60. The Director of Education, Headmasters, Headmistresses and various teachers took part in the course. The Director of the Calpe Institute, Mr. E. A. C. Hunt, kindly undertook to give the lectures on the care and use of cinema and slide projectors.

It is hoped that this course, together with the practical teaching experience gained during the year or more before going to college for training, will enable those students selected for training in England to relate their lectures in College more easily to classroom conditions.

In order to improve English in schools generally, more attention is being paid to the subject and more original written work called for. The Trustees of the estate of the late John Mackintosh Esq. have generously given £100 a year for the next three years to be used as prizes for original essays. There are two prizes to the value of £2 every term for each of the post primary schools. In addition children are urged to use English to a greater extent outside school.

The Moray House Secondary Selection Tests at the age of eleven years and thirteen years were held in May and June. It was found

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possible to place in the two grammar schools and the Technical School all those who reached the required standard in the 11+ examination. In the tests for those of thirteen years, attending the secondary and Technical schools, three boys and three girls qualified for grammar school admission. The boys expressed a preference for the Technical School and the girls were admitted to Loreto High School.

Up to now, the papers for these selection tests have been marked locally. Future tests, however, will be marked by a panel of experts at Moray House, University of Edinburgh.

The Board of Education.

In January 1960 changes took place in the membership of the Board of Education. Mrs. J. Patron, the Honourable Mr. P. J. Isola and Mr. C. Gaggero, O.B.E., J.P., retired on the expiry of their term of office. In May their places were taken by Mrs. J. Porral, Mr. J. G. Gaggero, and Mr. R. Norton.

The Board met on 28th June and 11th October and made recommendations, following discussion, on the following matters:—

(a) Private tuition by teachers
(b) Catalan Bay School children
(c) Parents Association
(d) Evening Classes for apprentices
(e) The Headship of Bishop Fitzgerald School
(f) The Book Exhibition
(g) Scholarships and awards of grants
(h) Evening classes of non-indentured apprentices
(i) School transport
(j) The condition of school buildings
(k) The teaching of English.

The Scholarship selection committee, which is a sub-committee of the Board of Education, met several times during the year. Interviews were given to those applicants whose commitments made it necessary for them to return to the United Kingdom before the normal selection date. The field of candidates was very wide and the standard of academic attainment higher than usual.

Twenty unqualified teachers were interviewed and eight selected for training under the Government teacher training scheme.

The Selection Committee also interviewed, or studied documents from, thirty-six applicants for scholarships and grants. One scholarship was awarded by Government (there being no suitable candidate for a Technical Scholarship) and the Trustees of the John Mackintosh Trust generously offered four scholarships, £800 in grants and the cost of two summer courses.

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One candidate obtained a Commonwealth Scholarship for one year's study in Education at the University of Bristol while another obtained a Commonwealth Bursary to attend a course on the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language, at the University of Manchester.

Provision is made for the medical inspection of children twice during their school career. The Medical Officer for Schools and the two school nurses have almost completed the inoculation against Poliomyelitis, over 4,000 children having been treated up to date. The nurses also visit schools regularly.

There were no serious cases of illness during the year nor was it necessary to close the schools on account of infectious or contagious illness.

An Education Week was held in April when all parents and others interested in education were invited to visit schools. Except for exhibitions of Arts and Crafts the schools followed their normal daily routine. Over 2,000 people, including representatives of the Press, took advantage of this opportunity of seeing the children at work.

During the Gibraltar Arts Week, held in May, there was a display of folk dancing and Gymnastics given by the girls of senior and junior schools and also exhibitions of art, pottery and photographs from various schools.

The Commissioner of Police and Sergeant Zammit, the instructor, were present when Royal Life Saving Society medals and certificates were presented to the pupils and staff of St. Margaret's Secondary School for girls.

A successful Book Exhibition was held at St. Christopher's School in March and was well attended by Heads of schools and teachers.

Owing to the pressure of accommodation at St. Joseph's Secondary School for girls, two extra classrooms were provided in Rosia School. Such good progress was made with the building of the new Catalan Bay school that arrangements have been made for it to open in January 1961. The Isolation Hospital at Glacis has been converted into a three classroom infant school. There are over 40 children in attendance for whom there was no room in St. Anne's School.

On 21st October school children attended the annual Trafalgar Day Ceremony at the Trafalgar Cemetery.

Two girls of Loreto High School recorded a Christmas Message for the British Broadcasting Corporation's Children's Post Box which was broadcast in the Home Service on Christmas Eve. A Carol, as background music, was provided by the girls of St. Mary's Junior School.

Professor Jopson of Cambridge gave lectures in English subjects

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at the Calpe Institute. Many teachers and senior pupils took advantage of this opportunity.

During the year there have been visits from the following :—

Instructor Captain E. F. Byng, C.B.E., R.N.
Air Vice Marshal A. C. Kermode, C.B.E.
Wing Commander J. F. Sanders, R.A.F.

The management of the Naval Trust Cinema gave a free entertainment to all School children prior to the Christmas Holidays and the Trustees donated a sum of £100 towards prizes at school sports days.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of Child Welfare, Port Health and School Medical and Dental Services as well as for the sanitary supedvision of the airport.

The health of the civilian population remained satisfactory during 1960.

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1960, giving an infant mortality rate of 14.19 per thousand live births. The cordesponding figure for 1959 was 8, with a mortality rate of 14.54.

The Colonial Hospital, containing 147 beds for the reception of British and other residents and all civilian emergencies, is the only General Hospital that serves the civilian community in Gibraltar. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-Patient service and In-Patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section and a separate block which is used for the segregation of infectious diseases and which accommodates a number of elderly sick female patients.

King George V. Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and a small proportion of female medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds but on occasions it has been found necessary to provide extra beds. A small proportion of this beddage is occupied by tuberculous patients for which this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds are allotted to cardiac cases and the female medical cases mentioned which cannot be accommodated at the Colonial Hospital owing to the demand for surgical beds.

St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Deep insulin and electro-convulsion therapy was available. An Out-Patient clinic was held once a week. Occupational therapy provides diversional activity for In-Patients. A Spanish Psychiatrist continued to visit the Hospital four times a year in a consultant capacity.

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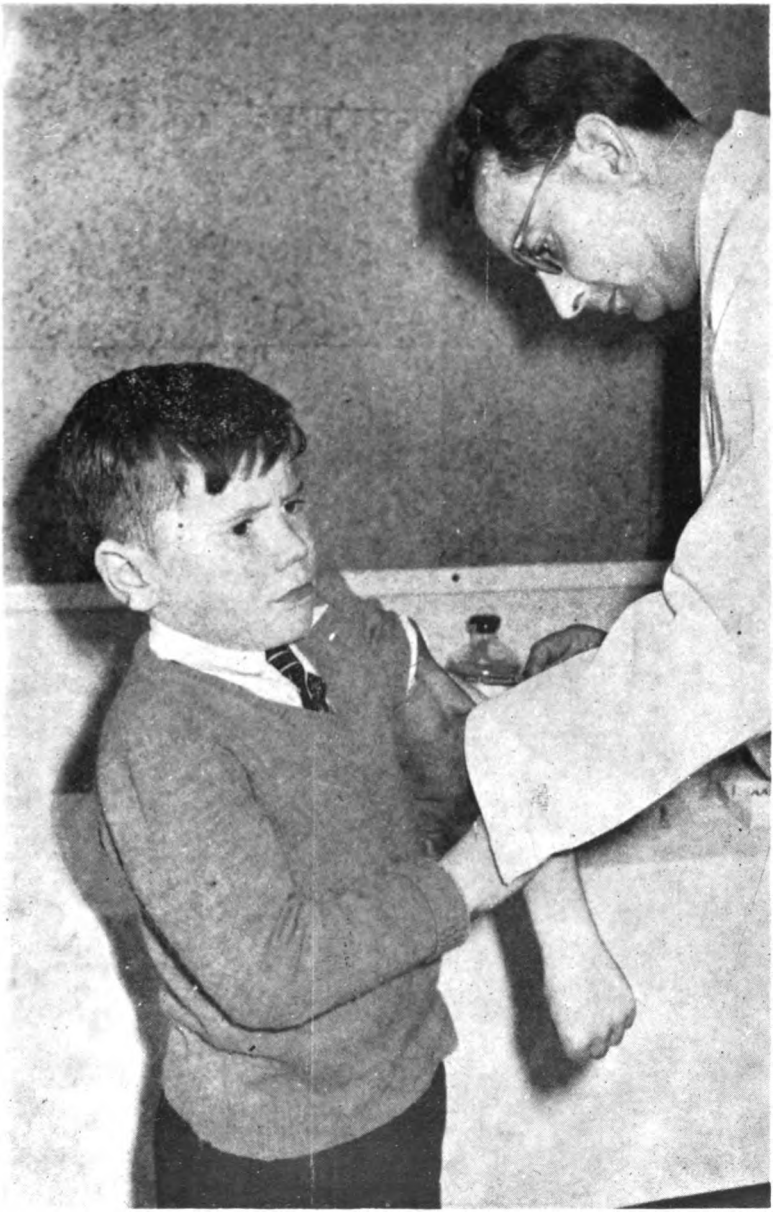

Poliomyelitis inoculation of schoolchildren.

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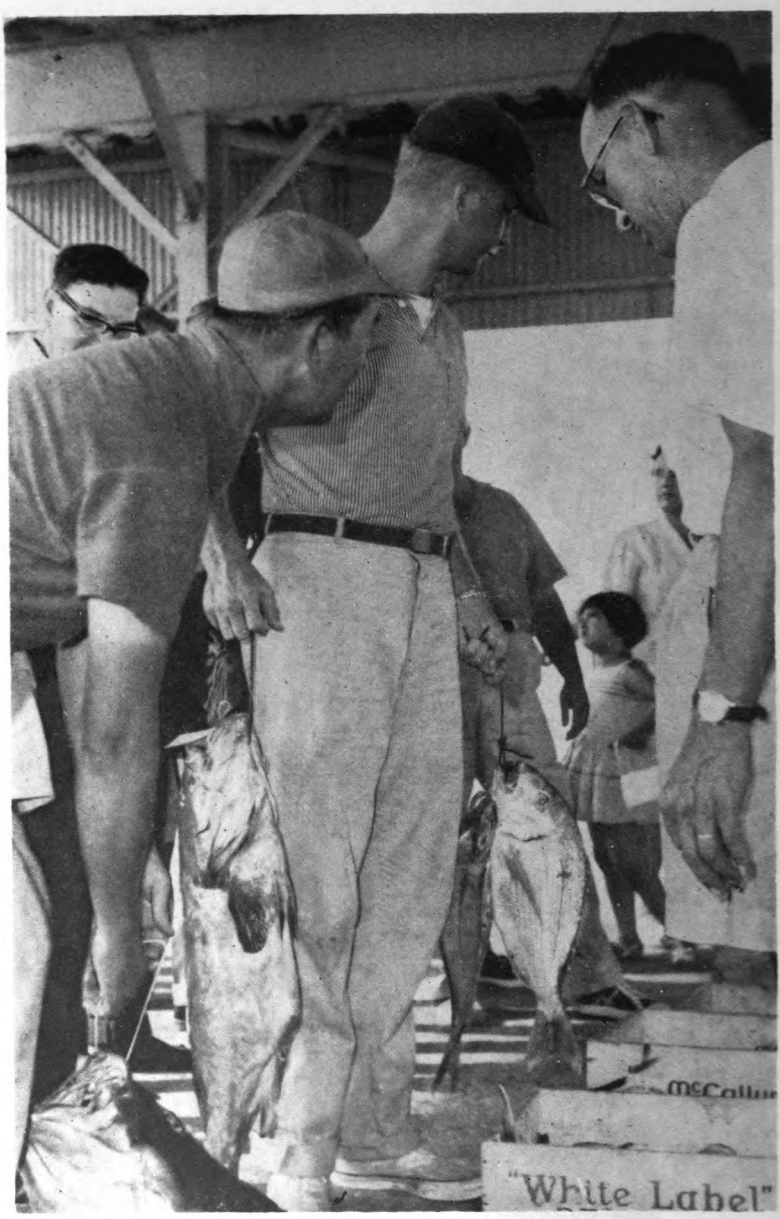

"WEEK OF THE SEA" organised by the Gibraltar Tourism Committee. Successful competitors.

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The Infectious Diseases Hospital has accommodation for 10 beds which, in view of recent advances in vaccinations and immunisations, is considered sufficient by modern standards.

The District Medical Service which caters for patients on Public Assistance continued to function satisfactorily. The Out-Patient Clinic held daily and the domiciliary service, consisting of a Medical Officer and Nursing Staff, worked to capacity.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre. The centre in the North District had to be closed owing to building operations of an extensive nature being carried out in the area. It is proposed to build a more up-to-date centre for this District when the housing estate which is being built is completed. At two of the Clinics held in the Centre advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinics at the Colonial Hospital. Immunization against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital .

Other Services provided by the Medical Department are the Port Health Service and Sanitary Supervision at the Airport—in relation to the Quarantine Laws and International Sanitary Conventions—and a School Dental Service.

The School Medical Service is under the charge of a Medical Officer who alternates these duties with general hospital duties. He is assisted by a School Nurse who also maintains liaison with the Child Welfare Department. Children needing medical attention were referred by the School Medical Officer to the relevant clinic at the Colonial Hospital or to their private doctors.

The preventive side of medicine is shared with the City Council who are responsible for public health in the Colony, and a very happy liaison exists between the two authorities. The Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Advisory Board of Health, a co-ordinating body on which are represented the Services and Civilian medical authorities of the Colony. The Board discuss matters of common interest. Inoculation against Poliomyelitis is continuing and 1,700 children have already been given the full course. Plans were being prepared for launching a publicity campaign to encourage the parents of those children who have not as yet been inoculated to have this done.

A fairly comprehensive range of medical and surgical equipment of the latest design was available in the Hospitals above mentioned and where highly specialised treatment, e.g., deep X-Ray therapy, was beyond the scope of local resources arrangements were made to sent patients to special hospitals in the United Kingdom. Fifteen patients were sent during the year for a variety of conditions.

The report of the team of experts from the Nuffield Foundation on the Master Plan for the medical services was still under consideration by the Government.

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Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, came on three occasions during 1960, to operate on patients requiring surgical treatment for heart and lung conditions.

The dermatological clinics had to be discontinued in the course of the year owing to the prolonged illness of Dr. Durante, honorary dermatologist. Arrangements are in hand to send a local practitioner to the United Kingdom for a course in dermatology.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Liaison with the Education Department was maintained. The recruitment of nurses continued to improve but was not as high as required.

There are thirteen Gibraltarian Nurses training in England. Three obtained the S.R.N., S.C.M. diplomas and joined the Department as Nursing Sisters during the year. Three nurses are doing an integrated course of 4 years leading to the S.R.N., R.M.N. diplomas, and the remainder are training for the S.R.N. and S.C.M. diplomas.

In September, 1960, the Department was fortunate enough to obtain the services of two resident House Officers. In spite of the short time that they have been in service it has been manifestly obvious that the patients have benefited by having a doctor continuously on the premises. Both these House Officers were recommended by Mr. Lance Bromley, the Visiting Thoracic Surgeon, and it is hoped that the continuity of House Officers from St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, will be maintained.

Sewage disposal is by the water carriage system using sea water. There is also a refuse destructor.

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles laid down in 1926. The species found in Gibraltar are the Aedes argenteus, Culex pipiens and Theobalddia longiareolata. No Aedes argenteus have, however, been found in Gibraltar during the last nine years.

The usual measures were taken during 1960 in the rat destruction campaign. The task continues to be mainly one of dealing with occasional infestations and instructing house-holders in the methods of keeping the rat population to a minimum.

The following table shows how the members of the various bdanches of the medical profession are distributed among Government and City Council employment and private practice.

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STAFF	*Govt.*	*Local Auth.*	*Private*
Doctors	6	2	17
Matron	1	—	—
Assistant Matron	2	—	—
Sister Tutor	1	—	—
Nursing Sisters	21	—	—
Male Charge Nurses	3	—	—
District Nurses	2	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—
Assistant Health Visitors	4	—	—
Radiographers			
Physiotherapist	1	—	—
Midwives, C.M.B. certificate (included in 2, 3, 5 and 7 above)	19	—	—
Midwives, locally trained	—	—	5
Dentists	—	—	9
Partially-trained nurses	98	—	—
Public Health Inspectors & Trainees	—	10	—
Lab. Technicians & Trainees	—	6	—
Pharmacists	3	—	18

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1960.

	Recurrent £	*Capital* £
Government	182,676	3,485
Local Authority	24,798	8,944

HOUSING

In 1960 the Government completed six blocks of flats providing 170 more dwellings and a further nine blocks, comprising 205 flats, were commenced. The total number of flats built by Government since 1945 is now 1,172 which, together with conversions and rehabilitations, bring the total number of post-war permanent dwellings to 1,319. A further number of temporary dwellings were cleared to enable redevelopment of the sites. The avowed aim is to demolish all Nissen Hut type of temporary dwellings during 1962.

Private enterprise continued to make its useful contribution to the housing pool and a number of better class flats became available for letting as a result.

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SOCIAL SECURITY.

The Social Security System, administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security, is based on the following Ordinances :—

(1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;

(2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;

(3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance; and

(4) The Family Allowances Ordinance.

Contributory Schemes

The Contributory Schemes are contained in the Employment Injuries Insurance and the Social Insurance Ordinances. The former covers, with some exceptions, all persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income is not more than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions the latter Ordinance covers the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both these Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons, which have remained unaltered, are as shown in the table below :—

Class of Insured Person	Weekly rate of joint contribution which is shared equally between employer & worker		
	To the E.I.I. Fund	To the S.I. Fund	Total
Employed contributors	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men aged 20-64	6	2 4	2 10
Women aged 20-59	4	1 8	2 0
Male persons aged 15-19	3	1 9	2 0
Female persons aged 15-19 ...	2	1 4	1 6
Voluntary contributors			
Men	—	2 4	2 4
Women	—	1 8	1 8

Following the established practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts the worker's share of the contribution from his wages.

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One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. The Post Office authorities undertake the responsibility for the sale of insurance stamps.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment, incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

Non-Contributory Schemes

The Non-Contributory Schemes are the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance, the Family Allowances Ordinance and the scheme of Public Assistance. As the name implies, these schemes are entirely financed from the general revenues of the Colony and not from social insurance contributions.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance covers British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplements to certain benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, it provides for the payment of unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Public Assistance Scheme cover Gibraltarian British subjects (i.e. persons who have a right of residence in Gibraltar as defined in the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order) domiciled in Gibraltar or in the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras (Spain) and Non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are resident in Gibraltar provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence.

I.—CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME.

A.—The Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:—

(1) Injury Benefit;

(2) Disablement Benefit; and

(3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances is provided at the Government hospitals. The amount spent on appliances in 1960 was £9. The Govvernment hospitals were reimbursed for free treatment to insured

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persons to the amount of £2,718 during 1960 as compared with £2,719 in 1959.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. 756 claims were received during the year, including 10 in respect of occupational disease; 743 of these were allowed, i.e. approximately 98% (as compared with 99% in 1959). The amount paid during the year was £6,141 which included £41 in respect of occupational disease.

The following table gives the figures for the last four years:—

Year	Received	Allowed	Injury Benefit Paid
1957	718	714	£4,824
1958	590	577	£4,219
1959	648	641	£4,825
1960	756	743	£6,141

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual, physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease assessed by a Medical Board (see page 39) on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the assessment is for life or covers a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity instead of a pension. During the year 165 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 152 were allowed, i.e. approximately 92%. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 116 claims received and 99 allowed, i.e. approximately 85%. The amount paid in 1960 by way of disablement benefit was £5,617 compared with £4,227 in 1959. 56 claimants received assessments for life compared with 50 in 1959.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. One claim for industrial death benefit was received during 1960 which was allowed. The widow opted to receive a gratuity and was paid £500 while £281 was paid by way of pensions in respect of deaths which had occurred in previous years.

Determination of Claims & Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, *other than those dealing with a disablement*

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question, are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. The number of appeals received during the year was 4 of which 3 were allowed by the Board.

The Director of Labour and Social Security is required to submit all claims dealing with a disablement question (i.e. whether or not there has been a loss of faculty, etc.) to a Medical Board consisting of two or more medical practitioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is the Chairman. There is right of appeal to a Medical Appeals Tribunal against any final assessment, but not against a provisional assessment for less than two years, awarded by the Medical Board. The Medical Appeals Tribunal consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) and two medical practitioners who are not members of the Medical Board.

The necessary subsidiary legislation to give effect to the new procedure mentioned in the 1959 Annual Report was enacted during 1960. The Medical Appeals Tribunal dealt with 16 of the 20 appeals received during the year of which 7 were allowed. The 4 appeals pending a final determination at the end of 1960 were all dealt with early in 1961.

On questions of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund

The income of the Fund during 1960 was £19,274 (as compared with £19,257 in 1959). The expenditure was £15,458 (£12,619 in 1959) and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £62,478 as compared with £61,664 at the end of 1959. During the year the position of the Fund as at the 31st December, 1959 was actuarially reviewed.

B.—The Social Insurance Scheme

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of :—

(1) Old age pensions;
(2) Guardian's Allowances;
(3) Maternity Benefit;
(4) Death Grant; and
(5) Widow's Benefit.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions but provision has been made for the payment of benefits at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

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On the 4th October, 1960, the Social Insurance (Benefit) Regulations were amended so as to provide for the payment of maternity benefit or death grant, if the confinement or death occurred outside Gibraltar or the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras (Spain) and payment of benefit in respect of old age pensions, guardian's allowance and widow's benefit can now be paid wherever the beneficiary resides.

Old Age Pensions do not become payable until 1965.

Guardian's Allowance is paid at the rate of 5/- a week to a person who takes an orphan child into his family. One claim, in respect of an alien insured person, was received during the course of the year in respect of three children. The claim was allowed and the total amount paid was £45. No previous claims to the allowance had been received since the scheme commenced in 1955.

Maternity Benefit is a grant of £6 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. Where twins or a greater number of children are born, £6 is paid for each child. During the year 1,086 claims were received (as compared with 1,153 in 1959). Of these 1,075 were allowed (1,135 in 1959)—790 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. 16 grants were made in respect of twins. The total amount paid was £6,457 (£6,792 in 1959), which included 33 grants paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record.

Death Grant is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person, or of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £15 in the case of the death of an adult, £10 for that of a person between 5 and 18 years of age and £7.10.0d. for that of a child under 5 years old or of a person aged over 60 years (55 for women) on the 3rd October, 1955. Reduced rates are also payable in cases in which the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year 163 claims were received (as compared with 159 in 1959). Of these 155 were allowed (146 in 1959)—110 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £1,810 (£1,672 in 1959) including 25 grants paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

Widow's Benefit is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has paid at least 250 contributions and has paid or has been credited with an annual average of 45 contributions since entry into insurance. Contributions paid to the Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme prior to the inception of the Social Insurance Scheme, count up to a maximum of 100. A reduced rate of pension is payable if the yearly average is less than 45 but not less than 13. There

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are three kinds of widow's benefit but only one kind of benefit is payable at any one time, as follows:—

(*a*) *Widow's Allowance* is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of 24/- per week with increases of 5/- per week for each child up to a maximum of 4 children;

(*b*) *Widowed Mother's Allowance* is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- a week with increases of 2/6 per week for each dependent child to a maximum of 4 children; and

(*c*) *Widow's Pension* is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- a week.

During the year 61 claims were received (as compared with 51 in 1959), of these 57 were allowed (39 in 1959)—30 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £3,065 (£1,437 in 1959). 4 grants were paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

Determination of Claims & Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. The number of appeals received during the year was 2 and both were disallowed.

On the question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Social Insurance Fund

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1960 was £89,552 (as compared with £89,073 in 1959). The expenditure on benefits was £12,287 (£9,902 in 1959) and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £461,281 as compared with £392,601 at the end of 1959. During the year the position of the Fund as at the 31st December, 1959 was actuarially reviewed.

Advisory Committees

There are provisions for the constitution of Advisory Committees both under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the

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Committee is expressed as "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them" it was decided to appoint the same persons to both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid unnecessary duplication.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Advisory Committee and the Social Insurance Advisory Committee were appointed, under an independent Chairman on the 5th March, 1960. The Committees met twice during the year.

Inspection

The total number of establishments visited was 12 (86 in 1959) and the number of insurance cards inspected was 187 (6,794 in 1959). These figures do not include domestic servants.

In 65 cases (60 in 1959) of non-compliance or in which the stamping of insurance cards was found to be in arrears further visits were necessary. In all those cases a satisfactory result was obtained.

In addition, the Social Insurance Inspector carried out investigations into:—

(*a*) 34 establishments following the annual exchange of insurance cards for 1959;

(*b*) 12 establishments in connection with the destruction by fire of the insurance cards held by one firm; and

(*c*) 3 claims to injury benefit.

Prosecutions

No legal proceedings were instituted during the course of the year.

II.—NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES.

A.—The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance

This Ordinance applies to all persons who are "insured persons" under the Social Insurance Ordinance, their wives or widows if they are either (1) British Subjects; or (2) other persons domiciled in Gibraltar.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:—

(1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
(2) Unemployment Benefit; and
(3) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance.

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Transitional Retirement Pensions first became payable on the 3rd October, 1960. The basic conditions for entitlement to a retirement pension are :—

(1) The claimant must have attained the age of 65 years (60 in the case of a woman);
(2) The claimant must have been 55 years of age (50 in the case of a woman) on the 3rd October, 1955;
(3) The claimant must have retired from regular employment; and
(4) The claimant must have a satisfactory employment record (i.e. an average of 40 weeks a year since the beginning of 1953).

The weekly rate of a retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child to a maximum of 4 children.

During the year 167 claims were received of which 107 were allowed. The total amount paid was £1,057.

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sunday excluded) made to any person to whom the Non-Contributory Scheme applies who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered. The benefit is not payable to persons over 65 years in the case of a male or 60 years in the case of a female.

There are no contribution conditions but applicants must satisfy the following prescribed conditions as to a satisfactory employment record :—

(1) during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made he was in insurable employment for not less than 30 weeks; or
(2) his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- a week for any one adult dependant and 5/- a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or persons under the age of 20 years.

During the year 268 claims were received (383 in 1959) of which 250 were allowed (365 in 1959). The average duration of these claims was 25 days (20 in 1959) and the total amount paid was £1,390 (£2,112 in 1959).

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Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits are weekly payments paid to those persons to whom the Non-Contributory Scheme applies who are in receipt of old age pensions, widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or guardian's allowance under the Social Insurance Ordinance. The rates of supplementation are as shown on the table below:—

TYPE OF BENEFIT	Benefit Payable under Social Insurance Scheme			Supplementation			Total		
	Basic Rate	Increase for wife	Increase for children per child (up to a maximum of four children)	Basic Rate	Increase for wife	Increase for children per child (up to a maximum of four children)	Basic Rate	Increase for wife	Increase for children per child (up to a maximum of four children)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Old Age Pension									
(a) Where the pension is payable to a woman on her husband's insurance and he is alive.	8 0	—	2 6	8 0	—	2 6	16 0	—	5 0
(b) In other cases.	12 0	8 0	2 6	14 0	8 0	2 6	26 0	16 0	5 0
2. Widow's Benefit									
(a) Widowed Mother's Allowance	12 0	—	2 6	14 0	—	2 6	26 0	—	5 0
(b) Widow's Pension	12 0	—	—	14 0	—	—	26 0	—	—
3. Guardian's Allowance	5 0	—	—	5 0	—	—	10 0	—	—

In 1960, supplementary benefits under this Scheme were granted in respect of 27 claims (as compared with 10 in 1959) to widow's benefit. The total expenditure was £932 (£364 in 1959) whieh sum included supplementation in respect of claims approved in the previous years.

Determination of Claims & Questions

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is used also for the Non-Contributory Social

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Insurance Benefit Ordinance. The number of appeals received during the year was 6 of which 1 only was allowed.

Finance

The expenditure incurred under the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance is met entirely from the revenues of the Colony.

B.—Family Allowances Scheme

The Family Allowances Scheme was first introduced on the 1st July, 1959. It applies to Gibraltarian British Subjects who are domiciled in Gibraltar or in the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras (Spain) and also to Non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are resident in Gibraltar provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence. A Family Allowance is paid at the rate of 4/- per week in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit and is made irrespective of needs or resources of the family receiving it and without requirement of any contribution condition. The age limit for entitlement is 15, the normal school leaving age, but it is extended to 18 if the child is receiving full time instruction in school.

During 1960, 155 out of 163 claims were approved as compared with 1,572 out of 1,587 in 1959, the first year of operation of the scheme, and 129 claims (26 in 1959) were cancelled because the families had left Gibraltar or because owing to changed family circumstances they no longer qualified. On the 31st December, 1960, there were thus 1,572 families receiving a total of 2,591 family allowances as compared with 1,546 families receiving 2,668 allowances at the end of 1959. These figures include children over the normal age who are still receiving full-time instruction in school but exclude the eldest or elder child in each family for whom no allowance is payable.

The following table gives the figures for the last two years :—

Rate	1959		1960	
	No. of Families	No. of Children	No. of Families	No. of Children
4/-	888	1,776	957	1,914
8/-	379	1,137	364	1,092
12/-	167	668	156	624
16/-	64	320	56	280
20/-	29	174	27	162
24/-	14	98	5	35
28/-	4	32	7	56
32/-	1	9	—	—
Total	1,546	4,214	1,572	4,163

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The total amount paid was £28,234 as compared with £13,270 for the six months in 1959 during which the scheme was in operation.

Determination of Claims & Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Family Allowances Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security and there is a right of appeal (except in certain matters statutorily reserved to the Director) to a Referee.

Finance

The Family Allowances Scheme is financed from the general revenues of the Colony and not from Social Insurance contributions.

C.—Public Assistance Scheme

The Public Assistance Scheme is not supported by specific legislation but operates as an administrative scheme designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarian British Subjects and also to Spanish political refugees, but not to other aliens who are domiciled in Gibraltar. The Scheme was slightly amended during the year but public assistance continued to be paid at the same rate as in the previous year.

The Ordinary Scale

The following table sets out the amounts which the Scheme allows for needs *other than rent* :—

(*a*) for a married couple living alone	47/- p.w.
(*b*) for a single person living alone	30/- p.w.
(*c*) where the above rates do not apply—	
(i) for a man aged 20 years or over	20/- p.w.
(ii) for a woman aged 20 years or over	17/- p.w.
(*d*) for any other person—	
(i) aged 15-19 years	15/- p.w.
(ii) aged 10-14 years	13/- p.w.
(iii) aged 9 years or under	11/- p.w.
Maximum total weekly grant	85/- p.w.

The Special Scale

The following table sets out the amounts which the Scheme allows for needs, *other than rent,* for an applicant who is registered as blind, including partially sighted, or who has suffered a loss of income to undergo treatment for respiratory tuberculosis—

(*a*) for a married couple living alone	55/- p.w.
(*b*) for a single person living alone	42/- p.w.

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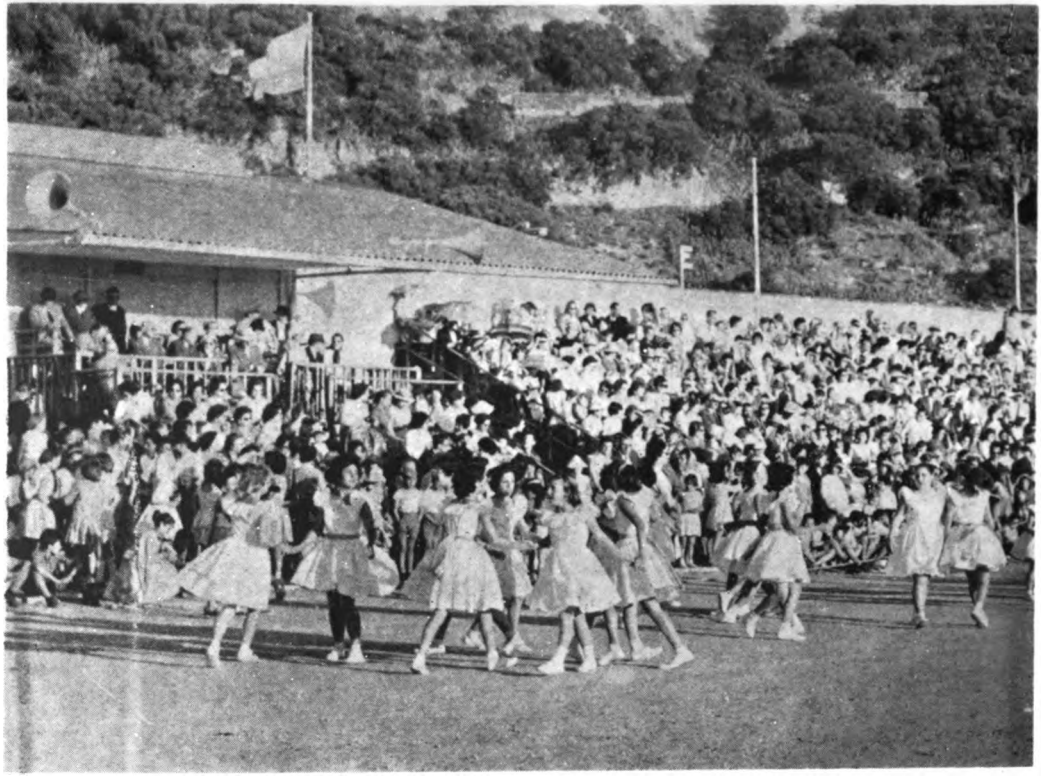

Schoolgirls giving a display of dancing as part of the annual Gibraltar Arts Festival.

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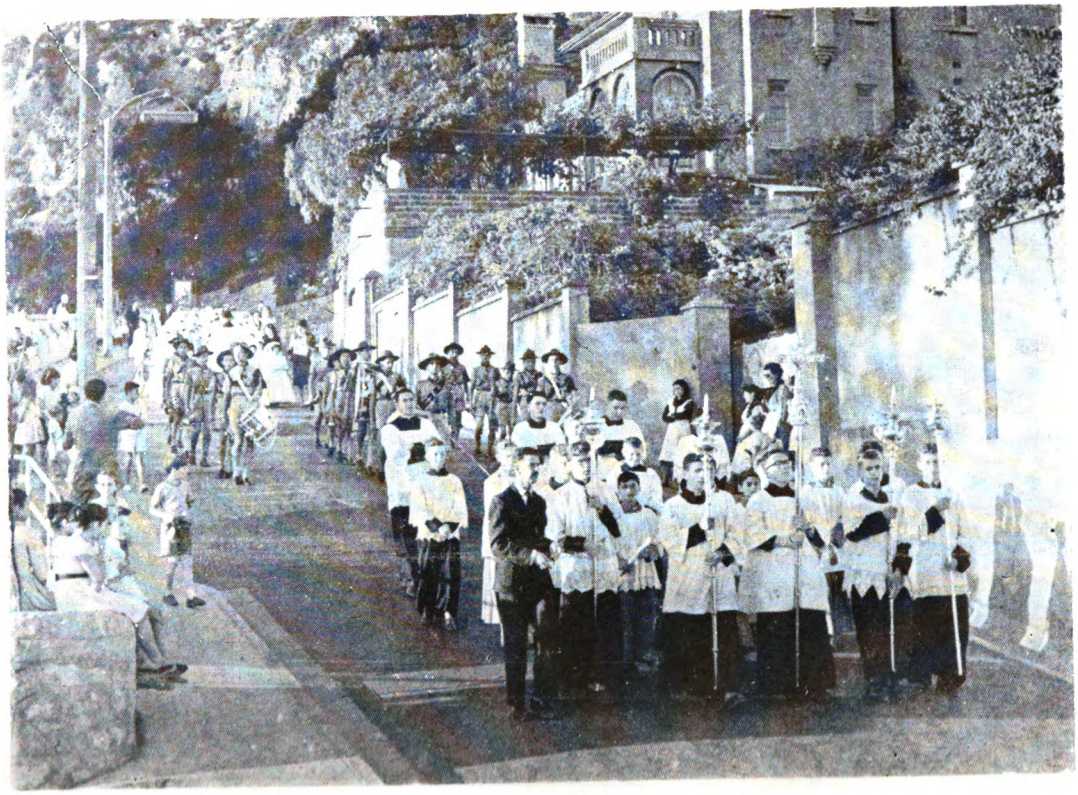

The annual Corpus Christi procession.

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(*c*) where the above scales do not apply—	
(i) for a man aged 20 years or over	32/- p.w.
(ii) for a woman aged 20 years or over	29/- p.w.
(*d*) for any other person—	
(i) aged 15-19 years	15/- p.w.
(ii) aged 10-14 years	13/- p.w.
(iii) aged 9 years or under	11/- p.w.
Maximum total weekly grant	95/- p.w.

Special circumstances or exceptional needs

If there are any special circumstances or exceptional needs, they will be taken into consideration and where necessary the assistance grant may be increased up to a maximum of 10/- per week to meet them. Assistance can also be granted in case of real urgency, even though the applicant would otherwise be disqualified.

Rent Allowances

As stated in the 1959 Annual Report the payment of an allowance in respect of an applicant's rent commitment ceased to be paid as from October, 1959. All persons in receipt of assistance may now apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands & Works Department. Those who do not qualify for such relief may be helped under the special circumstances or exceptional needs provision mentioned above.

Assistance-in-kind

This is limited to the issue of footwear to any dependent child of school age of an applicant in receipt of assistance and, up to a maximum of £5 per head per annum, for clothing and footwear to the elderly persons accommodated in the Government homes for elderly persons. The parents or guardians of any such children are required (as stated in the 1959 Annual Report) to pay the full cost of each pair of shoes by weekly instalments of 2/- which are deducted from the assistance payable to the applicant.

General

During the year, 473 (649 in 1959) new applications for cash assistance were received and 389 (506 in 1959) were approved. At the beginning of the year the number of families receiving assistance was 1,021 (817 in 1959) and at the end of the year the number had increased to 1,073 (1,015 in 1959). The weekly average number was 1,097 (925 in 1959).

The total amount paid by way of assistance was £74,240 (£72,594 in 1959) of which £68,730 (£70,417 in 1959) was in respect of cash

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assistance, £230 (£597 in 1959) in respect of assistance in kind and £5,280 (£1,560 in 1959) in respect of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or registered as blind or partially sighted.

Determination of Claims & Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Public Assistance Scheme are determined in the first instance by the Social Security Officer. There is a right of appeal to a sub-committee of the Social Welfare Committee, whose decisions are subject to confirmation by the Director of Labour and Social Security.

Finance

The expenditure incurred under the Public Assistance Scheme is met entirely from the general revenues of the Colony.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Administrative Organisation

Within the Department of Labour and Social Security a Welfare Branch has been organised under the supervision of the Social Security Officer to administer the Colonial Government's social welfare services. The advice of the Department's qualified social administration staff is available at all times to the Colony's voluntary welfare organisations and this facility is extensively used.

The principal function of the Department's Welfare Branch is the administration of a public assistance scheme which is described in Chapter II of pages 46 and 47. In addition the staff undertake case work, family visits, enquiries in adoption cases, social work of the Courts and the administration of a Government Home for the aged.

The Social Welfare Committee, an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Director of Labour & Social Security, continued to function as in previous years. It co-ordinates all welfare activities and makes recommendations to Government on matters concerning social welfare in the community. The main Committee met five times during 1960 and the Youth Sub-Committee appointed to deal specifically with Youth Clubs, Community or Recreational Centres and the co-ordination of all youth activities in Gibraltar met on three occasions during the year.

Welfare of the Blind

Out of an estimated civilian population of about 25,000 there were at the end of 1960 a total of 111 persons registered as blind and 16 as partially sighted (as compared with 109 and 14 in 1959). Registered blind and partially sighted persons in receipt of public assist-

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ance were paid special grants as in previous years. The blind also continued to enjoy such facilities provided for them by the Government as a free medical service and free wireless licences while persons with defective sight even though they were not blind or partially sighted were provided with spectacles free of charge if they were in receipt of public assistance or in the lower income groups. The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness assists many who profess inability to pay for spectacles prescribed but do not qualify for assistance from Government but as this was causing a heavy drain on the Society's funds Government decided during the course of the year to make a grant-in-aid of £100 per annum to enable the Society to continue this voluntary work.

The Government employs a teacher for the blind who is a blind man himself. There is an Eye Department at the Colonial Hospital where a qualified ophthalmic surgeon holds four eye clinics each week.

The Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which continued to be active in the preventive field as well as in the care and welfare of the blind, benefitted by £345 as a result of a Flag Day held in May, 1960, and also received a generous donation of £100 from a temporary resident.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security. The object of this Scheme is to assist prisoners in need when they leave prison by cash payments, the provision of essential clothing and assistance in finding suitable employment. During the course of the year 5 prisoners were assisted to find employment and 7 were assisted with cash and clothing to a total of £10.

Persons requiring specialist treatment outside Gibraltar.

There is a Government sponsored hospital patients' scheme whereby persons who require essential specialist treatment which cannot be obtained in the Colony are sent under arrangements with the Ministry of Health to suitable hospitals in the United Kingdom. The Department of Labour and Social Security makes all the necessary arrangements for the departure and reception of patients who are charged for this treatment the same fees as for hospitalization in Gibraltar. Government provides the cost of transport, maintenance and pocket money according to individual needs. During the year 27 patients were sent under this Scheme at a cost of £1,312, excluding cost of treatment.

Care of the Aged

The site of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home for elderly persons was required to be vacated during the year so that the Mackintosh Trust could build a new Home which is due for completion about the

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end of 1962. It was therefore decided to transfer both the homes for elderly persons administered and financed by the Government to a barrack block at Moorish Castle which was specially converted to meet the purpose. The present Moorish Castle Home consists of temporary but comfortable accommodation which can house a total of 66 elderly persons. At the end of 1960, there were 58 residents of whom 27 were incontinent or bed-ridden cases. The cost of meals supplied at the Home was £6,490. In addition, each resident received a pocket money allowance of 6/- a week and, on proof of need, clothing to a maximum of £5 in the year. Voluntary Societies and other voluntary social workers continued to arrange outings and social activities for the residents during the year.

The Colony is well served by charitable organisations which operate mainly under the auspices of the various religious denominations and these organisations supplement in many cases the insurance pensions and public grants paid to elderly persons in need under the various contributory and non-contributory schemes described above.

SOCIAL WORKS IN COURTS

(a) *Juvenile Delinquency*

The incidence of juvenile delinquency in Gibraltar is less than in most urban territories. At the beginning of 1960 there were 5 juveniles under the supervision of Probation Officers; 11 new orders were made during the year and 5 orders expired so that there were 11 orders covering 9 boys and 2 girls still in force at the end of the year.

During the year two boys who had been convicted by the Justices were sentenced to corporal punishment and committed to prison, one on remand pending the Probation Officer's report and the other for one months' imprisonment. Subsequently this latter sentence was remitted by Governor's warrant and the Juvenile Court accepted the Probation Officer's recommendation that the two boys be removed from the control of their parents for one year and placed in special accommodation under the supervision of the Warden of the Moorish Castle Home, the home for the aged administered by the Department of Labour & Social Security.

The Probation Officer found that one of the two girls under her supervision was not complying with the terms of the probation order, owing mainly to the very unsatisfactory state of her home environment. The Juvenile Court, on application by the Probation Officer, thereupon ordered the girl to be removed from the control of her guardian and accommodated in special separate accommodation at the Moorish Castle Home under direct supervision of the resident nurse.

In all these three cases, the probation orders contained a condition as to residence for a period of one year. Additional staff had to be engaged to look after the children and the total cost of accommodation and supervising them during the year was £679.

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The Social Security Officer (for boys) and the Welfare Officer (for girls) of the Department of Labour and Social Security were probation officers throughout 1960 and two other officers of the Department also acted as Probation Officers during part of the year.

The Probation Committee, the functions of which include advice on special problem cases, met on two occasions during 1960.

(b) *Other Social Work*

The Probation Officers were called upon by the Courts to investigate during the year two cases of matrimonial disputes which were settled satisfactorily. Five women were assisted to obtain maintenance allowances because of desertion by their husbands; one application for adoption was investigated by the Welfare Officer and approved by the Court. No cases of child neglect were reported during the course of the year.

(c) *Legislation*

The Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance, under which the Courts can commit offenders, and particularly juvenile offenders, to the supervision of Probation Officers appointed by the Chief Justice, was extensively amended during 1960 to include various provisions of the United Kingdom Children and Young Persons Act of 1933 in order to give Courts more effective powers to deal with children and young persons. Among the important amendments were provisions that no child shall be sent to prison and no young person shall be sentenced to more than two years imprisonment; previously there were no such restrictions. Provision was made for the establishment of attendance centres. The definition of "in need of care and protection" was expanded so that a child or young person whose parent or guardian is convicted on at least three separate occasions of failing to comply with the requirements of a school attendance order may be regarded as in need of care and protection. A child or young person found guilty of an offence or in need of care and protection may be committed to the care of a fit person. The Young Persons Ordinance ,1955, has now been repealed.

Scheme for the issue of prosthetic appliances

As a result of the grant-in-aid given to the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness (see page 48), a revised scheme for the supply of dentures, spectacles and other prosthetic appliances, either free or at a reduced cost, was introduced in July, 1960. Under this Scheme persons who profess inability to pay the full cost of appliances are referred by the Secretary, Medical Department to the Social Security Officer for assessment according to an approved scale which, like the scale of fees for public and private ward patients of the Government Hospitals on which it is based, takes into account the domestic and financial circumstances of the

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applicants. Persons in receipt of public assistance obtain their appliances free of charge, and the Financial Secretary has discretionary powers, in exceptional cases of special hardship, to waive even the limited charges.

Community Welfare

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of centres such as social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the Calpe Institute which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The Institute is financed partly by the Government and partly by private donations and subscriptions. The British Council provides generous support with materials such as books, magazines, films, gramophone records, music, etc. There are smaller centres, akin to the institutes and parish halls which exist in any urban or rural district of the United Kingdom. They function mainly on a religious denominational basis, but undenominational amateur dramatic groups and sports clubs are numerous and well supported.

Community Development

Although there is no Government organisation in the Colony responsible for community development, the Government's general policy is for Government Departments, where necessary, to encourage and support such activities. The Social Welfare Committee's Youth Sub-Committee appointed to deal specifically with Youth Clubs, Community or Recreational Centres and the co-ordination of all youth activities, met on three occasions during the year. Some of its recommendations, including a proposal for the creation of a Youth Council, were still under consideration by Government at the end of the year. Financial assistance continued during the year to take the form of annual grants to youth and cultural organisations.

The Youth Club opened in 1959 under the Sub-Committee's auspices was closed late in 1960 when the tenants accommodated at the L.S.P. Site were transferred to other accommodation.

Other Welfare Matters

There is close liaison beween the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations in the Colony.

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Chapter 8: Legislation

Forty-three Ordinance were passed during the year 1960, the most important of which were:—

Number of Ordinance.	*Subject matter.*
2.	This Ordinance amended the law relating to the Supreme Court consequential upon the constitution of the Court of First Instance and at the same time made other changes which appeared desirable.
3.	A civil Court of First Instance having jurisdiction largely similar to that previously exercised by the Supreme Court in its summary jurisdiction was constituted by this Ordinance.
4.	Provision was made for the procedure to be followed in certain matters by the Supreme Court and the Court of First Instance. It also consolidated various enactments relating to contract and tort.
10.	The manufacture, use, sale, storage, transport, importation and exportation of explosives was regulated and controlled.
14.	The law governing pollution of the sea by oil was brought into conformity with the 1954 International Convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil.
16.	This Ordinance replaced the Port Ordinance. It gave the necessary powers for carrying out the Port Development Scheme. In particular it empowers the Captain of the Port to control vessels in a certain area of the Admiralty waters.
17.	Eleven Ordinances which dealt with various types of criminal offences were consolidated into one Ordinance.
19.	Various provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, are introduced into the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance, with the object of giving courts more effective powers to deal with children and young persons. Grand Juries were abolished.
23.	A system of legal aid and assistance for the benefit of persons of straitened means was introduced. Legal assistance in civil matters was new to Gibraltar.
25.	The Marine Insurance Act, 1906, and the Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies) Act, 1909, were introduced

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into the law of Gibraltar. These Acts are mainly codifications of the common law which was still the basis of Gibraltar law on marine insurance, though introducing certain modifications, particularly with regard to constructive total loss.

36. This Ordinance consolidates into one Ordinance a number of English Acts, dealing with defamation, which applied to Gibraltar. Also it brought Gibraltar law on this subject into conformity with existing English law by incorporating the provisions of the Defamation Act, 1952.

38. Provision was made for the revision of the laws of Gibraltar which is now being undertaken.

42. This Ordinance brings the law in Gibraltar governing the limitation of actions into conformity with that in force in the United Kingdom, by adopting the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1939, and the Law Reform (Limitation of Actions) Act, 1954.

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Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 21 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 16, one of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony, barristers are authorized by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers. At present there is only one person in the latter category.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Assize Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine or, in capital cases, of twelve. The Grand Jury system, which had been retained in the Colony until 1960, is now dispensed with.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar is partly the English law contained in the Statutes up to 31st December, 1883, in as far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent acts of Parliament expressly applied to the Colony, and the Common law to date; for the rest it consists of Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and of locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice follows that of the English Courts of Assize. The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's

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Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that of the Courts in Summary Jurisdiction in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Justices are also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace is to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population passing through by land and sea.

In the Supreme Court there were 13 trials on indictment in which 14 persons were involved compared with 7 trials concerning 10 persons in 1959 and 14 trials concerning 24 persons in 1958. In the plenary jurisdiction 37 civil cases were commenced in the Supreme Court and 1 civil appeal heard. Up to 1st September, 1960, the date on which the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was transferred to the Court of First Instance, 489 summonses were issued in that jurisdiction and 275 judgment summonses were heard. The Court of First Instance has since dealt with 249 summonses.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1724 cases, including 1004 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance, and 214 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 224 out of which 192 did not come for hearing. Juvenile court cases remained comparatively few, 22 being dealt with as against 14 in 1958 and 8 in 1959. In addition 10 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court.

A Bill passed in the Legislative Council in November 1960 makes better provision for the granting of free legal aid and assistance to persons of small means, and on its coming into force on 1st January, 1961 will replace the former limited system. Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

11 probation orders were made during the year under review.

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place on the appointed day, the judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

Police

The Gibraltar Police Force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention and detection of crime in the Colony. It is commanded by a Commissioner of Police, who is an expatriate, and consists of a Deputy Commissioner, three Superintendents, a Chief Inspector, five Inspectors, thirty-two sergeants and one hundred and sixty-eight constables.

The Gibraltar Security Police, consisting of two officers and seventy-five other ranks, controls Military areas and installations but all serious crimes and accidents are passed on to the Gibraltar Police Force for investigation.

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TRAINING.

The Force maintains a small Training School but the whole system of training is under revision in order to keep the Force abreast of developments elsewhere, particularly in the United Kingdom. A few policemen from the Force attend Advanced Courses in England. It is intended to increase their numbers in the future and also to raise the standard of entry and basic training.

CRIME.

The total number of crimes and offences reported in 1960 was 1551, which is 405 more than in the previous year.

The large increase in the number of cases of fraud is due to the actions of one individual and, despite the overall increase in cases reported, serious crime was negligible during the year under review. The great majority of cases were of a petty nature and of the kind one associates with a Garrison City and seaport.

The Criminal Records Office and the Special Branch have been re-o-rganised during the year.

TRAFFIC.

There were no fatal accidents during 1960 but the number of accidents rose from 664 in 1959 to 835. In comparison with the previous year there was a large increase in the number of persons reported for motoring offences. This is due to the large increase in the number of vehicles on the roads and the shortage of parking space and not to any marked deterioration in the standard of driving.

IMMIGRATION.

The Commissioner of Police is also Principal Immigration Officer and Immigration and Travel Control duties are carried out by Police Officers. Considerable changes in procedure are planned and some were put into effect in the latter part of 1960. The object of these changes is to keep pace with the modern tendency to ease control and restrictions and, by relieving Immigration Officers of as much paper work as possible, to enable them to concentrate more upon their primary duties. The review of the records and identity cards of the 10,000 workers who enter the Colony daily from Spain was commenced at the end of 1960 and is continuing.

HOUSING.

Housing presents a great problem although it is a general one in Gibraltar and not peculiar to the Police Force. Proposals were submitted to Government during the year for a long term rehousing scheme for the Force.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Transport consists of a Staff Car, Van, Utility Vehicle and eight motor cycles.

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WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

The Force is fully equipped with V.H.F. radio equipment. The cars, launches and stations as well as the Fire Brigade are linked to this network. Mobile and portable sets are invaluable on ceremonial and other occasions where traffic diversion and crowd control is necessary.

MARINE SECTION.

The Marine Section has four launches for patrolling and other duties in Admiralty waters, the harbour and the Bay. In 1960 the colours of all the launches were changed to blue and white.

UNDERWATER SQUAD.

The underwater Squad continued to develop during 1960. The number of members increased and its technical efficiency was improved. Government now provides its equipment and for annual recurrent costs and it is proving a most useful arm of the Force.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

The Police Force provides two divisions of St. John Ambulance Brigade. It also provides the Commissioner, Secretary and Treasurer, and police officers helped to run the Cadet Divisions and gave lectures and instructions to Brigade members and to other organisations during 1960.

LIFE SAVING.

Police officers continued to give Life Saving instructions to schools and other organisations during the year under review.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock facing west. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are the original walls of the old Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer and eight prison officers.

The number of prisoners received during 1960 was 63. The daily average in prison was 9.4 compared with 9.58 in 1959. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

The proposals submitted to Government in 1959 recommending substantial amendments and additions to existing prison legislation, based on the United Kingdom model, were approved in their entirety and were enacted during the year under review. These amendments

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are designed to bring the law in Gibraltar more into conformity with United Kingdom legislation. The additional privileges to prisoners in Division III and the revised wage earning scheme embodied in the new regulations came into operation on the 28th July, 1960. Prisoners' earnings have been increased from 2/-d. to 3/-d. per week, and all prisoners may enter the scheme on admission to prison.

Owing to the smallness of the prison and the small number of its inmates, complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and juveniles are committed to prison, but when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners. There are no facilities for the proper treatment of juveniles.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. Two prisoners were upgraded to the Trust Class in 1960.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Ten breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All offences were dealt with by the Superintendent. There was an escape. The prisoner concerned was an American stowaway awaiting embarkation to the United States. He scaled an 18 ft. high wall from inside the old Military Prison and, although escape orders were immediately put into operation, he managed to make his way into Spain from where he was sent back the following day and repatriated to New York by the American Liaison Officer.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Because of the smallness of the prison population, there are no prison industries. Prisoners are put on to work normally done by unskilled labourers such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. The working day comprises seven hours of actual work.

All prisoners may enter the wage earning scheme on admission to prison. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 3/- a week and from this they can spend 2/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

There is no system of extra-mural labour in the Colony.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison every Saturday and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to their discharge. During the year under review three prisoners were admitted to the Colonial Hospital and one to St. Joseph's Hospital; three of these prisoners were returned to prison

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on being cured of their ailments, and one was discharged from hospital on completion of sentence. In addition 23 other prisoners reported sick. Minor cases were treated in prison, while surgical, dental and other cases requiring special attention were taken to hospital for treatment.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Regular services are held. Full facilities are given to all prisoners requiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that at least 50 per cent are non-English speaking it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible, classes are arranged by members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,000 books both in English and Spanish. Magazines and periodicals are obtainable free from sources within the Colony.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to ask to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme in the Colony. The scheme applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases where no help can be obtained from outside sources assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except in the case of one who has been in prison for more than one year and for whom no assistance can be obtained from the Consul in Gibraltar. Assistance in such cases is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/-d. a day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he can receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme, if he has not by that time found gainful employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 for any one period of twelve months.

In addition to the above, British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Societies of which the Colony is a member.

Merchant seamen are embarked on ships by the Captain of the Port. Service personnel are taken over by the respective Service authorities on release. Spanards are returned across the border to Spain and are not normally allowed to re-enter the Colony. Other aliens are dealt with by their respective Consuls.

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Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and brackish.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, distillation and also from wells.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 36.67 inches in 1960.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought to 10 degrees by passing a propodtion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

The City Council's distillation plant consists of vapour compression units and the water produced thereby is also elevated into the reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Admiralty and War Department also have rain water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

Brackish Water

This water is obtained from a number of wells and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the City. An intercommunicating system of distributing pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is saline, the amount of salinity varying with the seasons and reaching its maximum towards the end of summer. It is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

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The quantity of this class of water consumed is much greater than the yield of the wells and the balance has to be made up with water drawn from the sea.

Over 410 million gallons of brackish water were supplied in 1960.

A water rate is levied in respect of the supply of brackish water, except for supplies to the War Department for which charges are made on an agreed basis, and for supplies to the other Services and for business purposes which are metered and charged for at the rate of 5d. per 100 gallons.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the City Council generated 22,600,000 Board of Trade Units during 1960.

The rates of charges were as follows:—

(*a*) ***Flat Rate***

Lighting	9 d. per B. of T. Unit
Power	5¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(*b*) *Inclusive Tariff*

Primary Rate	9 d. per B. of T. Unit
Secondary Rate	2½d. per B. of T. Unit
Tertiary Rate	1¾d. per B. of T. Unit

(*c*) *Industrial Tariff*

Primary Rate of £3.5.0d. per quarter per K.V.A. of Maximum Demand. Secondary Rate of 1½ per Board of Trade Unit for all units consumed.

(*d*) *Hotels and Catering Establishments*

Primary Rate at 9d. for 150 units per month per 5 K.V.A. or part thereof of maximum demand based on quarterly half hour rating. Secondary and Tertiary Rates as for Inclusive Tariff.

(*e*) *Off-peak Tariff*

At 1½d. per Board of Trade Unit consumed from midnight to 7.00 a.m. Minimum charge 1,800 units per quarter.

The construction of a new Power Station designed to meet the continued growth of demand is progressing and the first two 2.5 megawatt Diesel Alternator Sets are expected to be commissioned in 1961/1962.

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New blocks of Government flats above a cluster of old buildings. The old Moorish Castle, higher still, provides an interesting contrast.

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The main road entering Gibraltar from Spain. Part of the Government housing estate with blocks completed and occupied and others nearing completion.

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GAS SUPPLY

The Gas Undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the Gas Works during 1960 was about 79 million cubic feet, of which 68 million was manufactured from fuel oil using the Catalytic Oil Gas Plant, the remainder being Carburetted Water Gas made from coke, gas oil and steam.

The charge for the supply of gas continued at 16s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The quantity of fuel oil gasified was 1,079 tons or 254,006 gallons. From each ton of oil 270 therms of gas were sent out; an efficiency of over 65 per cent.

During the year the oil storage capacity at the Gasworks was increased to 500 tons.

PUBLIC WORKS

Further progress was made under the Port Development Scheme and the year saw the completion of the Flying Angel Club for the Mediterranean Seamen's Mission, of a large warehouse, latrines and security fencing. External lighting was fixed and the City Council finished the laying of fresh water pipes to the various watering points at North Mole. Demolition of temporary buildings and fortifications permitted the execution of the remaining road works which now only await the finishing coat. The large new building for the Transporters Company was completed and occupied. The two one-million-gallon reservoirs, which will supply water to shipping, were completed and only the rendering to the adits remained to be completed. Progress was also maintained on the concomitant scheme to extend the water catchment area on the East side of the Rock.

Other public works included the erection of a school at Catalan Bay Village, to replace the existing one which was demolished to enable the site to be developed for housing, the conversion of part of the old Isolation Hospital into three classrooms, the conversion of some Military Barrack rooms into Government offices, stores and clubrooms, the conversion of an existing building at the Moorish Castle area into accommodation for Old People and the establishment of a caravan park on the East side of the Rock. Improvements continued to be carried out to schools, public offices, work places and public buildings. The modernisation of the Port Development offices was completed during the year.

As regards private building, slow but steady progress was maintained on a new hotel at the Maida Vale Site, whilst the swimming pool for the Rock Hotel reached an advanced stage. There was lively interest in the modernisation of shop fronts and plans were deposited for the construction of three homes for the aged and an Educational Centre under the aegis of the John Mackintosh Trust. A Yacht Marina was commenced at Waterport Reclamation.

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Chapter 11: Communications

THE PORT.

The Port consists of an open roadstead in the North East of the Bay which offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. There is a small craft anchorage at Waterport enclosed and protected with a wharf of 850 feet in length with depths alongside of approximately 6-15 feet Chart Datum. As a result of the Port Development Scheme a section of Admiralty Harbour is now leased to Colonial Government. This consists of 4,000 feet of wharf, with depths alongside ranging from 27 feet to 32 feet Chart Datum, available for the landing of passengers and handling of cargo. The wharf is piped to supply fuel oil, diesel and gas oil bunkers and fresh water. Coal bunkers are also available at certain berths. In addition, 1,300 feet of wharf with similar depths are available at the Detached Mole for ships undergoing repairs. Other quay space is available in Admiralty Harbour for merchant ships by arrangement with the Queen's Harbour Master through the Captain of the Port. There is a Commercial Ship repair yard and Foundry. The Dry Dock and ship repair facilities in H.M. Dockyard are also available on application and subject to Service requirements.

SHIPPING.

The number of ocean-going merchant vessels which entered the Port was 3,471 with a net tonnage of 9,288,198 tons. Of these, 1,281 vessels berthed alongside the leased berths and the remainder were berthed in the Commercial Anchorage and at Waterport. The majority of vessels called at the Port for bunkers, cargo, passengers, provisions and repairs.

A daily passenger and car-ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by Bland Line m.v. "MONS CALPE" while a passenger ferry service several times daily was maintained between Gibraltar and Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay.

Cargo for Gibraltar comes by sea at frequent intervals from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The number of vessels on the register was 86 with a gross tonnage of 24,701 tons made up of one foreign-going passenger ship (14,232 tons) 5 whale catchers (2,594 tons) and 80 local home trade ships (7,875 tons).

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PASSENGER LINERS.

The following passenger services were in operation during the year:—

Line	*To and from*	*Approximate Sailings*
P. & O. Line	U.K./Australia	2 monthly
Orient Line	U.K./Australia	2 monthly
Union Castle Line	U.K./East Africa	2 monthly
Italia Line	Italy/New York	2 weekly
Zim Israel Line	Haifa/Italy/New York	3 monthly
National Hellenic America Line	Piraeus/Italy/New York	2 monthly
Anchor Line	Liverpool/India	2 monthly
British India Line	To London only	1 monthly

TOURISM.

Gibraltar's sightseeing attractions are more numerous and remarkable than the size of the Colony might lead one to suppose. The famous Apes may be seen at their home a short distance up the Rock while the impressive fortifications of the Upper Galleries with their breathtaking views of neighbouring Spain and Africa, and the majestic St. Michael's Cave with its strange rock formations are similarly within easy reach of sightseers. Inclusive tickets for the Galleries, Caves and the historic Moorish Castle are obtainable at hotels and travel agencies. Improvements are continuously being carried out to make these sites of even greater interest and comfort to passengers. In addition the Upper Rock Recreational Area with its rich and colourful vegetation and magnificent views of Spain and the Atlantic on the one side, and Africa and the Mediterranean on the other, is open to all visitors without the need to obtain permits or produce identity documents. There is no ban on photography or sketching. The City Council Waterworks and their huge reservoirs inside the Rock are also open to visitors subject to arrangements with the City Council authorities who will issue permits on application.

The Government and the Gibraltar Tourism Committee continued to take a lively interest in fostering the growth of tourism and increasing the amenities available, and an "Arts Festival" and a "Week of the Sea" will be held in 1961.

Three new hotels are in course of construction, one of them on the western slopes of the Rock overlooking the Bay, the second halfway between the older part of the Town and the area of new expansion to the South, and the third on the east coast above Catalan Bay Village. In addition the Rock Hotel is being extended and improvements have been carried out to the other hotels. The programme envisages the construction of over 400 hotel rooms.

The City Council continues with its work of embellishing the Town and carrying out road improvements.

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The total number of passengers arriving, departing or visiting Gibraltar in 1960 by air, sea and land was 288,084 in addition to 79,300 sightseeing passengers who came ashore from liners anchoring at Gibraltar.

AIR.

Air traffic control, meteorological facilities and the maintenance of the airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. There is an agreement in force between the R.A.F. and Gibraltar Airways for the control of civil aircraft on the airfield. These operations are subject to approval by the Air Ministry in London.

The British European Airways fifty-four-seater turbo-jet Viscount airliners operated to Gibraltar from London seven times weekly by night (two via Madrid) and five times weekly by day in summer (two via Madrid), the flying time being about four hours. There were two daily air services to Tangier.

British United Airways operated one weekly night service in pool with B.E.A. in summer and fortnightly during winter.

Trooping flights for Service personnel based at Gibraltar were operated by B.U.A. at an average of two return flights weekly.

89,064 passengers landed or were picked up or were in transit through Gibraltar in 1960 as compared with 81,713 in 1959.

There were 1,833 commercial flights, the main operators being B.E.A./Gibraltar Airways, Royal Air Maroc and B.U.A.

Roads and Vehicles

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 5¼ miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 4,985 vehicles exclusive of Service Vehicles was licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31st December, 1960. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis	4061
Goods Vehicles, Buses, Coaches, etc., Other Road Vehicles	443
Motor Cycles	481

POSTS.

The overland daily service to and from the United Kingdom and the Continent via Spain and France operated throughout the year.

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An average of four direct mails to New York per month were despatched by vessels of the Italia Line. Direct mails received from New York also averaged four a month.

The direct daily service, Sundays excepted, to and from Tangier was maintained throughout the year by the Bland Line ferry 'Mons Calpe'.

The Air mail service to and from London was kept up by British European Airways aircraft which also covered the branch service between Madrid and Gibraltar and vice-versa 4 days per week. Direct Viscount aircraft brought the services to 14 flights per week in the summer months and to an average of 10 per week in the winter months.

Daily flights to and from Tangier by Gibraltar Airways and Royal Air Maroc were maintained during the year.

Parcel Post despatches by sea from Great Britain averaged five per month. In the main cargo vessels were used. P. & O., Orient and Union Castle Liners conveyed also an average of 4 parcel post mails per month from Gibraltar to Great Britain.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The automatic Telephone Service is owned by the City Council.

During 1960 the waiting list for new telephones continued to increase. A 600 line exchange extension was ordered to increase the capacity of the exchange by 400 lines and at the same time replace a worn out 200 line equipment. It is expected that this extension will be completed towards the end of 1961.

Work on the expansion of the external cable network was continued during the year.

The number of telephones, inclusive of extension instruments, connected by the end of the year stood at 2,754, an increase of 96 on the previous year.

A total of 8,087,509 calls were made through the exchange during the year, an increase of 518,914 on the 1959 figure.

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Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

Press

The following newspapers were published in the Colony during 1960:

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily)	English
El Calpense (daily)	Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly)	English
Vox (weekly)	English & Spanish

A considerable number of leading journalists visited Gibraltar during the year, some of them on particular assignments and others at the invitation of the Gibraltar Tourism Committee.

Broadcasting

The first radio system operated in Gibraltar was a Radio Distribution system established in 1934 by Messrs. Radio Distribution (Gibraltar) Ltd. The Service included a number of programmes of local origin but consisted mainly of relays from overseas.

In 1940, the station was requisitioned by the Governor for Command entertainment and was jointly controlled by the Chief Signals Officer and the Command Welfare Officer. In 1943, the Company was liquidated and the equipment was bought by the War Department which has continued to operate the service ever since.

In May, 1943, a medium wave transmitter was brought into operation by the Ministry of Information. This became known as "Radio Gibraltar" and its programmes consisted of relays of and transcriptions from the B.B.C. in Spanish, English and Arabic together with a certain amount of news in Spanish and other material originating in Gibraltar. In 1944 "Radio Gibraltar" was broadcasting 10¼ hours a day of which about 3¾ hours were relayed from the B.B.C. The station closed down on the 31st July, 1945 and from then until November, 1946, the only radio transmitting facilities available in Gibraltar were those provided by the military authorities on the wired system originally installed by Messrs. Radio Distribution (Gibraltar) Ltd. This system, which is still in operation, continues to function as an independent unit under the control of the Chief Signals Officer who is assisted by a staff of five civilians, two of whom are employed on the technical side and three in the programme section. There are approximately 500 subscribers.

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In 1946 a small transmitter was purchased by the Government from the R.A.F. and maintained for Government by Royal Signals; radiating approximately 80 watts it could be heard anywhere in Gibraltar. It was used mainly for short broadcasts such as addresses by the Governor, the relay of public ceremonies and the announcement of the winning numbers in the weekly Government Lottery draws.

Late in 1956, approval was given for the establishment of a Government Broadcasting Service on the lines of Radio Gibraltar, with the important difference that time was to be made available on the air for commercial broadcasting. The existing transmitter was accordingly replaced by two new ones of ½ kilowatt each, operating on an unchanged frequency of 1484 kcls. and a wave length of 202.2 metres. The new service, which is under the overall supervision of the Public Relations Officer, began broadcasting 9½ hours a day (with a slight increase on Saturdays and Sundays) on the 16th February, 1958. 4 hours were reserved daily for commercial broadcasting. The daily total was increased later in 1958 to 11½ hours, of which 5 were made available for commercial purposes.

The one-year contract for the co-ordination of Commercial Advertising which was granted to the Gibraltar Commercial Broadcasting Service in February 1959, was renewed for a further period of 12 months expiring on the 28th February, 1961. The Company again contracted to pay £3,000 for 12 months for a total of 26 hours a week. Towards the end of the year, it was decided not to grant any further extensions. The Government will, therefore, assume full responsibility for all programmes (both ordinary and commercial) as from the 1st March, 1961.

The additional studio, control room and transmitter room inaugurated late in 1959 have been used to full advantage during the year and will prove even more useful in 1961 when responsibility is assumed for all programmes. The premises now consist of 2 studios, 2 control rooms and 2 transmitter rooms.

In all, the number of hours on the air during 1960 amounted to 4,769, an average of approximately 91 hours per week compared to the 1959 average of 85 hours per week. Of this total, 3,236 hours were devoted to broadcasts in English and 1,533 to Spanish programmes.

The staff of Radio Gibraltar during 1960 consisted of 2 clerks (1 full time, 1 part-time), four announcers, one programme-compiler (part-time), one sports commentator/Spanish announcer, and 2 engineers (part-time) shared with the Forces Broadcasting Service. Approval was given for the engagement of additional staff in 1961 to cope with the new commitments arising from the assumption of responsibility for commercial programmes. In

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addition to the permanent staff a number of individuals acting in an honorary capacity gave talks and commentaries on a number of varied subjects.

Every effort was made during 1960 to achieve a reasonable balance in the programmes broadcast. These consisted, inter alia, of such items as local news, children's programmes, opera and ballet music, talks produced locally and from scripts furnished by the Central Office of Information, reports on current events and Brains Trusts. Regular features of Government broadcasts are relays of the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. and programmes provided by the B.B.C. Transcription Service. A most popular series of general knowledge quiz programmes was introduced early in the year. Six teams entered for the first series in the adult section in March and nine teams for the second series later in the year. The children's quiz programme inaugurated in 1959 was resumed in 1960 and extended to cover the Junior Schools.

The 1,533 hours devoted to Spanish programmes (exclusive of commercial programmes) mainly consisted of news bulletins relayed from the European Service of the B.B.C., Transcriptions in Spanish and programmes produced in the studio.

A weekly programme is published as a supplement of the Gibraltar Chronicle and the Gibraltar Post which is produced in collaboration with the Commercial Concessionaires who share the cost.

Films

There is no film production in the Colony. Documentary films issued by the Central Office of Information are shown in the cinemas and, by arrangements with the Director of the Calpe Institute, to the schools. There are four commercial cinemas in Gibraltar, one run by the Naval Trust, one by the management of the Queen's Hotel, and the other two by Gibraltar Theatricals Ltd.

Information Services

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary. The work consisted mainly of the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and in effecting liaison with journalists and photographers visiting the Colony.

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Chapter 13: Local Forces

The Military training of Gibraltarians was first discussed in 1938 when it was suggested that a number of men of suitable age should be retained for local enlistment in the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided that a self-contained unit raised by voluntary enlistment, to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, should be created, and an Ordinance for this purpose was enacted in March, 1939.

On the outbreak of War the Anti-Aircraft Section was already fully trained, and the Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were immediately called up and hard training was begun. Later on during the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men released were transferred to the A.A. Section.

A number of men who were too young for service when the general evacuation took place in 1940 volunteered for service in the Force and returned to Gibraltar during the war. On the return of the evacuated population in 1944 an amending Ordinance was enacted by which six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force became compulsory for all men between the ages of 18 and 22. In 1947 the upper age limit was extended to 41, and since then all British subjects of relevant age in the Colony, with certain exceptions, have been liable for military service of six months' duration in Gibraltar. Those below the age of 28 are also liable for biennial refresher courses lasting for a fortnight. All who have served in the Force and who are under 41 years of age are liable for call-up in an emergency. The permanent officers within the unit, including the Officer Commanding, are Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission although other officers, mainly non-commissioned, are seconded when required from other units of the British Army serving on the Rock.

The first two months after call-up are devoted to basic training in discipline and small arms. Thereafter the men are selected and allotted to the various sections and intensive technical training is given for the remaining four months. The Force takes its full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and taking part in parades.

In December, 1956, an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance replaced the former Defence Force Ordinance which was growing out of date and difficult to apply in practice. The new Ordinance follows the same general principles as the previous one but is wider in scope. It includes provision for the establishment of a Reserve and a Reserve of Officers in addition to the Regular Force which consists of the permanent cadre and the recruits called up under the Military Service Ordinance. 38 officers were commissioned for the Reserve during 1957.

There was one registration for compulsory military service during the year at which 97 persons were registered. It was agreed that the call-up of apprentices indentured with any of the official employers should be deferred during 1960.

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Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

During 1958 a change took place in the constitution of the Calpe Institute. The representative of the British Council was withdrawn by agreement with the Government of Gibraltar, who then assumed responsibility for the Calpe Institute and appointed a Director. The British Council continue to provide generous support in the form of books, newspapers, periodicals, films, gramophone records, etc., and the work of the Institute carries on very much as before.

The Calpe Institute is recognised as a central meeting place for Gibraltar and such widely differing events are staged there as meetings of the Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association, Arbitration Tribunals, Canasta Drives for Charity and Government promotion examinations—apart from the regular meetings of all the various groups and societies, which go to make up the normal life of the Institute. The facilities of the Institute are always at the disposal of any group of individuals who wish to band together and pursue some activity in which they are interested. Those already in existence include the Archaeological, Calpe Artists', Photographic and Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Societies and Country Dancing, Fencing, Chess and Drama Groups. The Calpe Orchestra has also been revived.

Since 1944 the British Council have built up an excellent library of modern books on all subjects, which now numbers over 5,000 books. The number of members continues to increase steadily and the very large number of schoolchildren using the library is most satisfactory.

Over 300 documentary films are now contained in the Calpe Institute Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. A large number of clubs, etc., now own their own projectors and make full use of the facilities offered by the Institute for borrowing films.

There is in the Institute an art studio and this is well-patronised by the Calpe Artists' Society who hold annually a Winter and Summer Exhibition of their work. Lectures are given on the work of both British and foreign artists and visiting artists have staged exhibitions of their work combined with lectures.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of coloured slides from the National Gallery and the Institute now possesses a very fine collection. These are being made the basis of a series of lectures throughout the year and are also shown to schools.

A thoroughly successful event each year is the Gibraltar Drama Festival in which local drama groups present one-act plays during the Festival Week, which is organised by the Royal Army Educational Corps. This year Group 56, of the Calpe Institute, again took the major share by winning the prize for the best Group, the award for the best actress and the award for the best original play.

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The Dockyard Choral Society continued with another of their always ambitious and always successful productions. This year it was "Carousel."

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a full programme of lectures and demonstrations, including a course given by a former pupil of Constance Spry. The annual Flower Show, held in April, is now a well established event and to it has been added a Spring Flower Show earlier in the year.

Under-water exploration is undertaken by the club "Glaucus", in close co-operation with H.M.S. "Rooke", and in the clear waters of the Mediterranean the younger generation find ample scope for this activity.

Medical films, supplied by the British Council, are available to the medical profession in Gibraltar in conjunction with the local branch of the B.M.A. Other films are borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals, Army Units and St. Teresa's Boys' Club.

"Les Amis de la Culture Française," under the leadership of the French Consul, meet monthly and films are shown in French, lectures given and short dramatic pieces performed by visiting artistes.

THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as "Ordnance House". Although its architecture is similar in design to many other 18th century houses in Gibraltar, the core of the building, together with adjoining "Bomb House", was probably at one time part of a Moorish palace and the well-preserved 14th century "Steam Bath" in the basement is one of the finest Moorish buildings extant in Gibraltar.

The present Museum was founded in 1930 by the then Governor, General Sir Alexander J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and the Chairman of the first Committee of Management was Lt.-Col. M. E. Mascall, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A., who was also President of the Gibraltar Society. Archaeological, botanical and zoological material was collected and appeals were launched in Gibraltar and the United Kingdom for historical relics to form the nucleus of a Museum collection. In addition, a fund was started for the purchase of pictures and engravings of historical events connected with Gibraltar. The response to this appeal was generous and the Museum soon developed under a Committee of Management. After the Second World War, the Museum was completely reorganized and, in 1946, the Gibraltar Government agreed to increase its annual grant so that it was possible to employ a full-time Curator. Under the Chairmanship of the late Rev. F. E. Brown, D.S.O., the Museum continued to expand and a number of valuable acquisitions were made.

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In 1957, the Governor appointed a new Committee of Management on which Legislative Council, the City Council, the Gibraltar Tourism Committee, the Service Departments and the Government are represented. The Chairman is the Hon. J. A. Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., J.P. Apart from the Museum and its contents, the Committee is concerned with the preservation and recording of all the historical monuments of importance in Gibraltar.

The number of visitors to the Museum during 1960 was 10,086.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Gorham's Cave:

The excavation of Gorham's Cave by Dr. J. Waechter was completed in 1954 with very satisfactory results. The deposit (which is some 50 ft. thick) produced Punic and other later artefacts in the upper stratum, upper Palaeolithic in successive lower layers and Mousterian in the lower strata. The cave is not as rich in archaeological materials as various other European sites but it has nevertheless yielded a considerable quantity of stone artefacts and animal bones. The most important result of the excavation lies in the fact that it has helped to establish a reliable sequence between the oscillations of the sea-levels and the human occupation of the cave during the three phases of the Last Glaciation. It has also demonstrated the survival of Mousterian man at this site at a date when the Aurignacian was already established in Europe.

Archaeological Society of Gibraltar:

The Archaeological Society of Gibraltar was founded in August, 1956 and now numbers some sixty members. It aims to promote knowledge of the Rock as well as of its more immediate history. To these ends it provides monthly field excursions and lectures on some topic of local interest held at the Calpe Institute. It also runs excavation classes at which young Gibraltarians are trained to survey, photograph, record and excavate local caves. It possesses a small library which is housed in the Gibraltar Museum and lectures by visiteing professional archaeologists are most welcome to members of the society. The Speleological Group of the Society have been working during past years on various caves, the major work having been done at Martin's Cave where the finding of flint flakes on the outer shelf in October, 1957, established occupation by early man some fifteen thousand years ago. Subsequent excavations on this site revealed that Neolithic Man had indeed inhabited the site, and quite substantial finds of potsherd, sea pebble, and used flints have been unearthed. These items are at present housed in the Gibraltar Museum and are increasing in number as excavations continue.

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PART III.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude 36° 7′ N and longitude 5° 21′ W and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and ¼ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to the United Kingdom is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is ¾ of a mile wide and has a total area of 2¼ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand 2¼ feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are 54°F and 65°F respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter," strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

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The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May. The average annual rainfall is 35 inches, but, as shown in the following diagram, the actual fall is subject to considerable variation.

Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or **Iberis Gibraltarica,** being found nowhere else in Europe. Trees include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock, resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing is creating a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants. The total number of resident British civilians at the end of 1960 was estimated at 24,672 while the number of aliens was 1,713. In addition there are the floating population of tourists and visitors and the personnel of the three Armed Forces.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications. Tourists travelling from

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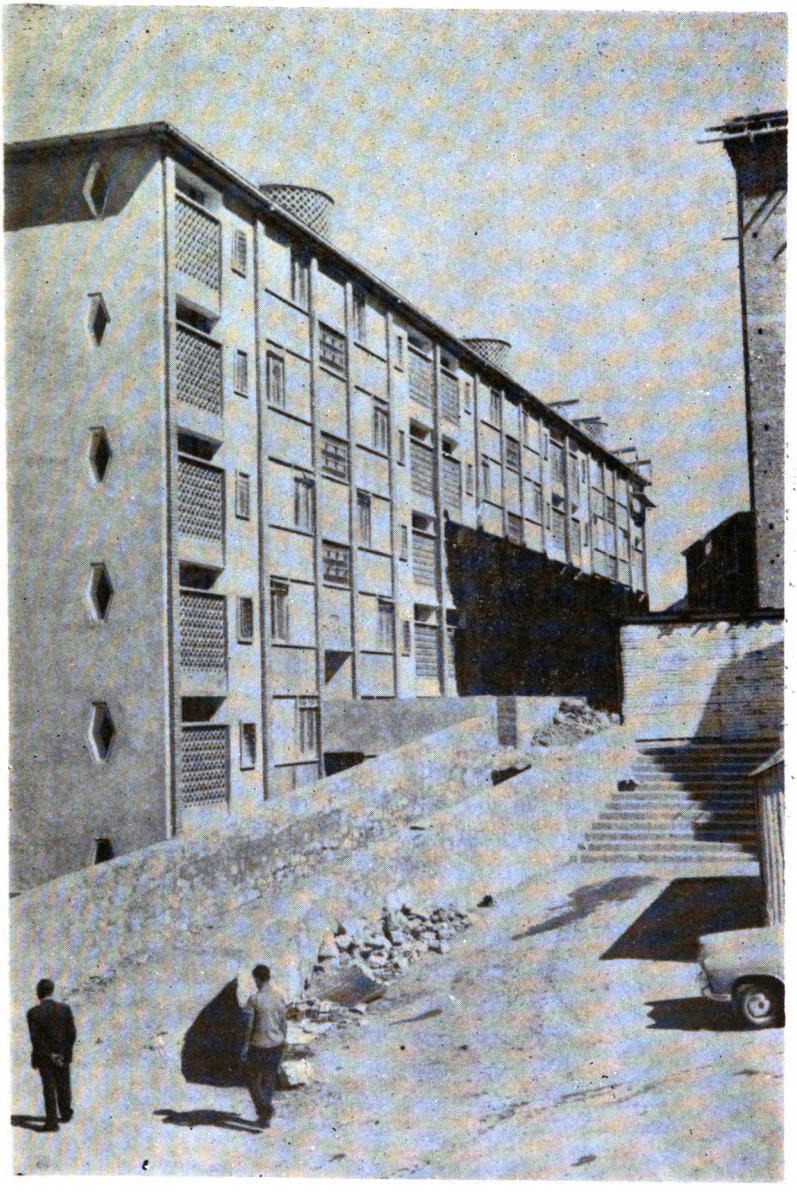

New flats under construction.

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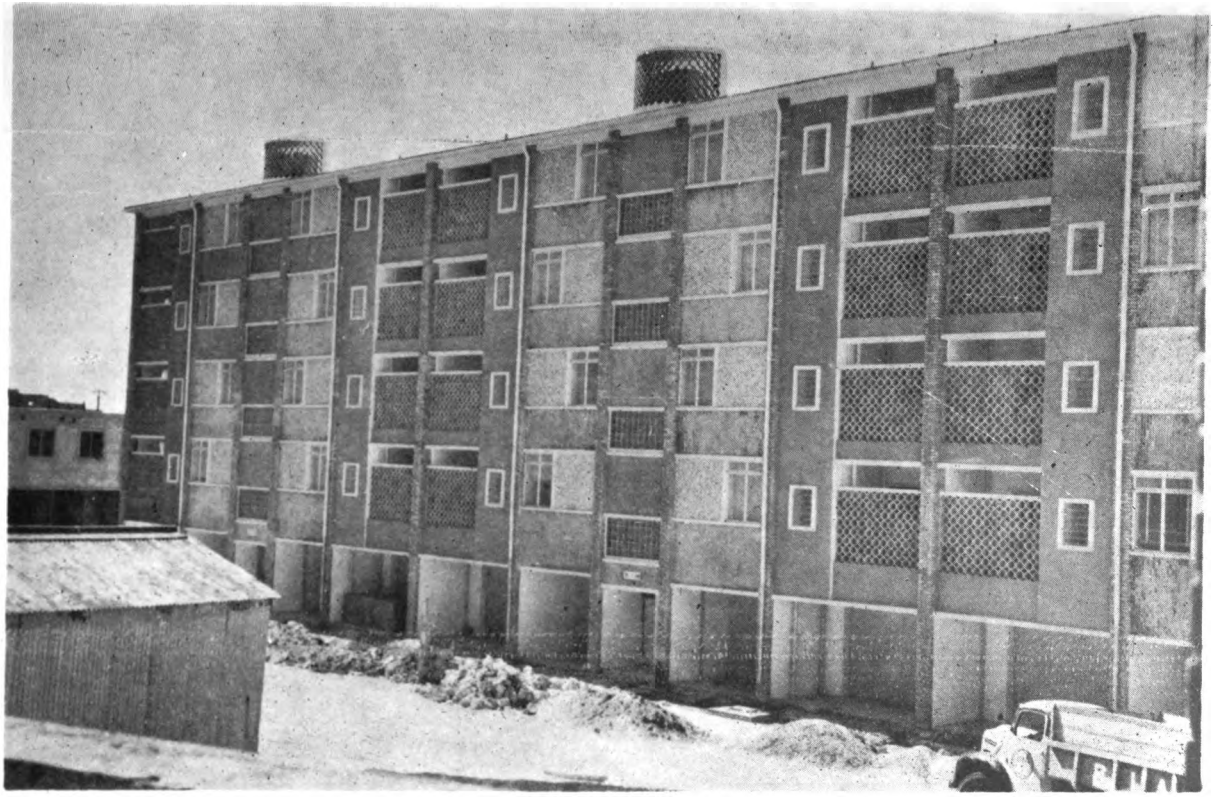

New flats at Moorish Castle site.

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Europe to North Africa and vice versa find Gibraltar a convenient stopping-off place. The daily air service from the United Kingdom links up with a daily service to Tangier. Those travelling by sea may obtain passages to the United Kingdom, Italy, the U.S.A. and, on the Union Castle and Orient lines, to places on the Africa and Australia routes. Motorists may travel easily and economicallv to and from North Africa on the inter-continental car-ferry.

Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq bin Ziyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa bin Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land in the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jabal Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jabal al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club", wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marínid (Moroccan) monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong, the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam," but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

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The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, appeared in the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Elliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large-scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45. Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Straits clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point for convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The postwar years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in the U.K. and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age

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of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Owing to the geographical position and natural limitations of Gibraltar, its economic progress depends to some extent on a number of external factors, the principal one being the commercial needs and demands of neighbouring countries. Within Gibraltar itself, however, progress has been, and continues to be made, chiefly in the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre. The activities in this field, which are described in more detail in Chapter 11 of Part II are combined with, and partly include, the Port Development Scheme which is designed to attract to Gibraltar even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. airport which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa.

Industrial development is necessarily restricted by limitations of space and natural resources but a fish and fruit canning factory has been established since the war and an area of ground at North Front has been allocated for the modernisation and expansion of other local industries such as coffee and tobacco processing.

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Chapter 3: Administration

The constitution of Gibraltar is defined by the Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950 dated 3rd February, 1950, by Letters patent of 28th February, 1950 and by Royal Instructions of the latter date. The constitution is that of a Crown Colony. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who previously to November, 1950 had also legislative powers but is now President of the Legislative Council. The Governor is also Commander-in-Chief.

In formulating policy for the administration of the Colony the Governor is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four ex-officio members, viz., the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of four unofficial members. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor on instructions received from the Secretary of State and, unless it is otherwise provided in the instrument of their appointment, they hold office for three years. The Governor has power, subject to the disallowance of the Crown acting through the Secretary of State, to make temporary appointments to fill certain vacancies.

The Governor, in the execution of his powers and authorities, is required to consult with the Executive Council in all cases except those in which, in his judgment, the Government service would be materially prejudiced by consultation, or in cases too unimportant to need the Council's advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being obtained in the requisite time, but in the last-mentioned case he must communicate to the Council at the earliest moment the measures he has taken and the reasons for them.

The Governor alone is entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council, but unofficial members can request him to submit questions proposed by them and if he refuses they can require the refusal to be recorded in the minutes. It is open to the Governor to take decisions upon any matter in opposition to the advice of the Council, but in such case a report must be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950 consists of the Governor as President, the Speaker, three ex-officio members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary, two members nominated by the Governor of whom at least one must be unofficial, and seven elected unofficial members. A Speaker was appointed on the 24th May, 1959. The Governor may summon any official as an Extraordinary Member of the Council, but no such member may vote. Nominated and elected members normally retain their seats until dissolution of the Council. The Council may consider and dispose of any Bill or motion relating to the peace, order or good government of the Colony, but no measure which would create a charge upon the public funds or affect taxation may be proceeded upon without the consent of the Governor. Powers are reserved to the Governor to pass into law, without the consent of the

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Council, any measures if it is in his opinion expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government so to do; exercise of these powers must be reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State. In 1960 the Secretary of State agreed that the annual and supplementary Estimates of the Colony need no longer be submitted to London for approval.

Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council continued to be closely associated with the work and policy of Government Departments. Under these arrangements the Governor designates one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council as the Chief Member. Normally the Chief Member is the group leader or other person who appears to the Governor to command the greatest measure of confidence among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and he is normally consulted by the Colonial Secretary and the Financial Secretary on matters of policy.

Other members of the Legislative Council are designated as the Members for the Departments or subjects supervised by them.

Their functions are:

(i) to introduce in Executive Council, subject to the Governor's approval, questions relating to their Departments or subjects;

(ii) to facilitate, in association with the appropriate Head of Department, the implementation of decisions of the Governor in Council relating to their Departments or subjects; and

(iii) to assist with the conduct in Legislative Council of Government business relating to their Departments or subjects.

On matters of Departmental policy there is close and regular consultation and cooperation between members and Heads of Departments.

The normal life of the Legislative Council is five years. Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950). Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during a part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Mem-

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bers of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used for voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The fourth election for the Legislative Council was held on the 23rd September, 1959; 13 candidates were nominated for the seven available seats. About 8,800 votes were polled out of a total electorate of some 13,300, the proportion of registered electors who voted being about 66%. Of the seven members elected, three were members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, one belonged to the Transport and General Workers' Union and three were independents.

Nominations to the Executive Council were announced on 12th October, 1959; of the four persons nominated three were elected members and one a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

The names of members of Executive and Legislative Councils are given at Appendix XV.

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, the other being appointed for a period of three years. Seven Councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must, in addition to having voters' qualifications, be able to speak, read and write the English language, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants.

Seven candidates were nominated for the City Council election on the 2nd December, 1959. They were therefore declared elected to the seven elective seats on the Council. Five of the elected members belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and two were independents. A vacancy was caused by the death of one of the former in November and a by-election was due to be held in 1961.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible, for instance, for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle licences, driving licences and dog licences, but hospitals, education and the administration of the port are the responsibility of the Government. The Governor has certain controlling powers in relation to the finances of the Council.

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the

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higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary of State. The principal executive officers are the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, Director of Education, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system of the Colony will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 33 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, War Department, vendors, shops, market stalls, etc.

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Chapter 5: Reading List

ABBOT, W. C.	An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar, 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.
CONN, S.	Gibraltar in British Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century. Oxford University Press. 1942.
DRINKWATER, Col. J.	A History of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. New Edition. London, 1905. (This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar.
ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M.	An Ornament to the Almeida, being the story of the Gibraltar City Hall. Published by the authors and printed by Grosvenor Press. Portsmouth, 1950.
FRERE, Sir B. H. T.	Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
GARRATT, G. T.	Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. London. Cape, 1939.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The Story of Gibraltar. London, Philip and Tacey, 1946.
HOWES, Dr. H. W.	The Gibraltarian. The origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704. Colombo, City Press, 1951.
KENYON, Major-General E. R.	Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.

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APPENDIX I

Civilian Population, 1960.

	Adults		Children under 15		
	Men	Women	Male	Female	Totals
Gibraltarians . . .	6,107	7,501	2,569	2,425	18,602
Other British . . .	1,094	2,232	1,419	1,325	6,070
Aliens	778	925	5	5	1,713
	7,979	10,658	3,993	3,755	26,385

Aliens Resident in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1960.

French 15; Italian 12; Moroccan 8; Portuguese 63; U.S. Citizens 5; Swiss 1; Austrian 1; Dutch 5; Swedish 1; Israeli 4; Spaniards 1,586; German 12; Total:— 1,713.

Comparative Civil Population for the Period 1958-1960 (end-year estimates)

	British Subjects					Aliens					
	Adults		Children			Adults		Children			
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1958	7220	9455	3800	3602	24077	661	876	12	11	1560	25637
1959	7069	9444	3930	3620	24063	704	940	7	7	1658	25721
1960	7201	9733	3988	3750	24672	778	925	5	5	1713	26385

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APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS.

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE					
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	— — 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,000	200	10 — —	6 5 —	4 7 6	2 10 —	— 12 6	— — —
1,501	300	27 11 0	20 1 —	16 6 —	12 11 —	10 13 —	8 15 6
2,500	300	105 — —	90 — —	82 10 —	75 — —	67 10 —	60 — —
3,000	300	155 — —	140 — —	132 10 —	125 — —	117 10 —	110 — —
4,000	300	295 — —	272 10 —	261 5 —	250 — —	238 15 —	227 10 —
5,000	300	465 — —	438 15 —	425 12 6	412 10 —	399 7 6	386 5 —
10,000	300	1,460 — —	1,430 — —	1,415 — —	1,400 — —	1,385 — —	1,370 — —

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APPENDIX III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

Description	1958			1959			1960		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	18,497	2,368,372	—	17,079	1,970,786	—	19,186	2,155,629
II. Manufactured Goods .	—	32,468	4,560,716	—	32,072	4,800,940	—	33,460	5,441,160
III. Fuels	—	19,525	319,900	—	12,307	217,500	—	12,040	219,000
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	557,960	2,866	2,676,494	551,249	3,223	3,108,958	598,949	4,031	3,784,867
	557,960	73,356	9,925,482	551,249	64,681	10,098,184	598,949	68,717	11,599,656

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF RE-EXPORTS

(Dutiable Goods Only)

Classification	1958			1959			1960		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
			£			£			£
Wine	27,589	—	49,673	32,492	—	51,576	43,721	—	68,720
Malt	28,308	—	6,927	13,556	—	3,215	33,222	—	7,540
Rum	1,864	—	5,216	1,190	—	4,562	1,143	—	4,410
Gin	10,369	—	20,118	9,899	—	19,096	12,711	—	24,120
Whisky (U.K.)	47,096	—	141,891						
Whisky (U.S.A.)	354	—	4,261	67,570	—	181,614	73,914	—	197,510
Whisky (Canadian)	30,556	—	59,625						
Brandy	3,014	—	19,342	3,961	—	21,016	3,524	—	20,860
Cordials	4,298	—	19,764	5,048	—	23,019	4,651	—	20,470
Petroleum Products	—	262,040.00	1,997,000	—	172,800	1,382,400	—	169,194	1,201,431
Manufactured Tobacco	—	1.59	3,218	—	1	2,561	—	4	8,360
Chopped, Pressed & Packed Tobacco	—	129.00	57,964	—	670	255,170	—	10	15,910
Cigars	—	3.32	9,975	—	8	12,714	—	112	223,400
Cigarettes (U.K.)	—	78.65	146,832	—	79	155,072	—	1,980	3,091,670
,, (U.S.A.)	—	45.62	76,500	—	976	1,530,000	—	—	—
,, (Belgium)	—	.03	34	—	2	2,150	—	2	2,100
,, (Swiss)	—	.09	189	—	12	11,245	—	7	7,790
,, (Dutch)	—	1.84	2,021	—	2	2,011	—	3	2,850
,, (Cuban)	—	.28	621	—	2	2,160	—	1,148	243,825
Coffee	—	774.90	208,075	—	720	195,000	—	—	—
Cigarettes (French)	—	.26	46	—	—	—	—		
			£2,829,292			3,854,581			£5,150,966

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APPENDIX V

Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment by Educational level.

At 31st December, 1960.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	14	1175	1079	2254	6	792	830	1622	—	—	—	—	2	119	39	158
Local Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools .	3	238	266	504	—	4	67	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17	1413	1345	2758	6	796	897	1693	—	—	—	—	2	119	39	158

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APPENDIX VI

Teachers and Teacher Training.

TABLE I

Teachers in Schools and Colleges classified by Qualifications.

At 31st December, 1960.

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								SECONDARY SCHOOLS								Technical and Vocational Schools and Colleges, other than Teacher Training								Summary of Totals	
	Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Unaided		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Approved Graduate or Equivalent																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	11	10
Untrained .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	6	25	—	—	2	5	8	30	17	17	—	—	—	—	17	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	28	47
Untrained .	5	52	—	—	2	8	7	60	13	17	—	—	—	—	13	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	77
Not Completed Secondary School Course:																										
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untrained	1	10	—	—	—	7	1	17	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	18

APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

Teacher Training.

Year 1960.

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1960			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
Two-Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)		4	4	8	7	8	15	9	100%
Ministry of Education									
(i) National Diploma in Design		—	—	—	1	—	1	1	100%
(ii) Art Teacher's Certificate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals		4	4	8	8	8	16	10	

NOTE: There are no Teacher Training institutions in the Colony. The information given in this Table refers to teachers trained in the U.K.

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APPENDIX VII A

General Education — Enrolment by Level of Education and Age.

A. Primary Education.

At 31st December, 1960.

	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)								Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)								TOTALS	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:																		
Under 6	162	154	62	67	—	3											224	224
6 and under 7	2	—	142	139	87	94	2	1	4	1							237	235
7 and under 8	—	—	—	—	105	86	12	29	92	106	4						213	221
8 and under 9	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	14	60	59	153	132	18				244	206
9 and under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	45	50	125	139	29		212	201
10 and under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	32	60	150	119	193	194
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	85	42	89	63
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Over 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ...	164	154	204	206	192	184	27	44	169	178	213	197	179	220	265	162	1,413	1,345

Total of Infants 587 : 588.

Total of Juniors 826 : 757.

APPENDIX VII B

B. Secondary Education.

At 31st December, 1960.

YEAR	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and under 12	140	145	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	145
12 and under 13	64	35	121	157	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	193
13 and under 14	4	2	89	42	118	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	183
14 and under 15	—	—	1	—	71	63	153	143	—	4	—	—	225	210
15 and under 16	—	22	—	—	3	6	77	52	44	78	—	—	124	158
16 and under 17	—	13	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	19	14	3	22	38
17 and under 18	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	8
18 and under 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1
Over 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	208	220	214	199	193	209	233	198	50	104	17	6	915	936

Figures in Tables VII A and B include **all** schools in the Colony, i.e. Government Schools and Private (Unaided) Schools.

Total of School population in the Colony included in Tables VII A and B is 4,609

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APPENDIX VIII

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses.

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Secondary Technical	119	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	119
Commercial	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39

NOTE: These figures are already included in Table VII B (i.e. in total School population in the Colony).

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APPENDIX X

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1960.

	Adults	Juveniles
Discharges	54	—
Convictions ...	1,147	14

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	Other Penalties
—	56	2	1,027	76

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APPENDIX XI

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PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

YEAR ENDING 31.12.60.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES					NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																										
						Total				Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine				Persons awaiting Trial				Otherwise disposed of					
								Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by H.M. Forces	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Traffic Ordinance ...	928	905	19	—	4	808	25	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	789	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—		
Against Township Ordinance	27	26	1	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Against Liquor Ordinance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gambling	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other offences	122	99	2	3	18	59	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—		
Total ...	1078	1031	22	3	22	893	36	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	847	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—		

NOTE: (a) The column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.

(b) **Not included in the above Table**—During the year, 1548 persons, first offenders, were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial traffic offences.

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APPENDIX XII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

Year	*Deaths*	*Serious Injuries*	*Minor Injuries*	*Total Persons involved in Vehicular Accidents*
1958	1	8	119	128
1959	—	16	105	121
1960	—	7	78	85

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APPENDIX XIII

Prison Statistics, 1960.

	Numbers committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions				Daily average in Prison	Daily average on Sick List	Admissions to Hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
	Total numbers of persons committed during year	For debt	For safe custody (subsequently discharged, including lunatics)	For imprisonment	18 months and over	12 months and less than 18 months	6 months and less than 12 months	3 months and less than 6 months	1 month and less than 3 months	Under 1 month	One	Two	Three	More than three					
Men	61	—	7	54	—	5	2	4	25	18	10	4	1	6	9.36	.12	4	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juveniles — Boys ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—
Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	63	—	8	55	—	5	2	4	26	18	10	4	1	6	9.4	.12	4	—	—

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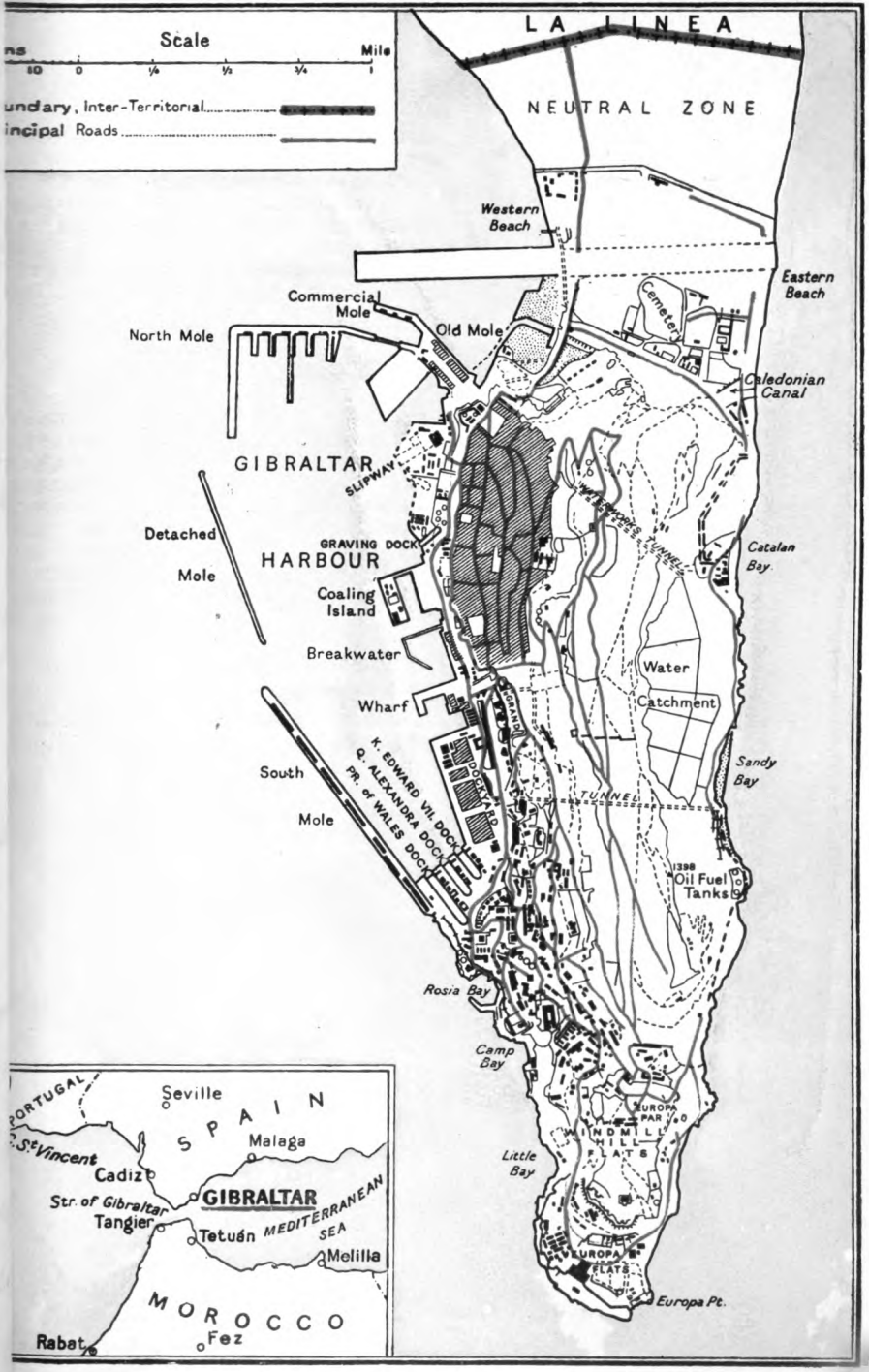

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